

# Converting Colors

YUV(103.5400, -5.1962,  
80.2104)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(103.5400, -5.1962,  
80.2104)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C33B5D
RGB	195, 59, 93
RGB Percent	76%, 23%, 36%
CMY	0.2353, 0.7686, 0.6353
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.52, 0.24
HSL	345°, 54%, 50%
HSV	345°, 70%, 76%
XYZ	26.0454, 15.5203, 11.9789
YIQ	103.5400, 70.1420, 39.4060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

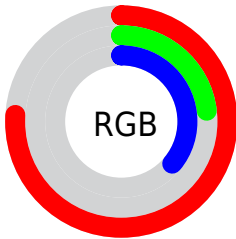
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 59, 93
Decimal	12794717
CIELab	46.34, 56.06, 11.65
CIELCh	46, 57.259, 11.737
Yxy	15.5203, 0.4864, 0.2899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290984797 (0xFFC33B5D)
YUV	103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104
Hunter-Lab	39.3959, 49.0673, 9.5491

# Details

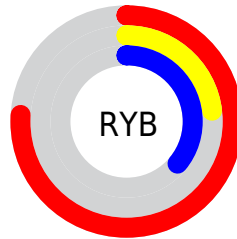
The YUV color **103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **150.4600, 5.1962, -80.2104**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.0520, -8.4066, 83.2694**, and **45.8370, 1.0664, 78.1960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.6770, -6.2498, 91.4913**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.9900, -4.4321, 68.4148**.

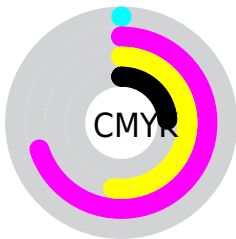
# Distribution



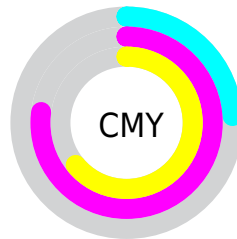
- Red (76%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104 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 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 103.5400, -5.1962,  
80.2104

■ 103.5400, -5.1962,  
80.2104

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.5770, -1.2705,  
81.0550

■ 160.0520, -8.4066,  
83.2694

■ 45.8370, 1.0664,  
78.1960

■ 179.4520, -5.1528,  
66.2556

■ 34.7720, -3.8316,  
62.4670

■ 199.0800, -1.0254,  
49.0418

■ 23.3220, -11.4977,  
47.9526

■ 219.2950, 2.8126,  
31.3133

■ 15.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

■ 239.5100, 6.6506,  
13.5847

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.5400, -5.1962,  
80.2104

■ 103.5400, -5.1962,  
80.2104

■ 90.6770, -6.2498,  
91.4913

■ 116.9900, -4.4321,  
68.4148

■ 77.3410, -6.5771,  
103.1869

■ 129.7390, -3.8153,  
57.2339

■ 64.4780, -7.6307,  
114.4678

■ 143.1890, -3.0512,  
45.4382

■ 63.8910, -7.3413,  
114.9826

■ 156.0520, -1.9976,  
34.1574

■ 169.3880, -1.6703,  
22.4617

■ 182.2510, -0.6167,  
11.1809

■ 195.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 208.4500, 0.7642,

-11.7956

■ 221.9000, 1.5283,  
-23.5913

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.6360, 15.9555, 62.5862



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



104.8120, -28.0083, 70.3249

# Triad

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



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



94.0340, -32.0618, -29.8478



95.1150, 52.2013, -83.4159

# Complementary

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



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



150.4600, 5.1962, -80.2104

# 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.



96.0320, 37.9452, -84.2201



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



85.2020, -3.5506, -74.7222

# Square

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



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



101.3030, -49.9424, 12.0123



92.0760, 17.7105, -80.7507



93.5180, 54.4676, -63.5983



# Rectangle

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



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



104.8150, -42.7998, 54.5362



92.0760, 17.7105, -80.7507



96.0780, 48.2755, -84.2604

# Sweetspot

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



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



216.4430, -1.6974, 31.1835



105.0020, 44.3690, 49.1102



106.4800, -1.2226, 18.8730



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



109.4300, -8.1000, 125.0339



119.6220, -29.8866, 66.1065



90.3320, -0.1637, 5.8478



52.6990, -6.2606, 94.9800



10.7790, -1.3700, 19.4878



# Inverse Universe

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



103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104



109.4300, -8.1000, 125.0339



134.3780, 29.8866, -66.1065



90.3320, -0.1637, 5.8478



52.6990, -6.2606, 94.9800

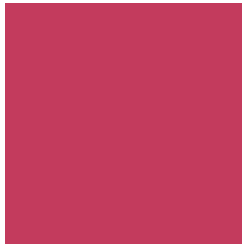


10.7790, -1.3700, 19.4878



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104 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 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

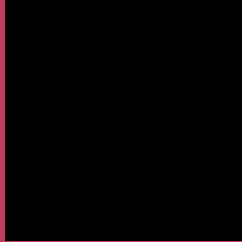
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 103.5400, -5.1962,



# 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

103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104

### Protanopia

111.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998

### Deuteranopia

110.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



## Tritanopia

103.3260, -17.4157, 79.5211

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104

## Protanomaly

108.1160, 0.9288, 28.8393

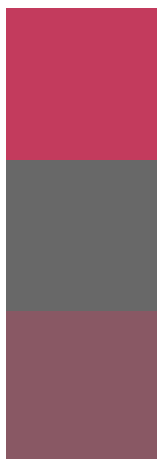
## Deuteranomaly

108.1360, -9.4340, 39.3457

## Tritanomaly

103.1780, -12.9058, 79.6509

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104

## Achromatopsia

104.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

104.0190, -1.9814, 28.9243

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104 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(195, 59, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 59, 93)  
}
```

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(195, 59, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 59, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104 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(195, 59, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 59, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(195, 59, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 59, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 59, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 59,  
93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 103.5400, -5.1962, 80.2104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 59, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195, 59,  
93) }
```

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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