

# Converting Colors

YUV(116.7180, 51.4110,  
-16.4157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(116.7180, 51.4110,  
-16.4157)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	626ADD
RGB	98, 106, 221
RGB Percent	38%, 42%, 87%
CMY	0.6157, 0.5843, 0.1333
CMYK	0.56, 0.52, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	236°, 64%, 63%
HSV	236°, 56%, 87%
XYZ	23.2422, 18.1252, 70.6801
YIQ	116.7180, -41.6830, 34.0690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

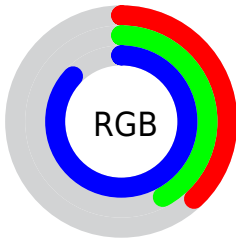
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 106, 221
Decimal	6449885
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.65, 29.70, -59.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 66.937, 296.344
Yxy	18.1252, 0.2074, 0.1618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284639965 (0xFF626ADD)
YUV	116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157
Hunter-Lab	42.5737, 22.9442, -68.6307

# Details

The YUV color **116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **202.2820, -51.4110, 16.4157**, and the grayscale version is **116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.1720, 42.8062, -9.7978**, and **61.8150, 50.8702, -29.6558** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.8130, 60.7312, -19.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135.6230, 42.0909, -13.7014**.

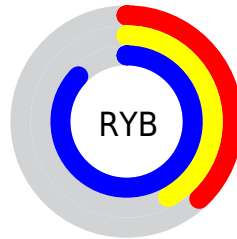
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (42%)

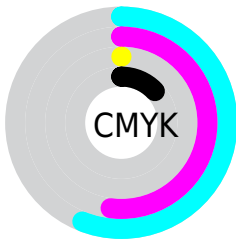
Blue (87%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (87%)

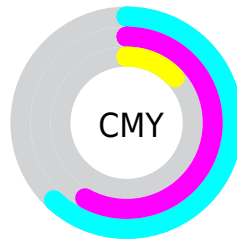


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157 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 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 116.7180, 51.4110,  
-16.4157

■ 116.7180, 51.4110,  
-16.4157

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.1690, 50.6957,  
-20.3192

■ 168.1720, 42.8062,  
-9.7978

■ 61.8150, 50.8702,  
-29.6558

■ 192.6920, 30.7178,  
-5.8689

■ 38.0380, 49.2813,  
-33.3593

■ 218.0980, 18.1927,  
-1.8399

■ 23.9210, 43.4229,  
-20.9787

■ 243.5040, 5.6675,  
2.1890

■ 9.9180, 38.0014,  
-8.6981

■ 10.5900, 25.3451,  
-9.2874

■ 6.3210, 16.6037,

-5.5435

■ 2.5250, 7.1362,  
-2.2144

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.7180, 51.4110,  
-16.4157

■ 116.7180, 51.4110,  
-16.4157

■ 97.8130, 60.7312,  
-19.1300

■ 135.6230, 42.0909,  
-13.7014

■ 79.4950, 69.7620,  
-22.3591

■ 153.9410, 33.0601,  
-10.4723

■ 60.5900, 79.0821,  
-25.0734

■ 172.8460, 23.7399,  
-7.7579

■ 41.6850, 88.4023,  
-27.7877

■ 191.7510, 14.4198,  
-5.0436

■ 33.4120, 92.4809,  
-29.3023

■ 210.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

■ 229.2730, -4.0786,  
1.5146

■ 248.1780,  
-13.3988, 4.2289

■ 251.1240,  
-14.8511, 3.3993

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



101.1110, 65.0213, -88.6743



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



118.8810, 31.1177, 52.7244

# Triad

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



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



110.6490, -47.6480, 69.5908



96.3670, 6.2281, -84.5139

# Complementary

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



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



202.2820, -51.4110, 16.4157

# 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.



86.7060, -18.0961, -76.0412



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



110.8820, -54.6648, 33.4295

# Square

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



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



107.8870, -18.1853, 93.0611



103.8290, -51.1877, -8.6200



102.9790, 31.5624, -90.3126



# Rectangle

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



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



111.8110, 17.3482, 82.6038



103.8290, -51.1877, -8.6200



93.5000, -2.2185, -81.9995

# Sweetspot

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



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



218.0760, 18.2035, -5.3287



183.3110, 14.6367, -74.8177



106.1380, 10.7780, -3.6290



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.



116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157



109.9510, 71.5092, -22.7590



127.8690, 45.9136, 20.2859



100.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998



26.1790, 72.3828, -22.9590



7.0050, 19.2245, -6.1434



# Inverse Universe

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



135.6890, -14.6367, 74.8177



136.3830, -20.4018, 104.0271



191.1310, -45.9136, -20.2859



102.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



52.9810, -20.6966, 105.2567



14.0960, -5.4703, 27.9798



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

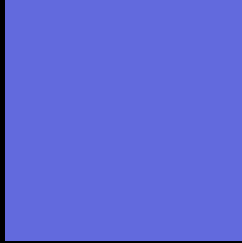
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157 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 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157.



# 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

116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157

### Protanopia

107.3760, 59.9606, -52.0728

### Deuteranopia

94.4940, 57.4375, -82.8712



## Tritanopia

110.2000, 13.2124, -37.8864

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157

## Protanomaly

110.6550, 56.8651, -39.1624

## Deuteranomaly

102.7790, 55.3250, -58.5652

## Tritanomaly

112.3270, 27.4468, -30.1048

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157

## Achromatopsia

117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

116.8910, 18.7877, -6.0434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157 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(98, 106, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 106, 221)  
}
```

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(98, 106, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 106, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157 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(98, 106, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 106, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 106, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 106, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 106, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 106,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 116.7180, 51.4110, -16.4157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 106, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 106,  
221) }
```

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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