

# Converting Colors

YUV(72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(72.5890, 7.1046,  
54.7344)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	872657
RGB	135, 38, 87
RGB Percent	53%, 15%, 34%
CMY	0.4706, 0.8510, 0.6588
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.36, 0.47
HSL	330°, 56%, 34%
HSV	330°, 72%, 53%
XYZ	12.4051, 7.2252, 9.7576
YIQ	72.5890, 42.0830, 35.8030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

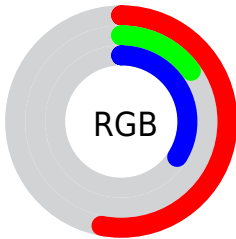
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	135, 38, 87
Decimal	8857175
CIE Lab	32.31, 45.37, -6.20
CIE LCh	32, 45.794, 352.219
Yxy	7.2252, 0.4221, 0.2459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287047255 (0xFF872657)
YUV	72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344
Hunter-Lab	26.8798, 35.3384, -2.7069

# Details

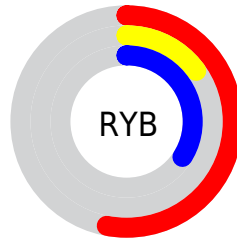
The YUV color **72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**, and the color name is **dark raspberry**. A complement of this color would be **100.4110, -7.1046, -54.7344**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.1440, 5.3520, 56.8787**, and **29.0070, 6.4055, 45.5979** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1600, 7.8091, 62.1267**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.6050, 6.1107, 46.8274**.

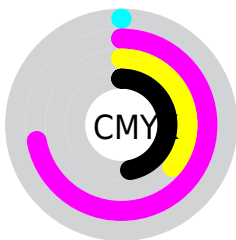
# Distribution



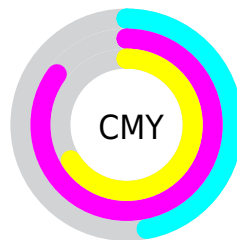
- Red (53%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344 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 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.5890, 7.1046,  
54.7344

72.5890, 7.1046,  
54.7344

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

41.3490, 11.1669,  
58.4529

126.1440, 5.3520,  
56.8787

29.0070, 6.4055,  
45.5979

153.3400, 4.7624,  
59.3378

19.2520, 1.3548,  
32.2280

180.9380, 4.4676,  
60.5674

7.5890, -3.2484,  
15.2694

202.0610, 7.8579,  
46.4275

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

221.6890, 11.9853,  
29.2137

239.7380, 7.5242,

13.3848

■ 72.5890, 7.1046,  
54.7344

■ 72.5890, 7.1046,  
54.7344

■ 64.1600, 7.8091,  
62.1267

■ 81.6050, 6.1107,  
46.8274

■ 55.2580, 9.2398,  
69.9337

■ 89.9200, 4.9694,  
39.5352

■ 48.1170, 9.8023,  
76.1964

■ 98.9360, 3.9756,  
31.6281

■ 107.3650, 3.2711,  
24.2359

■ 116.2670, 1.8404,  
16.4288

■ 124.6960, 1.1359,  
9.0366

■ 133.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 142.0270, -0.9993,  
-6.1627

■ 151.0430, -1.9932,  
-14.0697

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.7950, 21.3001, 28.2438



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



70.8550, -9.7885, 59.7632

# Triad

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



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



68.1670, -33.6063, -1.0235



67.9920, 32.0489, -59.6290

# Complementary

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



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



100.4110, -7.1046, -54.7344

# 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.



65.6320, 17.9294, -57.5593



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



58.4250, -14.9995, -42.4687

# Square

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



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



71.5770, -35.2875, 24.9270



61.4140, 1.7679, -53.8601



65.5930, 40.6267, -57.5251



# Rectangle

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



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



72.1240, -21.2601, 52.5113



61.4140, 1.7679, -53.8601



67.5530, 27.8284, -59.2440

# Sweetspot

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



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



150.9410, 2.9871, 21.9767



63.1110, 35.4413, 19.1967



74.2450, 1.8512, 12.9401



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



78.8130, 10.9382, 85.2330



67.2310, -13.4249, 59.4334



62.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



46.3940, 9.6658, 73.3225



1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Inverse Universe

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



72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344



78.8130, 10.9382, 85.2330



105.7690, 13.4249, -59.4334



62.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



46.3940, 9.6658, 73.3225

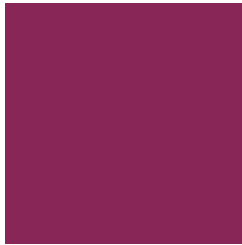


1.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

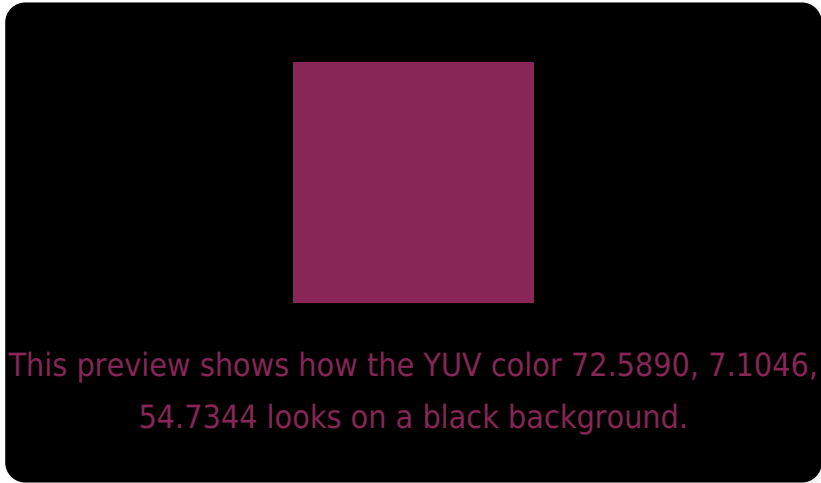
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

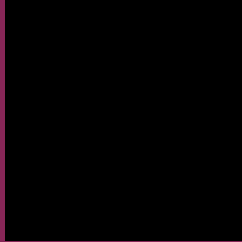
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.5890, 7.1046,



# 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

72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344

### Protanopia

76.9290, 17.7830, -10.4617

### Deuteranopia

77.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



## Tritanopia

73.4580, -11.0718, 51.3413

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344

## Protanomaly

75.1600, 14.2181, 13.0147

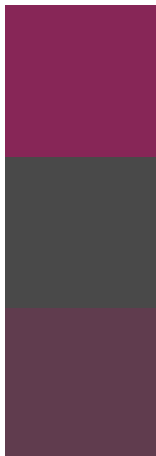
## Deuteranomaly

76.1690, 3.8607, 21.7768

## Tritanomaly

72.8910, -4.3833, 52.7156

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.8160, 2.5557, 20.3324

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344 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(135, 38, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 38, 87)  
}
```

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(135, 38, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 38, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344 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(135, 38, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 38, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(135, 38, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 38, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 38, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 38,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 72.5890, 7.1046, 54.7344 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 38, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 38,  
87) }
```

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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