

# Converting Colors

YUV(111.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(111.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A9526E
RGB	169, 82, 110
RGB Percent	66%, 32%, 43%
CMY	0.3373, 0.6784, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.35, 0.34
HSL	341°, 35%, 49%
HSV	341°, 51%, 66%
XYZ	22.1940, 15.5954, 16.5923
YIQ	111.2050, 42.8640, 27.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

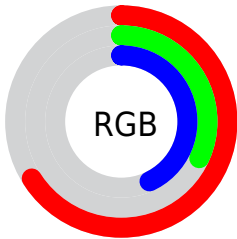
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 82, 110
Decimal	11096686
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.44, 38.76, 0.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 38.769, 1.223
Yxy	15.5954, 0.4081, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289286766 (0xFFA9526E)
YUV	111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862
Hunter-Lab	39.4910, 31.2078, 2.7328

# Details

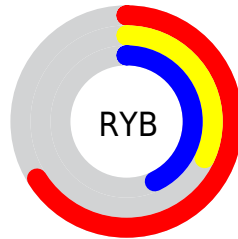
The YUV color **111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **139.7950, 0.5941, -50.6862**, and the grayscale version is **111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.8850, -1.9153, 54.4749**, and **59.4650, 1.7428, 47.8272** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.9720, -0.4792, 60.5376**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122.4380, -0.7089, 40.8349**.

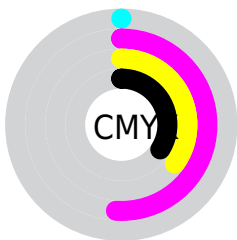
# Distribution



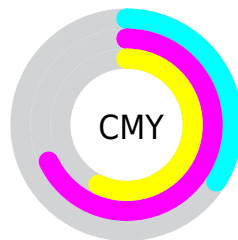
- Red (66%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (57%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862 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 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 111.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862


 111.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 85.4220, 0.2850,  
48.7419


 164.8850, -1.9153,  
54.4749

 59.4650, 1.7428,  
47.8272


 192.1840, -2.0627,  
55.0896


 30.6870, 5.0843,  
49.3865

 211.8120, 2.0647,  
37.8759

 20.5190, -0.2559,  
35.5018

 231.5540, 6.6289,  
20.5621

 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

 249.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

111.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862

111.2050, -0.5941,  
50.6862

99.9720, -0.4792,  
60.5376

122.4380, -0.7089,  
40.8349

88.6250, -0.8011,  
70.4889

133.7850, -0.3870,  
30.8836

77.3920, -0.6863,  
80.3402

145.0180, -0.5019,  
21.0322

66.0450, -1.0082,  
90.2915

156.3650, -0.1799,  
11.0809

56.6870, -1.3247,  
98.4985

167.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

178.3580, 0.3165,  
-8.2070

189.5910, 0.2016,  
-18.0583

200.9380, 0.5236,

-28.0096

■ 212.1710, 0.4087,  
-37.8610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.5800, 14.0111, 32.8173



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



109.9050, -15.7292, 51.8263

# Triad

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



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



103.3000, -25.2909, -8.1561



89.9510, 37.4922, -78.8870

# Complementary

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



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



139.7950, 0.5941, -50.6862

# 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.



90.2640, 25.9988, -79.1615



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



96.8150, -9.7688, -40.1798

# Square

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



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



106.7440, -31.9188, 17.7645



86.5020, 11.5845, -75.8623



101.2310, 36.3681, -44.9296



# Rectangle

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



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



109.2710, -24.2906, 44.4893



86.5020, 11.5845, -75.8623



90.4410, 34.2926, -79.3168

# Sweetspot

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



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



197.1210, -0.0597, 19.1879



109.2600, 29.4518, 26.9590



96.6640, -0.3274, 11.6957



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



128.6800, -0.8282, 79.2106



116.2310, -16.8759, 46.2784



78.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



49.7240, -0.8499, 86.1881



6.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957



# Inverse Universe

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



111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862



128.6800, -0.8282, 79.2106



134.1820, 17.1653, -45.7636



78.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



49.7240, -0.8499, 86.1881

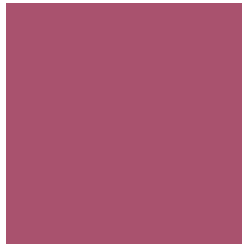


6.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862 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 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

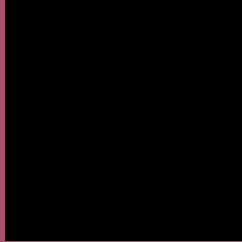
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 111.2050, -0.5941,



# 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

111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862

### Protanopia

111.3400, 7.7204, -2.9292

### Deuteranopia

111.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364



## Tritanopia

110.3160, -9.0298, 49.7119

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862

## Protanomaly

111.3640, 4.7505, 16.3438

## Deuteranomaly

111.5840, -2.2599, 24.9208

## Tritanomaly

110.8260, -5.8302, 50.1416

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862

## Achromatopsia

111.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

110.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862 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(169, 82, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 82, 110)  
}
```

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(169, 82, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 82, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862 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(169, 82, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 82, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 82, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 82, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 82, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 82,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 111.2050, -0.5941, 50.6862 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 82, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 82,  
110) }
```

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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