

# Converting Colors

YUV(90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(90.5010, 3.6970,  
27.6246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7A4962
RGB	122, 73, 98
RGB Percent	48%, 29%, 38%
CMY	0.5216, 0.7137, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.20, 0.52
HSL	329°, 25%, 38%
HSV	329°, 40%, 48%
XYZ	12.6132, 9.7845, 12.7791
YIQ	90.5010, 21.1790, 18.1630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

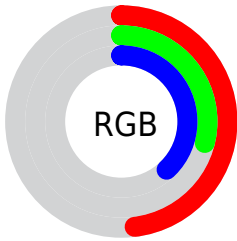
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 73, 98
Decimal	8014178
CIE Lab	37.45, 24.63, -5.76
CIE LCh	37, 25.299, 346.837
Yxy	9.7845, 0.3586, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286204258 (0xFF7A4962)
YUV	90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246
Hunter-Lab	31.2802, 17.2367, -2.3260

# Details

The YUV color **90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **104.4990, -3.6970, -27.6246**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5120, 3.6916, 29.3690**, and **43.3050, 4.2866, 25.1655** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7730, 4.5489, 34.4021**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2290, 2.8451, 20.8472**.

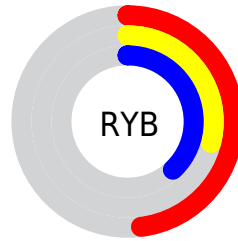
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (29%)

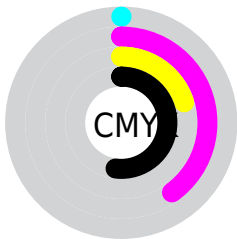
Blue (38%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (38%)

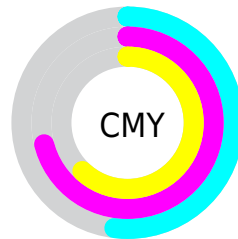


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246 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 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.5010, 3.6970,  
27.6246

90.5010, 3.6970,  
27.6246

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

66.4900, 3.7024,  
25.8803

141.5120, 3.6916,  
29.3690

43.3050, 4.2866,  
25.1655

168.1100, 3.3968,  
30.5985

20.8210, 5.0182,  
23.8360

195.8220, 3.5388,  
31.7281

8.2300, -2.0854,  
15.5843

221.7400, 4.5652,  
29.1690

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.9120, 6.9454,  
12.3552

90.5010, 3.6970,  
27.6246

90.5010, 3.6970,  
27.6246

82.7730, 4.5489,  
34.4021

98.2290, 2.8451,  
20.8472

75.0450, 5.4008,  
41.1795

105.9570, 1.9932,  
14.0697

66.7300, 6.5421,  
48.4718

114.2720, 0.8519,  
6.7775

59.0020, 7.3940,  
55.2492

122.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

51.2740, 8.2459,  
62.0267

129.7280, -0.8519,  
-6.7775

43.5460, 9.0978,  
68.8042

137.4560, -1.7038,  
-13.5549

145.1840, -2.5557,  
-20.3324

153.4990, -3.6970,

-27.6246

■ 161.2270, -4.5489,  
-34.4021

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.9920, 12.3289, 12.2850



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



89.3140, -6.0708, 33.9276

# Triad

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



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



85.7990, -18.6349, 3.6843



70.2770, 23.0344, -61.6329

# Complementary

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



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



104.4990, -3.6970, -27.6246

# 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.



69.3990, 14.5933, -60.8629



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



83.1110, -11.8867, -14.1293

# Square

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



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



87.3710, -19.4099, 18.9686



78.0790, -0.0389, -34.2723



81.0290, 22.6637, -35.9824



# Rectangle

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



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



88.8100, -11.7383, 31.7386



78.0790, -0.0389, -34.2723



70.2940, 20.5611, -61.6478

# Sweetspot

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



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



145.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



85.7620, 17.8653, 9.8557



71.9730, 0.9993, 6.1627



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



109.1700, 5.8322, 42.8239



87.7650, -6.7861, 30.0241



57.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



44.6710, 9.5292, 70.4485



90.0540, 19.2004, 142.0266



# Inverse Universe

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



90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246



109.1700, 5.8322, 42.8239



107.2350, 6.7861, -30.0241



57.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



44.6710, 9.5292, 70.4485

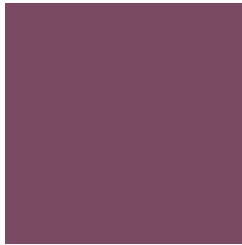


90.0540, 19.2004, 142.0266



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

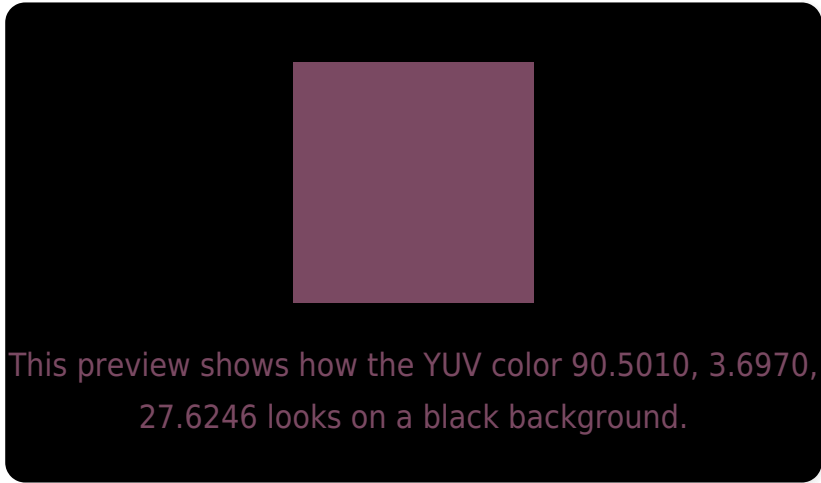
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

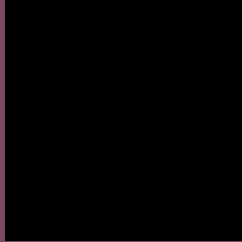
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 90.5010, 3.6970,



# 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

90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246

### Protanopia

89.0840, 9.3256, -4.4587

### Deuteranopia

89.5320, 3.1887, 3.9184



## Tritanopia

89.8400, -3.8651, 26.4503

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246

## Protanomaly

89.8790, 6.9617, 7.1221

## Deuteranomaly

89.7010, 3.5984, 12.5402

## Tritanomaly

90.2360, -1.1023, 26.9800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.5220, 1.7147, 10.0662

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246 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(122, 73, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 73, 98)  
}
```

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(122, 73, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 73, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246 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(122, 73, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 73, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 73, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 73, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 73, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 73,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 90.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 73, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 73,  
98) }
```

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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