

# Converting Colors

YUV(121.6440, 16.9375,  
27.4992)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(121.6440, 16.9375,  
27.4992)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99639C
RGB	153, 99, 156
RGB Percent	60%, 39%, 61%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6118, 0.3882
CMYK	0.02, 0.37, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	297°, 22%, 50%
HSV	297°, 37%, 61%
XYZ	23.5995, 18.0963, 33.7016
YIQ	121.6440, 13.8870, 29.1750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

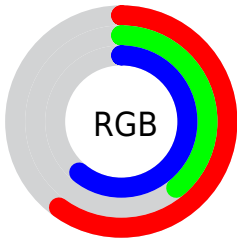
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 99, 156
Decimal	10052508
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.61, 31.45, -22.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 38.473, 324.826
Yxy	18.0963, 0.3130, 0.2400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288242588 (0xFF99639C)
YUV	121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992
Hunter-Lab	42.5397, 24.5806, -17.1940

# Details

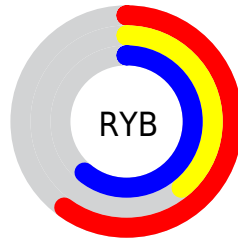
The YUV color  $[121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $996699$ . A complement of this color would be  $[133.3560, -16.9375, -27.4992]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[121.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[174.8830, 17.8057, 29.0436]$ , and  $[71.5190, 16.5061, 25.8548]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[111.9530, 21.7152, 35.1212]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[131.3350, 12.1598, 19.8772]$ .

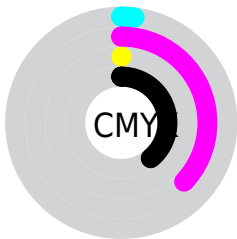
# Distribution



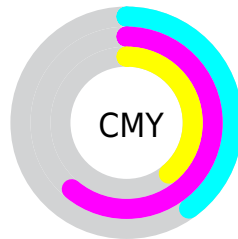
- Red (60%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992 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 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



121.6440, 16.9375,  
27.4992

121.6440, 16.9375,  
27.4992

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

95.9320, 16.7955,  
26.3696

174.8830, 17.8057,  
29.0436

71.5190, 16.5061,  
25.8548

202.5950, 17.9477,  
30.1732

47.6930, 15.9274,  
24.8252

226.2370, 14.1802,  
25.2252

23.8070, 16.3641,  
24.7253

242.6730, 6.0772,  
10.8108

13.9710, 10.8603,  
16.6884

1.1400, 4.3680,  
-0.9998

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

121.6440, 16.9375,  
27.4992

121.6440, 16.9375,  
27.4992

111.9530, 21.7152,  
35.1212

131.3350, 12.1598,  
19.8772

102.8490, 26.2034,  
42.2284

140.4390, 7.6716,  
12.7700

93.4570, 30.8337,  
50.4652

149.8310, 3.0413,  
4.5332

84.3530, 35.3220,  
57.5724

158.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

74.6620, 40.0996,  
65.1944

168.6260, -6.2246,  
-10.1960

64.9710, 44.8773,  
72.8164

178.3170,  
-11.0023, -17.8180

■ 62.0360, 46.3243,  
75.3904

■ 187.4210,  
-15.4906, -24.9252

■ 197.1120,  
-20.2682, -32.5472

■ 205.9170,  
-24.6091, -40.2692

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.1110, 28.5393, -7.1133



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



119.9920, 2.4689, 48.2420

# Triad

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



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



115.1900, -31.6457, 23.5124



95.0740, 24.1205, -83.3799

# Complementary

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



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



133.3560, -16.9375, -27.4992

# 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.



91.3120, 9.7062, -80.0806



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



112.0620, -27.6386, -1.8084

# Square

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



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



116.9180, -25.5956, 43.0449



106.8330, -13.7217, -32.3025



96.3910, 36.7822, -84.5349



# Rectangle

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



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



118.9790, -7.8776, 53.5154



106.8330, -13.7217, -32.3025



94.5210, 19.4631, -82.8949

# Sweetspot

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



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



190.7870, 6.5140, 10.7108



107.8460, 23.7399, -7.7579



94.0700, 3.9095, 6.0776



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992



149.6750, 26.7822, 43.2580



119.6910, 5.5753, 31.8430



74.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



56.6670, 42.5622, 68.6980



5.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072



# Inverse Universe

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



116.3850, -7.0918, 34.7424



141.4800, -11.0826, 54.8300



135.3090, -5.5753, -31.8430



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



43.6690, -17.5848, 87.1133

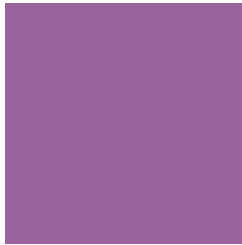


4.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

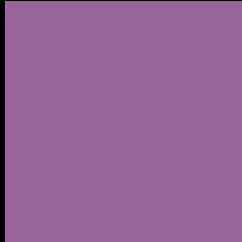
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

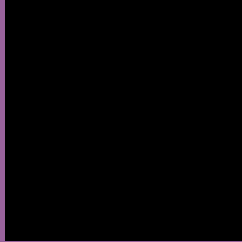
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 121.6440, 16.9375,



# 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

121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992

### Protanopia

118.2580, 25.5088, -15.1353

### Deuteranopia

118.7230, 16.8986, -6.7731



## Tritanopia

120.2850, -2.1125, 24.3061

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992

## Protanomaly

119.2600, 22.5498, 0.6490

## Deuteranomaly

119.8000, 16.8606, 5.4374

## Tritanomaly

120.8320, 5.0128, 25.5803

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992

## Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

121.9610, 5.9352, 9.6812

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992 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(153, 99, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 99, 156)  
}
```

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(153, 99, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 99, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992 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(153, 99, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 99, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 99, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 99, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 99, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 99,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 121.6440, 16.9375, 27.4992 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 99, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 99,  
156) }
```

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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