

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.4960, 11.5875,  
63.5860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9A2869
RGB	154, 40, 105
RGB Percent	60%, 16%, 41%
CMY	0.3961, 0.8431, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.32, 0.40
HSL	326°, 59%, 38%
HSV	326°, 74%, 60%
XYZ	16.6350, 9.4075, 14.3037
YIQ	81.4960, 47.0790, 44.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

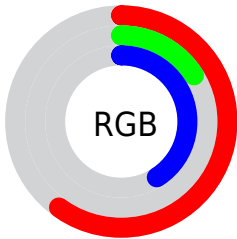
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	154, 40, 105
Decimal	10102889
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.76, 52.28, -10.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 53.365, 348.424
Yxy	9.4075, 0.4123, 0.2332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288292969 (0xFF9A2869)
YUV	81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860
Hunter-Lab	30.6717, 43.1353, -6.1796

# Details

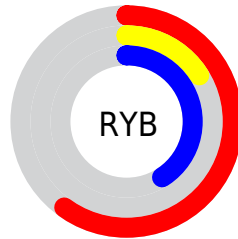
The YUV color **81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **112.5040, -11.5875, -63.5860**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.5240, 9.1087, 65.3155**, and **35.9140, 10.8884, 54.4494** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.8930, 12.8708, 72.0078**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0990, 10.3042, 55.1642**.

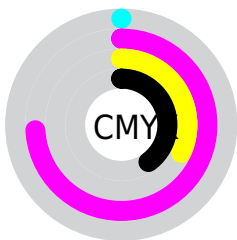
# Distribution



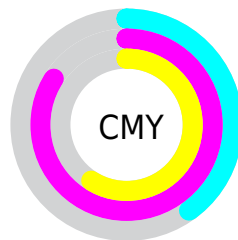
- Red (60%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (59%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860 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 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 81.4960, 11.5875,  
63.5860


 81.4960, 11.5875,  
63.5860


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 46.9080, 16.8074,  
69.3637


 137.5240, 9.1087,  
65.3155


 35.9140, 10.8884,  
54.4494

 165.1220, 8.8139,  
66.5450


 25.3330, 5.2588,  
40.0500

 188.3490, 11.1669,  
58.4529

 15.6490, -0.8130,  
27.4948

 207.9770, 15.2943,  
41.2392

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 226.8240, 13.8908,  
24.7104

 243.8470, 5.4984,

9.7812

■ 81.4960, 11.5875,  
63.5860

■ 81.4960, 11.5875,  
63.5860

■ 71.8930, 12.8708,  
72.0078

■ 91.0990, 10.3042,  
55.1642

■ 61.8170, 14.8802,  
80.8445

■ 101.1750, 8.2947,  
46.3275

■ 56.0780, 15.7375,  
85.8776

■ 110.7780, 7.0114,  
37.9057

■ 120.8540, 5.0020,  
29.0690

■ 130.4570, 3.7187,  
20.6472

■ 140.0600, 2.4354,  
12.2254

■ 150.1360, 0.4260,  
3.3887

■ 159.7390, -0.8573,  
-5.0331

■ 169.9290, -2.4300,  
-13.9697

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1030, 27.5572, 27.9737



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



78.1000, -7.9373, 72.7033

# Triad

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



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



77.9240, -38.4165, 1.8207



77.5610, 35.7124, -68.0210

# Complementary

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



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



112.5040, -11.5875, -63.5860

# 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.



74.9900, 18.2459, -65.7662



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



67.1770, -22.2723, -43.1282

# Square

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



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



81.9540, -40.4033, 32.4893



68.8000, -0.3944, -60.3376



75.8460, 46.9109, -66.5169



# Rectangle

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



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



80.5600, -22.4611, 64.4069



68.8000, -0.3944, -60.3376



77.4810, 30.3289, -67.9508

# Sweetspot

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



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



173.0060, 4.4340, 24.5507



67.3480, 42.7194, 18.1118



84.8970, 3.0088, 14.9993



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



87.1490, 18.1675, 99.8473



75.1120, -12.8732, 69.1848



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.9800, 14.3069, 78.0705



4.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923



# Inverse Universe

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



81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860



87.1490, 18.1675, 99.8473



118.7740, 12.4364, -69.0848



71.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.9800, 14.3069, 78.0705

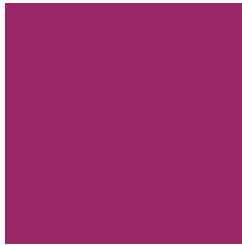


4.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

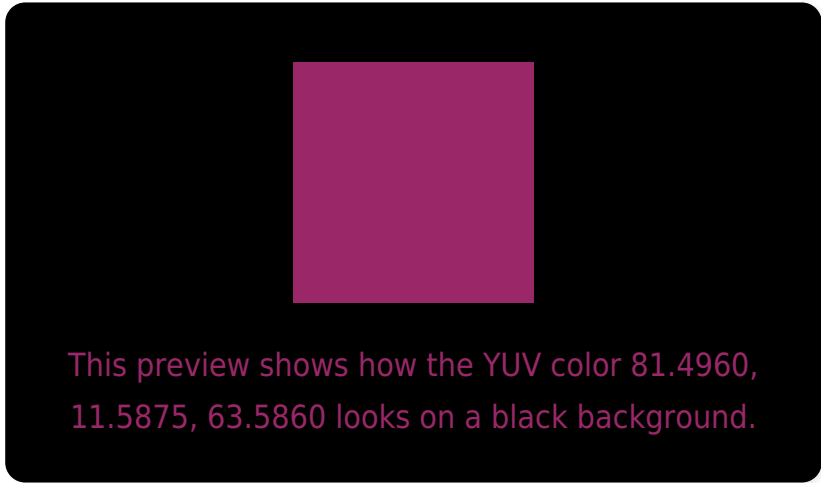
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

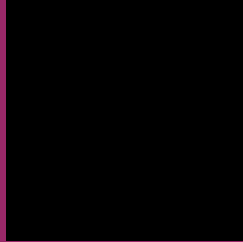
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.4960, 11.5875,



# 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

81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860

### Protanopia

86.8450, 25.2194, -15.6501

### Deuteranopia

88.3900, 5.2307, 2.2890



## Tritanopia

83.0460, -12.8407, 58.7187

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860

## Protanomaly

84.7670, 20.3279, 13.3593

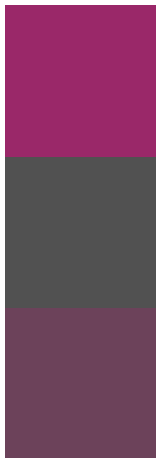
## Deuteranomaly

86.1030, 7.3442, 24.4657

## Tritanomaly

82.3480, -4.1156, 60.2078

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.2940, 4.2921, 23.4212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860 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(154, 40, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 40, 105)  
}
```

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(154, 40, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 40, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860 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(154, 40, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 40, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 40, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 40, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 40, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 40,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.4960, 11.5875, 63.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 40, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154, 40,  
105) }
```

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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