

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.1930, 7.7929,  
67.3597)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99225C
RGB	153, 34, 92
RGB Percent	60%, 13%, 36%
CMY	0.4000, 0.8667, 0.6392
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.40, 0.40
HSL	331°, 64%, 37%
HSV	331°, 78%, 60%
XYZ	15.6407, 8.6891, 10.9780
YIQ	76.1930, 52.3060, 43.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

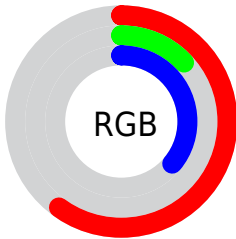
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 34, 92
Decimal	10035804
CIE Lab	35.38, 52.54, -4.50
CIE LCh	35, 52.728, 355.102
Yxy	8.6891, 0.4430, 0.2461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288225884 (0xFF99225C)
YUV	76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597
Hunter-Lab	29.4772, 43.1273, -1.4469

# Details

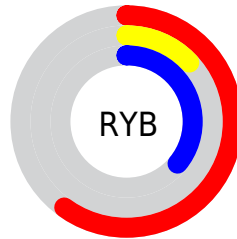
The YUV color **76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **110.8070, -7.7929, -67.3597**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.6940, 4.5879, 68.6744**, and **34.2470, 5.7942, 55.0344** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4760, 8.6393, 75.8815**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9100, 6.9464, 58.8379**.

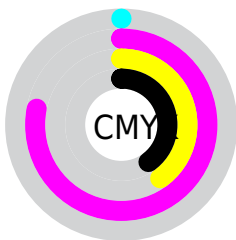
# Distribution



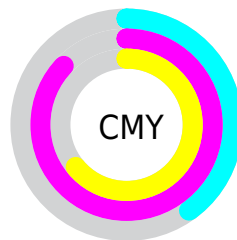
- Red (60%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597 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 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.1930, 7.7929,  
67.3597

76.1930, 7.7929,  
67.3597

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

45.2410, 11.7132,  
69.9486

132.6940, 4.5879,  
68.6744

34.2470, 5.7942,  
55.0344

160.5910, 4.1456,  
70.5187

23.8940, 1.0383,  
40.4350

184.2910, 5.7725,  
62.0118

13.5690, -6.1965,  
27.5650

203.3320, 10.1893,  
45.3128

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

223.5470, 14.0273,  
27.5843

240.9120, 6.9454,

12.3552

■ 76.1930, 7.7929,  
67.3597

■ 76.1930, 7.7929,  
67.3597

■ 66.4760, 8.6393,  
75.8815

■ 85.9100, 6.9464,  
58.8379

■ 56.1720, 9.7752,  
84.9182

■ 96.2140, 5.8105,  
49.8013

■ 54.2970, 10.2066,  
86.5625

■ 105.9310, 4.9640,  
41.2795

■ 115.5340, 3.6807,  
32.8577

■ 125.2510, 2.8343,  
24.3359

■ 135.5550, 1.6984,  
15.2993

■ 145.2720, 0.8519,  
6.7775

■ 154.9890, 0.0054,  
-1.7444

■ 165.2930, -1.1304,  
-10.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.8330, 23.7463, 36.9805



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



75.5250, -12.5838, 69.6996

# Triad

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



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



73.4500, -36.2108, -5.6566



75.4410, 37.7436, -66.1618

# Complementary

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



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



110.8070, -7.7929, -67.3597

# 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.



73.3260, 22.0243, -64.3069



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



61.0600, -14.8196, -53.5496

# Square

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



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



78.3660, -38.6344, 25.1120



67.8370, 3.5314, -59.4930



72.5690, 47.0475, -63.6430



# Rectangle

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



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



77.2020, -26.2286, 59.4588



67.8370, 3.5314, -59.4930



74.8880, 33.0862, -65.6768

# Sweetspot

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



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



169.2620, 2.8288, 26.0802



65.5060, 43.1345, 24.9892



81.5550, 1.6984, 15.2993



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



79.5750, 12.0415, 104.7357



69.5810, -17.5414, 73.1585



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



49.6120, 9.0653, 79.2703



4.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922



# Inverse Universe

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



76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597



79.5750, 12.0415, 104.7357



117.4190, 17.5414, -73.1585



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



49.6120, 9.0653, 79.2703



4.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

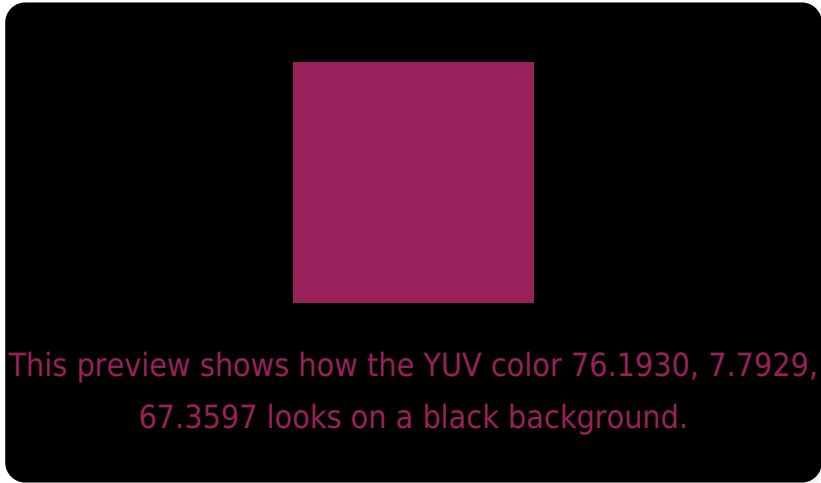
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

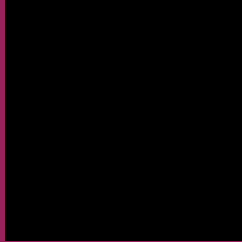
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597.



# 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

76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597

### Protanopia

83.9720, 19.2408, -11.3764

### Deuteranopia

85.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479



## Tritanopia

78.0250, -14.3093, 63.1221

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597

## Protanomaly

81.1220, 15.2229, 17.4330

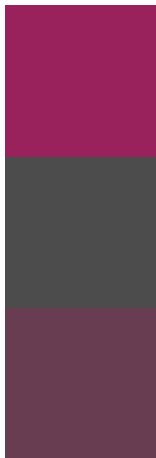
## Deuteranomaly

82.2730, 2.8234, 27.8246

## Tritanomaly

77.2130, -6.0210, 64.7112

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

76.2510, 2.8343, 24.3359

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597 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(153, 34, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 34, 92)  
}
```

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(153, 34, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 34, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597 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(153, 34, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 34, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 34, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 34, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 34, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 34,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.1930, 7.7929, 67.3597 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 34, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 34,  
92) }
```

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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