

# Converting Colors

YUV(73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(73.2050, 2.8569,  
63.8412)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	92234F
RGB	146, 35, 79
RGB Percent	57%, 14%, 31%
CMY	0.4275, 0.8627, 0.6902
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.46, 0.43
HSL	336°, 61%, 35%
HSV	336°, 76%, 57%
XYZ	13.8664, 7.8776, 8.1868
YIQ	73.2050, 52.0320, 37.2160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

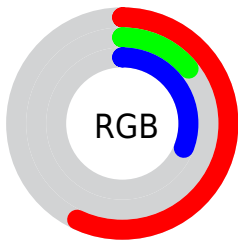
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	146, 35, 79
Decimal	9577295
CIELab	33.73, 48.88, 1.32
CIElCh	34, 48.895, 1.549
Yxy	7.8776, 0.4633, 0.2632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287767375 (0xFF92234F)
YUV	73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412
Hunter-Lab	28.0670, 39.0698, 2.3527

# Details

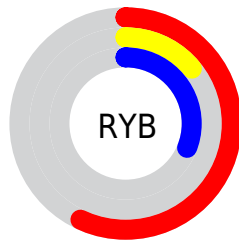
The YUV color **73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **107.7950, -2.8569, -63.8412**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.4180, -0.2061, 66.2854**, and **30.9000, 2.0213, 51.8307** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3740, 3.2666, 72.4630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.0360, 2.4473, 55.2194**.

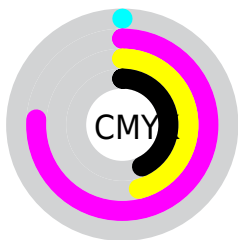
# Distribution



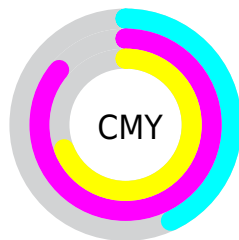
- Red (57%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412 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 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.2050, 2.8569,  
63.8412

73.2050, 2.8569,  
63.8412

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

41.6660, 7.0667,  
66.9449

128.4180, -0.2061,  
66.2854

30.9000, 2.0213,  
51.8307

156.2010, -1.0851,  
68.2297

20.6180, -3.7557,  
38.0460

181.4070, -0.2007,  
64.5411

10.8780, -4.8699,  
22.0320

200.9210, 3.4899,  
47.4273

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

220.5490, 7.6173,  
30.2135

239.7380, 7.5242,

13.3848

■ 73.2050, 2.8569,  
63.8412

■ 73.2050, 2.8569,  
63.8412

■ 63.3740, 3.2666,  
72.4630

■ 83.0360, 2.4473,  
55.2194

■ 54.1300, 3.3869,  
80.5700

■ 92.2800, 2.3270,  
47.1124

■ 50.2660, 3.8129,  
83.9587

■ 101.9970, 1.4805,  
38.5906

■ 111.2410, 1.3602,  
30.4836

■ 121.0720, 0.9505,  
21.8619

■ 130.9030, 0.5408,  
13.2401

■ 140.1470, 0.4205,  
5.1331

■ 149.9780, 0.0108,  
-3.4887

■ 159.1080, -0.5462,  
-11.4957

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.4870, 18.4939, 41.6689



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



73.5580, -16.0511, 61.7776

# Triad

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



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



68.1010, -33.5738, -11.4896



71.3490, 37.2959, -62.5731

# Complementary

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



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



107.7950, -2.8569, -63.8412

# 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.



69.9180, 24.1974, -61.3181



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



59.7380, -9.7308, -52.3902

# Square

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



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



74.1910, -36.5762, 18.2495



65.4720, 7.1623, -57.4189



67.2060, 44.2684, -58.9397



# Rectangle

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



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



75.1640, -28.6749, 50.7222



65.4720, 7.1623, -57.4189



71.1380, 33.9490, -62.3880

# Sweetspot

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



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



160.2080, 1.3765, 25.2506



67.6870, 38.6083, 30.0925



76.9140, 0.5354, 14.9844



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



76.1800, 4.3483, 98.9431



74.6460, -19.5455, 62.5775



69.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



47.5320, 3.6817, 79.3404



3.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



# Inverse Universe

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



73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412



76.1800, 4.3483, 98.9431



106.3540, 19.5455, -62.5775



69.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



47.5320, 3.6817, 79.3404

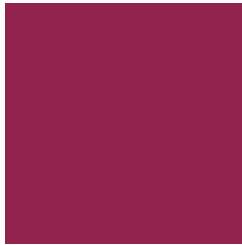


3.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

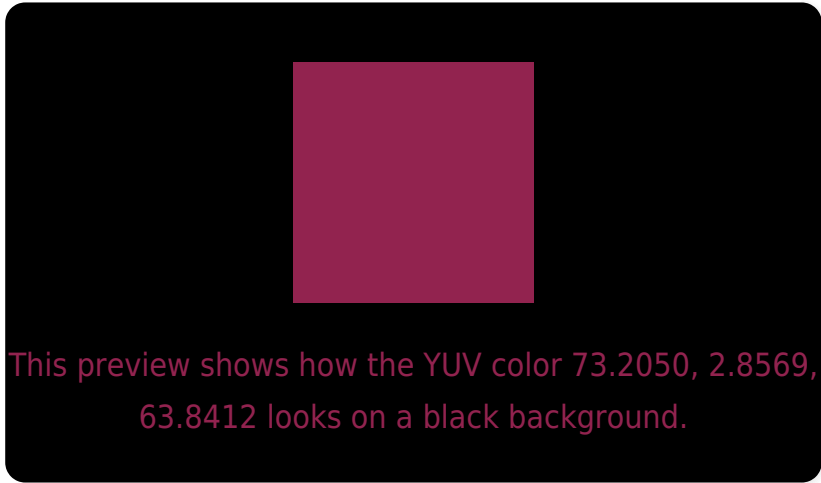
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

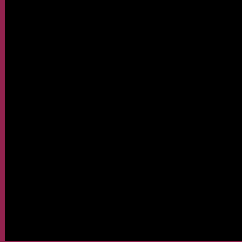
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 73.2050, 2.8569,



# 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

73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412

### Protanopia

81.0560, 11.8044, -6.1881

### Deuteranopia

81.4310, -3.6635, 8.3920



## Tritanopia

74.1280, -13.8671, 61.2777

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412

## Protanomaly

78.4120, 8.6709, 18.9327

## Deuteranomaly

78.2470, -1.1078, 28.7244

## Tritanomaly

74.0340, -7.9048, 62.2372

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.0830, 0.9451, 23.6062

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412 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(146, 35, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 35, 79)  
}
```

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(146, 35, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 35, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412 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(146, 35, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 35, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 35, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 35, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 35, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 35,  
79) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 73.2050, 2.8569, 63.8412 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 35, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 35,  
79) }
```

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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