

# Converting Colors

YUV(110.9420, 48.3426,  
-12.2271)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(110.9420, 48.3426,  
-12.2271)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6163D1
RGB	97, 99, 209
RGB Percent	38%, 39%, 82%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6118, 0.1804
CMYK	0.54, 0.53, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	239°, 55%, 60%
HSV	239°, 54%, 82%
XYZ	20.9002, 16.0685, 62.3216
YIQ	110.9420, -36.5020, 33.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

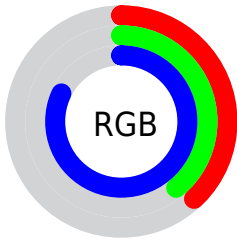
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	97, 99, 209
Decimal	6382545
CIELab	47.06, 29.96, -57.33
CIELCh	47, 64.684, 297.596
Yxy	16.0685, 0.2105, 0.1618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284572625 (0xFF6163D1)
YUV	110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271
Hunter-Lab	40.0856, 22.9185, -64.1191

# Details

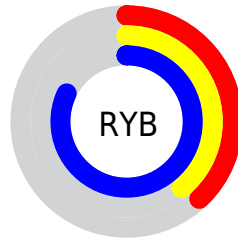
The YUV color **110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **195.0580, -48.3426, 12.2271**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.4650, 45.1268, -7.4238**, and **57.9360, 47.3596, -23.6229** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.3360, 57.5154, -14.3267**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129.5480, 39.1698, -10.1276**.

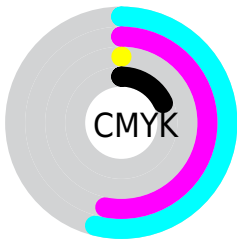
# Distribution



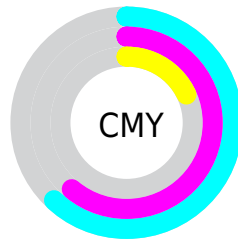
- Red (38%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 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 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 110.9420, 48.3426,  
-12.2271

■ 110.9420, 48.3426,  
-12.2271

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.6920, 47.4798,  
-15.5159

■ 163.4650, 45.1268,  
-7.4238

■ 57.9360, 47.3596,  
-23.6229

■ 187.3980, 33.3278,  
-2.9800

■ 33.2620, 46.2128,  
-29.1708

■ 212.5050, 20.9500,  
0.4341

■ 19.1450, 40.3545,  
-16.7902

■ 237.9110, 8.4249,  
4.4631

■ 8.7780, 33.6334,  
-7.6983

■ 8.9770, 21.7033,  
-7.8728

■ 4.7080, 12.9620,

-4.1289

■ 0.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.9420, 48.3426,  
-12.2271

■ 110.9420, 48.3426,  
-12.2271

■ 92.3360, 57.5154,  
-14.3267

■ 129.5480, 39.1698,  
-10.1276

■ 74.3170, 66.3987,  
-16.9410

■ 147.5670, 30.2865,  
-7.5133

■ 55.7110, 75.5715,  
-19.0405

■ 166.1730, 21.1137,  
-5.4137

■ 37.6920, 84.4548,  
-21.6549

■ 184.1920, 12.2303,  
-2.7994

■ 26.1740, 90.1332,  
-22.9546

■ 202.7980, 3.0576,  
-0.6998

■ 220.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 239.1240,  
-14.8511, 3.3993

■ 249.7560,  
-20.0927, 4.5990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.6340, 61.8054, -83.8710



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



112.0120, 29.0811, 52.6095

# Triad

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



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



104.2140, -47.9265, 65.5873



91.2150, 6.7960, -79.9956

# Complementary

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



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



195.0580, -48.3426, 12.2271

# 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.



82.3690, -16.9439, -72.2376



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



104.9570, -51.7438, 29.8557

# Square

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



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



101.5660, -18.0270, 88.9576



97.9150, -48.2721, -10.4495



97.5990, 31.2567, -85.5943



# Rectangle

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



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



104.7460, 15.9012, 80.0298



97.9150, -48.2721, -10.4495



88.4620, -1.2138, -77.5812

# Sweetspot

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



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



219.2610, 17.6193, -4.6139



175.0560, 14.7624, -68.4551



106.4370, 10.6306, -3.0142



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.



110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271



112.3430, 70.3299, -17.8408



125.3160, 41.2562, 20.7709



95.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998



20.9130, 72.5139, -18.3407



5.2610, 17.6193, -4.6139



# Inverse Universe

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



130.7160, -15.6360, 68.6551



141.0790, -22.7169, 99.9087



180.6840, -41.2562, -20.7709



97.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



50.5740, -23.4540, 102.9826

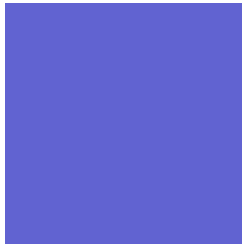


12.3730, -5.6069, 25.1059



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

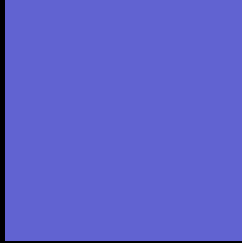
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 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 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271.



# 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

110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271

### Protanopia

101.1050, 57.6292, -50.9581

### Deuteranopia

89.1310, 54.6584, -78.1679



## Tritanopia

105.1900, 11.7383, -31.7386

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271

## Protanomaly

104.9820, 54.2389, -36.8182

## Deuteranomaly

97.0030, 52.2565, -54.3766

## Tritanomaly

107.3770, 24.9571, -24.8866

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

111.2610, 17.6193, -4.6139

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 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(97, 99, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 99, 209)  
}
```

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(97, 99, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 99, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 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(97, 99, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 99, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 99, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 99, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 99, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 99,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 110.9420, 48.3426, -12.2271 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 99, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 99,  
209) }
```

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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