

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.7410, 9.9877,  
63.3711)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	992865
RGB	153, 40, 101
RGB Percent	60%, 16%, 40%
CMY	0.4000, 0.8431, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.34, 0.40
HSL	328°, 59%, 38%
HSV	328°, 74%, 60%
XYZ	16.2446, 9.2295, 13.2372
YIQ	80.7410, 47.7670, 42.9270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

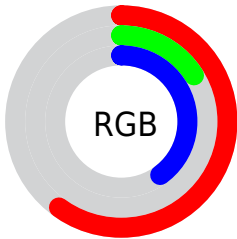
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 40, 101
Decimal	10037349
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.42, 51.52, -8.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 52.247, 350.421
Yxy	9.2295, 0.4196, 0.2384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288227429 (0xFF992865)
YUV	80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711
Hunter-Lab	30.3800, 42.2813, -4.5678

# Details

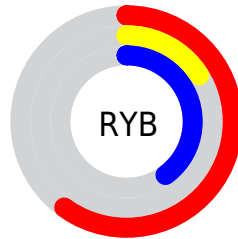
The YUV color **80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **112.2590, -9.9877, -63.3711**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.1820, 7.7983, 65.6154**, and **35.1590, 9.2886, 54.2346** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1380, 11.2710, 71.7930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3440, 8.7044, 54.9493**.

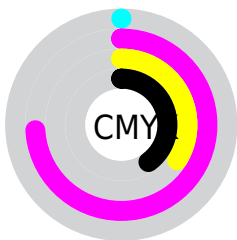
# Distribution



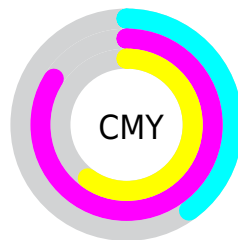
- Red (60%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711 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 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.7410, 9.9877,  
63.3711


 80.7410, 9.9877,  
63.3711


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 46.1530, 15.2076,  
69.1488


 136.1820, 7.7983,  
65.6154


 35.1590, 9.2886,  
54.2346

 164.3670, 7.2141,  
66.3301


 24.6920, 4.0958,  
39.7351

 187.7790, 8.9830,  
58.9528

 14.6660, -3.2863,  
27.4799

 207.4070, 13.1103,  
41.7391

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 226.2370, 14.1802,  
25.2252

 243.2600, 5.7878,

10.2960

■ 80.7410, 9.9877,  
63.3711

■ 80.7410, 9.9877,  
63.3711

■ 71.1380, 11.2710,  
71.7930

■ 90.3440, 8.7044,  
54.9493

■ 60.9480, 12.8436,  
80.7296

■ 100.5340, 7.1317,  
46.0127

■ 55.2090, 13.7010,  
85.7627

■ 110.1370, 5.8485,  
37.5909

■ 119.7400, 4.5652,  
29.1690

■ 129.3430, 3.2819,  
20.7472

■ 139.5330, 1.7092,  
11.8106

■ 149.1360, 0.4260,  
3.3887

■ 158.7390, -0.8573,  
-5.0331

■ 168.9290, -2.4300,  
-13.9697

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.6580, 25.8046, 30.1179



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



78.3340, -9.5317, 70.7441

# Triad

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



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



77.0270, -37.9743, -0.0237



76.9740, 36.0018, -67.5062

# Complementary

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



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



112.2590, -9.9877, -63.3711

# 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.



74.0440, 19.6983, -64.9366



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



65.0670, -18.7670, -47.4168

# Square

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



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



80.7580, -39.8137, 30.0302



69.0280, 0.4792, -60.5376



75.0310, 46.3267, -65.8022



# Rectangle

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



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



80.0220, -23.1818, 62.2477



69.0280, 0.4792, -60.5376



76.3070, 30.9076, -66.9212

# Sweetspot

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



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



170.8920, 3.9972, 24.6507



68.1310, 41.8404, 20.0561



83.0710, 2.4300, 13.9697



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.



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



85.7530, 15.4048, 99.3176



74.4710, -14.0362, 68.8699



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.5240, 12.5597, 78.4705



4.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923



# Inverse Universe

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



80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711



85.7530, 15.4048, 99.3176



118.5290, 14.0362, -68.8699



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.5240, 12.5597, 78.4705



4.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

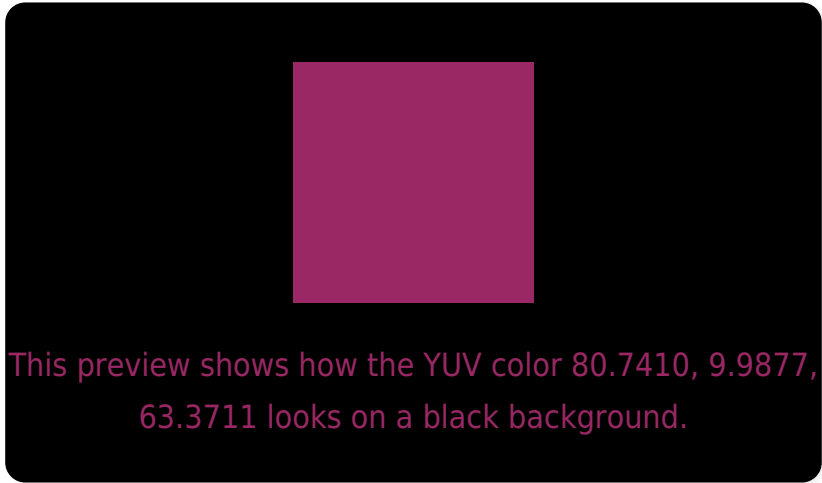
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

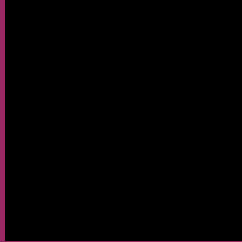
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7410, 9.9877,



# 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

80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711

### Protanopia

85.8730, 22.7406, -13.9206

### Deuteranopia

87.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037



## Tritanopia

82.3450, -12.9881, 59.3334

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711

## Protanomaly

84.1970, 18.1439, 13.8592

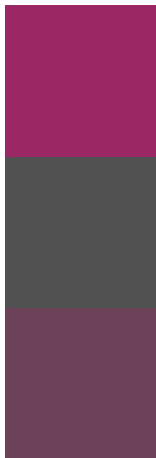
## Deuteranomaly

85.0600, 5.8864, 25.3804

## Tritanomaly

81.5330, -4.6998, 60.9226

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.7670, 3.5659, 23.0063

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711 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, 40, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 40, 101)  
}
```

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, 40, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 40, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711 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, 40, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 40, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 40, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 40, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 40, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 40,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.7410, 9.9877, 63.3711 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 40, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 40,  
101) }
```

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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