

Converting Colors

YUV(89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(89.2200, 23.5555,
51.5501)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	943289
RGB	148, 50, 137
RGB Percent	58%, 20%, 54%
CMY	0.4196, 0.8039, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.07, 0.42
HSL	307°, 49%, 39%
HSV	307°, 66%, 58%
XYZ	17.8687, 10.3832, 24.7293
YIQ	89.2200, 30.4810, 47.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

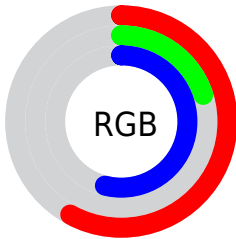
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 50, 137
Decimal	9712265
CIE _{Lab}	38.52, 51.42, -28.02
CIE _{LCh}	39, 58.564, 331.414
Yxy	10.3832, 0.3373, 0.1960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287902345 (0xFF943289)
YUV	89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501
Hunter-Lab	32.2230, 42.5936, -22.9455

Details

The YUV color **89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **108.7800, -23.5555, -51.5501**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1170, 23.1133, 53.3944**, and **38.0240, 24.1452, 49.0910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1870, 27.0228, 59.4720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2530, 20.0883, 43.6281**.

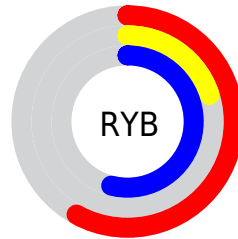
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (20%)

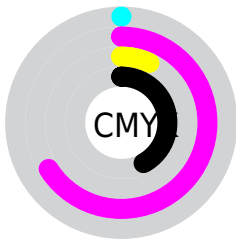
Blue (54%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (54%)

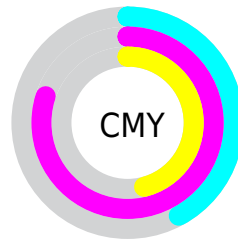


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501 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 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.2200, 23.5555,
51.5501

89.2200, 23.5555,
51.5501

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.9860, 25.1499,
53.5093

144.1170, 23.1133,
53.3944

38.0240, 24.1452,
49.0910

171.8290, 23.2553,
54.5240

27.5140, 17.4946,
35.5062

197.1490, 24.5765,
50.7353

18.1290, 11.2754,
23.5659

214.4970, 19.9680,
35.5211

2.0520, 7.8624,
-1.7996

231.5200, 11.5756,
20.5920

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.5430, 3.1833,

5.6628

■ 89.2200, 23.5555,
51.5501

■ 89.2200, 23.5555,
51.5501

■ 80.1870, 27.0228,
59.4720

■ 98.2530, 20.0883,
43.6281

■ 71.2680, 30.9269,
67.2940

■ 107.1720, 16.1842,
35.8062

■ 62.8220, 34.1048,
74.7011

■ 115.6180, 13.0063,
28.3990

■ 59.1860, 35.4043,
77.8899

■ 124.6510, 9.5391,
20.4771

■ 133.5700, 5.6350,
12.6551

■ 142.6030, 2.1677,
4.7332

■ 151.6360, -1.2995,
-3.1888

■ 159.9680, -4.9142,
-10.4959

■ 169.0010, -8.3815,
-18.4179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.5320, 40.1637, -2.2206



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



79.4120, 5.7129, 81.1997

Triad

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



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



85.4210, -42.1126, 20.6788



81.0030, 28.5925, -71.0396

Complementary

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



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



108.7800, -23.5555, -51.5501

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.



75.6450, 8.0630, -66.3407



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



77.8140, -38.3623, -15.6229

Square

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



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



84.4450, -41.6314, 53.1067



68.1840, -12.9087, -59.7974



82.6450, 45.0380, -72.4797

Rectangle

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



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



79.8730, -10.2904, 80.7954



68.1840, -12.9087, -59.7974



79.2930, 22.0406, -69.5400

Sweetspot

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



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



168.2380, 9.2497, 19.9623



64.1620, 41.3321, -3.6501



83.1570, 5.3456, 12.1403



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



100.4250, 36.2725, 79.4343



83.7480, 2.5892, 56.3490



69.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



55.1700, 32.9472, 72.6419



4.0160, 2.4571, 5.2480

Inverse Universe

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



89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



100.4250, 36.2725, 79.4343



114.2520, -2.5892, -56.3490



69.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



55.1700, 32.9472, 72.6419



4.0160, 2.4571, 5.2480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

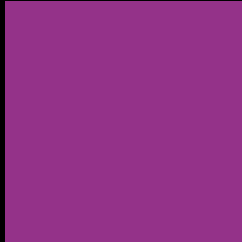
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

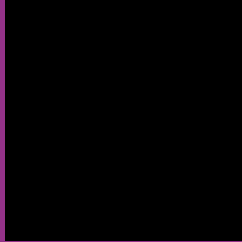
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.2200, 23.5555,

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

89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501

Protanopia

86.0890, 41.8611, -33.4041

Deuteranopia

91.3740, 19.5356, -12.6060



Tritanopia

91.0980, -8.4293, 43.7641

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501

Protanomaly

87.2670, 35.3644, -2.8652

Deuteranomaly

90.5710, 20.9175, 10.9002

Tritanomaly

90.5080, 3.2006, 46.9125

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501

Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9990, 8.3815, 18.4179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501 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(148, 50, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 50, 137)  
}
```

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(148, 50, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 50, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501 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(148, 50, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 50, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 50, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 50, 137); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 50, 137); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 50, 137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 50, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 50,  
137) }
```

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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