

# Converting Colors

YUV(105.6140, -7.2047,  
117.8565)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(105.6140, -7.2047,  
117.8565)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0285B
RGB	240, 40, 91
RGB Percent	94%, 16%, 36%
CMY	0.0588, 0.8431, 0.6431
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.62, 0.06
HSL	345°, 87%, 55%
HSV	345°, 83%, 94%
XYZ	38.5823, 20.7982, 11.8785
YIQ	105.6140, 102.8290, 58.2610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

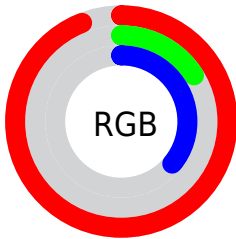
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 40, 91
Decimal	15738971
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.73, 73.97, 22.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 77.446, 17.224
Yxy	20.7982, 0.5414, 0.2919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293929051 (0xFFFF0285B)
YUV	105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565
Hunter-Lab	45.6050, 71.2040, 16.4806

# Details

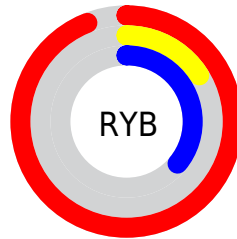
The YUV color **105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3366**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **174.3860, 7.2047, -117.8565**, and the grayscale version is **106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.7150, -7.2545, 87.0729**, and **57.8680, -5.8509, 103.6018** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.4740, -8.1217, 132.0113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121.7540, -6.2877, 103.7017**.

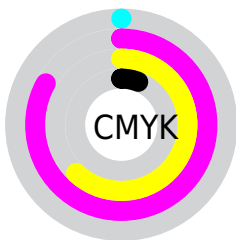
# Distribution



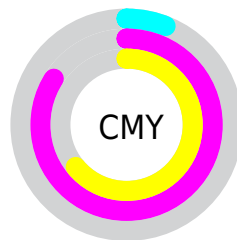
- Red (94%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565 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 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 105.6140, -7.2047,  
117.8565

■ 105.6140, -7.2047,  
117.8565

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.9440, -0.9584,  
121.0751

■ 155.7150, -7.2545,  
87.0729

■ 57.8680, -5.8509,  
103.6018

■ 176.8760, -4.8689,  
68.5147

■ 46.3190, -10.0173,  
86.5432

■ 196.9770, -1.4677,  
50.8862

■ 34.2000, -16.3676,  
69.9846

■ 217.7790, 2.0810,  
32.6428

■ 25.1590, -10.9244,  
50.7266

■ 238.6950, 6.0664,  
14.2995

■ 15.7760, -6.7916,  
31.7684

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 105.6140, -7.2047,  
117.8565

■ 105.6140, -7.2047,  
117.8565

■ 89.4740, -8.1217,  
132.0113

■ 121.7540, -6.2877,  
103.7017

■ 78.7140, -8.7330,  
141.4478

■ 137.8940, -5.3707,  
89.5470


■ 154.0340, -4.4538,  
75.3922


■ 170.1740, -3.5368,  
61.2374

■ 186.2000, -3.0566,  
47.1826

■ 202.3400, -2.1396,  
33.0278

 218.4800, -1.2226,  
18.8730

 234.6200, -0.3057,  
4.7183

 250.1730, 0.9007,  
-8.9217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



111.8980, 22.2353, 101.8215



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



114.5900, -44.6609, 91.5676

# Triad

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



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



87.8850, -36.4253, -77.0751



112.4240, 70.2900, -98.5958

# Complementary

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



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



174.3860, 7.2047, -117.8565

# 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.



114.6460, 53.4185, -100.5445



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



100.5270, -3.2178, -88.1622

# Square

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



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



113.6410, -56.0250, 2.9458



109.0940, 27.0687, -95.6754



100.0970, 76.3672, -87.7851



# Rectangle

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



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



117.8690, -58.1094, 65.0129



109.0940, 27.0687, -95.6754



114.6750, 66.2222, -100.5700

# Sweetspot

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



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



212.0740, -2.0085, 37.6461



106.7530, 65.6908, 70.3766



101.8010, -1.3809, 22.9765



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.



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



83.6550, -9.1969, 150.2696



127.3890, -43.0828, 98.7598



111.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



60.3740, -6.5934, 108.4200



18.3400, -2.1396, 33.0278



# Inverse Universe

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



105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565



83.6550, -9.1969, 150.2696



152.6110, 43.0828, -98.7598



111.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



60.3740, -6.5934, 108.4200

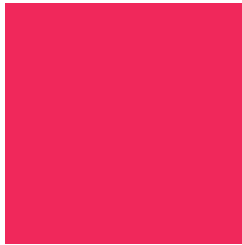


18.3400, -2.1396, 33.0278



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

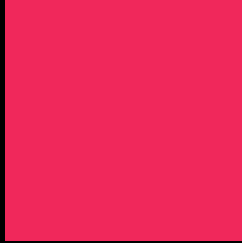
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565 looks on a black 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

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

# YUV 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 105.6140, -7.2047,



# 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

105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565

### Protanopia

126.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

### Deuteranopia

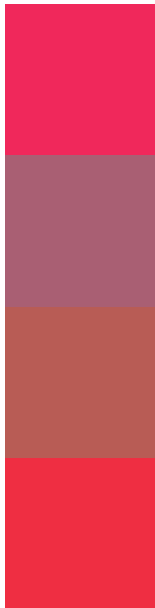
125.7090, -22.0415, 23.0572



## Tritanopia

106.6250, -27.4231, 116.0929

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565

## Protanomaly

119.4060, -2.1722, 43.4939

## Deuteranomaly

118.7100, -16.6190, 57.2593

## Tritanomaly

105.9870, -19.7136, 116.6524

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565

## Achromatopsia

106.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.9930, -2.4615, 42.9791

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565 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(240, 40, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 40, 91)  
}
```

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(240, 40, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 40, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565 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(240, 40, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 40, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 40, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 40, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 40, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 40,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 105.6140, -7.2047, 117.8565 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 40, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240, 40,  
91) }
```

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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