

# Converting Colors

YUV(70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730)  
contains.

<b>YUV(70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(70.4550, 13.5797,  
31.1730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A2F62
RGB	106, 47, 98
RGB Percent	42%, 18%, 38%
CMY	0.5843, 0.8157, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.08, 0.58
HSL	308°, 39%, 30%
HSV	308°, 56%, 42%
XYZ	9.1650, 5.9790, 12.2263
YIQ	70.4550, 18.7930, 28.3690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

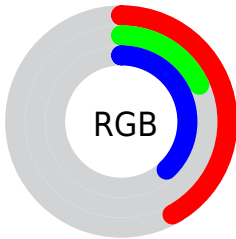
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	106, 47, 98
Decimal	6958946
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.36, 33.77, -18.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 38.397, 331.567
Yxy	5.9790, 0.3349, 0.2184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285149026 (0xFF6A2F62)
YUV	70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730
Hunter-Lab	24.4521, 24.1131, -12.5292

# Details

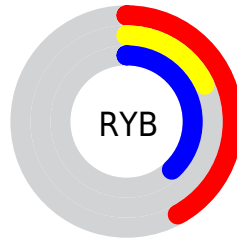
The YUV color **70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **82.5450, -13.5797, -31.1730**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8790, 13.8637, 33.4321**, and **22.5580, 14.0219, 29.3286** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8840, 16.3262, 36.9357**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0260, 10.8332, 25.4102**.

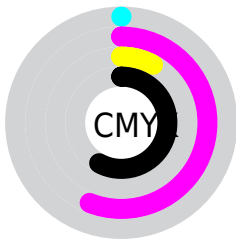
# Distribution



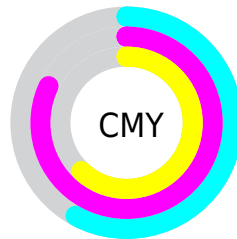
- Red (42%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.4550, 13.5797,  
31.1730

70.4550, 13.5797,  
31.1730

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

46.1560, 13.7271,  
30.5582

120.8790, 13.8637,  
33.4321

22.5580, 14.0219,  
29.3286

147.2920, 14.1530,  
33.9469

14.4830, 7.6499,  
19.7474

174.3030, 14.1476,  
35.6913

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

202.0150, 14.2896,  
36.8208

224.4760, 15.0483,  
26.7695

240.9120, 6.9454,

12.3552

■ 70.4550, 13.5797,  
31.1730

■ 70.4550, 13.5797,  
31.1730

■ 63.8840, 16.3262,  
36.9357

■ 77.0260, 10.8332,  
25.4102

■ 57.7860, 18.3465,  
42.2837

■ 83.1240, 8.8129,  
20.0623

■ 51.2150, 21.0930,  
48.0464

■ 89.6950, 6.0664,  
14.2995

■ 45.1170, 23.1133,  
53.3944

■ 95.7930, 4.0461,  
8.9515

■ 42.1820, 24.5603,  
55.9684

■ 102.3640, 1.2995,  
3.1888

■ 109.0490, -1.0102,  
-2.6740

■ 115.0330, -3.4673,  
-7.9219

■ 121.6040, -6.2138,  
-13.6847

■ 127.7020, -8.2341,  
-19.0327

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



70.7160, 24.2970, 0.2491



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



66.9380, 1.0166, 47.4124

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



64.4340, -31.7660, 15.4054



60.1210, 19.6603, -52.7261

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



82.5450, -13.5797, -31.1730

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



56.7010, 6.5564, -49.7268



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



61.5280, -24.4173, -8.3561

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



66.7490, -26.0053, 34.4231



51.9930, -6.4055, -45.5979



60.1670, 29.9907, -52.7665



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



66.1310, -8.4456, 48.9971



51.9930, -6.4055, -45.5979



58.9810, 15.2924, -51.7263

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



123.5700, 5.6350, 12.6551



56.1180, 24.5918, -0.9805



60.5540, 3.1779, 7.4071



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



81.9270, 21.2350, 49.1760



67.1490, 0.9125, 34.0723



50.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



46.4970, 26.8700, 61.8311



97.4230, 56.4865, 129.4250



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730



81.9270, 21.2350, 49.1760



85.8510, -0.9125, -34.0723



50.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



46.4970, 26.8700, 61.8311



97.4230, 56.4865, 129.4250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

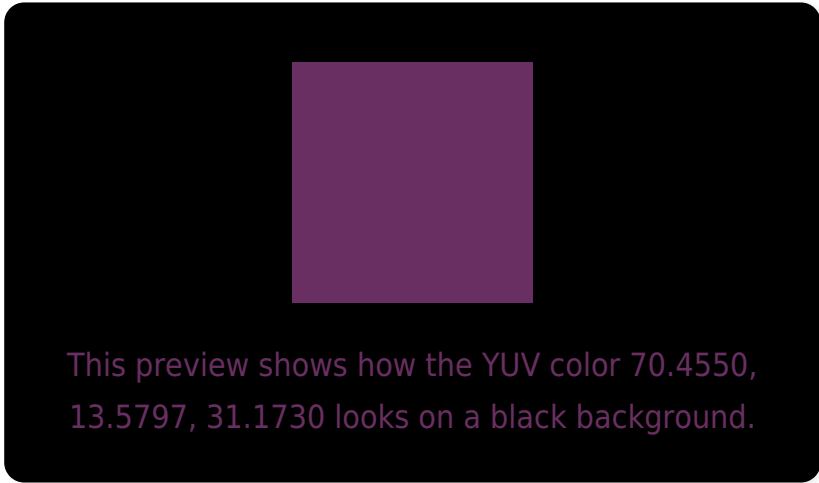
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.4550, 13.5797,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730

### Protanopia

68.3890, 23.4722, -15.2502

### Deuteranopia

70.0560, 11.8044, -6.1881



## Tritanopia

70.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730

## Protanomaly

68.8750, 19.7816, 1.8636

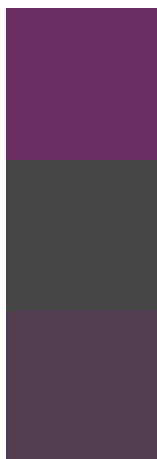
## Deuteranomaly

70.2580, 12.1978, 7.6667

## Tritanomaly

70.3440, 1.8024, 28.6393

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.3310, 4.7668, 11.1107

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(106, 47, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 47, 98)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 47, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 47, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(106, 47, 98) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 47, 98) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 47, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 47, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 47, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 47,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.4550, 13.5797, 31.1730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 47, 98) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 47,  
98) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor