

# Converting Colors

YUV(71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(71.5960, 43.5832,  
67.8833)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	950FA0
RGB	149, 15, 160
RGB Percent	58%, 6%, 63%
CMY	0.4157, 0.9412, 0.3725
CMYK	0.07, 0.91, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	295°, 83%, 34%
HSV	295°, 91%, 63%
XYZ	18.9104, 9.2693, 34.0502
YIQ	71.5960, 33.3190, 73.5030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

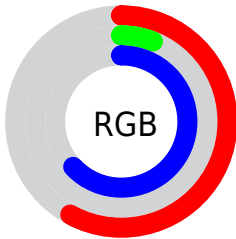
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	149, 15, 160
Decimal	9768864
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.50, 65.61, -45.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 79.695, 325.413
Yxy	9.2693, 0.3039, 0.1490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287958944 (0xFF950FA0)
YUV	71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833
Hunter-Lab	30.4455, 57.5910, -44.9980

# Details

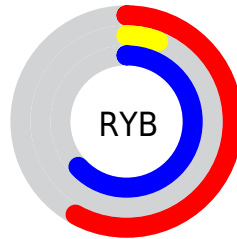
The YUV color **71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **103.4040, -43.5832, -67.8833**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1240, 39.3789, 63.0353**, and **40.1190, 33.4653, 46.3766** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4920, 48.0714, 74.9905**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2870, 38.8055, 60.2613**.

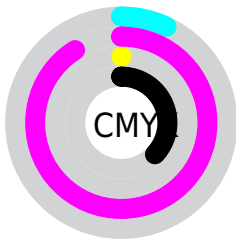
# Distribution



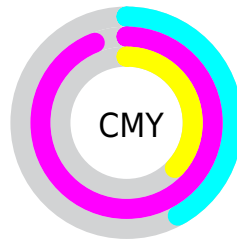
- Red (58%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833 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 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.5960, 43.5832,  
67.8833

71.5960, 43.5832,  
67.8833

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

51.3410, 40.2579,  
61.0909

135.1240, 39.3789,  
63.0353

40.1190, 33.4653,  
46.3766

164.1240, 39.3789,  
63.0353

29.1960, 26.5254,  
32.2771

187.4950, 33.2800,  
59.2019

18.9850, 19.7274,  
19.3072

203.9310, 25.1770,  
44.7875

4.1040, 15.7247,  
-3.5992

220.9540, 16.7847,  
29.8583

1.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

237.9770, 8.3923,

0.0000, 0.0000,

14.9292

0.0000

■ 71.5960, 43.5832,  
67.8833

■ 71.5960, 43.5832,  
67.8833

■ 62.4920, 48.0714,  
74.9905

■ 81.2870, 38.8055,  
60.2613

■ 90.9780, 34.0278,  
52.6393

■ 100.9680, 29.1028,  
45.6321

■ 110.6590, 24.3251,  
38.0101

■ 120.3500, 19.5475,  
30.3881

■ 130.0410, 14.7698,  
22.7660

■ 139.7320, 9.9921,  
15.1440

■ 149.7220, 5.0671,  
8.1368

■ 159.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4880, 66.8074, -54.8020



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



67.1990, 15.6779, 105.0655

# Triad

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



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



81.0460, -39.9557, 28.9007



81.1170, 29.0293, -71.1396

# Complementary

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



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



103.4040, -43.5832, -67.8833

# 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.



72.4190, 0.7794, -63.5115



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



72.4760, -35.7307, -19.7115

# Square

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



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



74.2550, -36.6077, 75.1984



62.2220, -30.6754, -54.5687



85.9850, 52.7584, -75.4088



# Rectangle

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



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



63.6070, -3.2573, 111.7237



62.2220, -30.6754, -54.5687



78.1360, 20.1460, -68.5253

# Sweetspot

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



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



174.9320, 16.7955, 26.3696



38.5740, 59.8630, -20.6744



84.1450, 10.2815, 15.6588



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



81.5330, 62.8412, 97.7566



68.0450, 15.7538, 80.6445



74.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036



55.7700, 43.0044, 66.8537



5.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072



# Inverse Universe

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



59.6090, -16.5692, 88.0429



64.3150, -23.8193, 126.8887



106.9550, -15.7538, -80.6445



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



44.0110, -16.2744, 86.8134

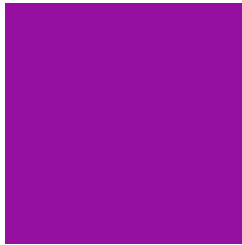


4.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833 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

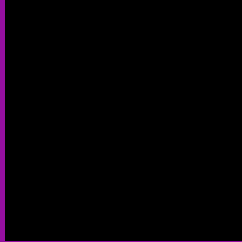
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 71.5960, 43.5832,



# 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

71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833

### Protanopia

70.3010, 53.5886, -61.6540

### Deuteranopia

81.1180, 34.4518, -36.9375



## Tritanopia

86.5820, -9.1609, 45.0936

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



## Protanomaly

70.9740, 49.8058, -14.8862



## Deuteranomaly

77.5710, 37.6795, 1.2532



## Tritanomaly

80.9740, 9.8728, 53.5198

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833



## Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

71.6930, 15.9274, 24.8252

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833 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(149, 15, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 15, 160)  
}
```

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(149, 15, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 15, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833 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(149, 15, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 15, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 15, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 15, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 15, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 15,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 71.5960, 43.5832, 67.8833 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 15, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 15,  
160) }
```

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](#).

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