

# Converting Colors

YUV(101.7710, 37.5809,  
-13.8312)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(101.7710, 37.5809,  
-13.8312)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	565FB2
RGB	86, 95, 178
RGB Percent	34%, 37%, 70%
CMY	0.6627, 0.6275, 0.3020
CMYK	0.52, 0.47, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	234°, 37%, 52%
HSV	234°, 52%, 70%
XYZ	15.9658, 13.3772, 43.8600
YIQ	101.7710, -32.0070, 23.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

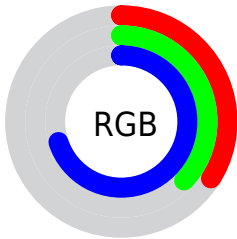
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	86, 94, 178
Decimal	5660594
CIE Lab	43.33, 20.16, -45.42
CIE LCh	43, 49.695, 293.939
Yxy	13.3772, 0.2181, 0.1827
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283850674 (0xFF565FB2)
YUV	101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312
Hunter-Lab	36.5749, 13.9137, -45.4973

# Details

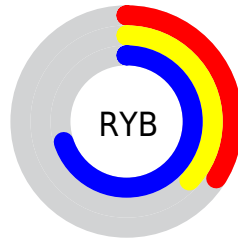
The YUV color **101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **162.2290, -37.5809, 13.8312**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.9500, 39.4647, -11.3571**, and **50.4880, 36.7344, -22.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.9970, 44.8645, -16.6604**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.5450, 30.2973, -11.0020**.

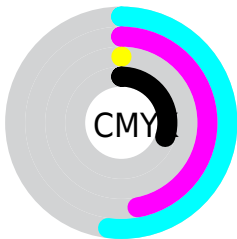
# Distribution



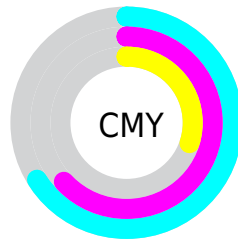
- Red (34%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312 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 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 101.7710, 37.5809,  
-13.8312

■ 101.7710, 37.5809,  
-13.8312

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 76.2330, 36.8601,  
-15.9903

■ 153.9500, 39.4647,  
-11.3571

■ 50.4880, 36.7344,  
-22.3530

■ 180.5650, 36.6965,  
-10.1425

■ 28.3090, 34.8507,  
-24.8270

■ 205.0850, 24.6081,  
-6.2135

■ 11.4850, 31.3129,  
-10.0723

■ 230.1920, 12.2303,  
-2.7994

■ 8.1620, 21.1191,  
-7.1581

■ 4.4800, 12.0884,  
-3.9290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 101.7710, 37.5809,  
-13.8312

■ 101.7710, 37.5809,  
-13.8312

■ 86.9970, 44.8645,  
-16.6604

■ 116.5450, 30.2973,  
-11.0020

■ 72.2230, 52.1481,  
-19.4896

■ 131.3190, 23.0137,  
-8.1728

■ 57.7480, 59.2842,  
-21.7040

■ 145.7940, 15.8776,  
-5.9583

■ 42.9740, 66.5678,  
-24.5332

■ 160.5680, 8.5940,  
-3.1291

■ 30.2710, 72.8304,  
-26.5477

■ 175.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 190.1160, -5.9732,  
2.5293

■ 204.8900,  
-13.2568, 5.3585

■ 219.3650,  
-20.3929, 7.5729

■ 234.7260,  
-27.9659, 9.8873

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.5460, 48.5378, -75.0238



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



104.8820, 22.7362, 34.3065

# Triad

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



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



99.0780, -31.5905, 52.5516



81.5150, 5.1691, -71.4887

# Complementary

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



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



162.2290, -37.5809, 13.8312

# 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.



84.0610, -16.2991, -45.6575



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



96.3790, -45.0498, 29.4856

# Square

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



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



98.6880, -13.1572, 66.9256



93.4890, -38.6951, -2.1829



86.4170, 23.9514, -75.7877



# Rectangle

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



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



102.4410, 11.6146, 54.8642



93.4890, -38.6951, -2.1829



79.3320, -0.6567, -69.5742

# Sweetspot

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



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



201.5660, 15.0040, -5.7584



149.4660, 9.6303, -55.6597



98.6820, 9.0308, -3.2291



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312



112.6340, 58.8474, -21.6040



107.5510, 34.7314, 13.5488



81.6130, 3.6418, -1.4146



26.2470, 62.4892, -23.0186



4.1380, 10.7780, -3.6290



# Inverse Universe

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



114.5340, -9.6303, 55.6597



132.6520, -15.1114, 87.1282



156.4490, -34.7314, -13.5488



82.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



47.4570, -16.0013, 92.5612



8.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312 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 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

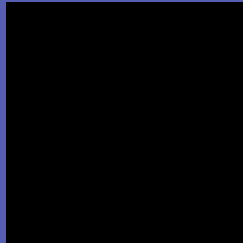
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312.



# 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

101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312

### Protanopia

97.6980, 41.5609, -30.4301

### Deuteranopia

93.9800, 40.4359, -42.9555



## Tritanopia

97.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312

## Protanomaly

99.3890, 40.2342, -24.8972

## Deuteranomaly

96.8180, 39.5297, -32.2894

## Tritanomaly

98.8350, 20.2943, -22.6573

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312

## Achromatopsia

102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

101.6370, 13.9830, -4.9436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312 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(86, 95, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 95, 178)  
}
```

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(86, 95, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 95, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312 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(86, 95, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 95, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 95, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 95, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 95, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 95,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 101.7710, 37.5809, -13.8312 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 95, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 95,  
178) }
```

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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