

# Converting Colors

YUV(123.8410, -1.8936,  
47.4974)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(123.8410, -1.8936,  
47.4974)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B26178
RGB	178, 97, 120
RGB Percent	70%, 38%, 47%
CMY	0.3020, 0.6196, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.33, 0.30
HSL	343°, 34%, 54%
HSV	343°, 46%, 70%
XYZ	26.0250, 19.3704, 20.1365
YIQ	123.8410, 40.8930, 24.3250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

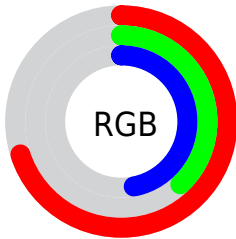
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	178, 97, 120
Decimal	11690360
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.12, 35.38, 1.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 35.422, 2.869
Yxy	19.3704, 0.3971, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289880440 (0xFFB26178)
YUV	123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974
Hunter-Lab	44.0119, 28.5293, 3.6817

# Details

The YUV color  $[123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{CC6699}$ . A complement of this color would be  $[151.1590, 1.8936, -47.4974]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[177.6350, -2.7781, 51.1861]$ , and  $[72.5740, -0.2830, 44.2236]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[111.7930, -2.3629, 58.0635]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[135.8890, -1.4243, 36.9313]$ .

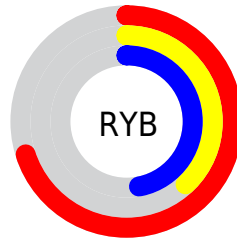
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (38%)

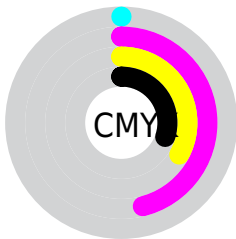
Blue (47%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (47%)

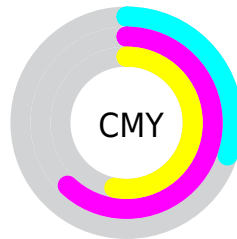


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974 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 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 123.8410, -1.8936,  
47.4974

■ 123.8410, -1.8936,  
47.4974

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 97.9440, -1.4514,  
45.6531

■ 177.6350, -2.7781,  
51.1861

■ 72.5740, -0.2830,  
44.2236

■ 202.8300, -1.8882,  
45.7531

■ 47.2040, 0.8854,  
42.7941

■ 221.8710, 2.5286,  
29.0541

■ 24.2360, 2.3487,  
40.1350

■ 242.0860, 6.3666,  
11.3256

■ 14.4660, -6.6387,  
29.4093

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

123.8410, -1.8936,  
47.4974

123.8410, -1.8936,  
47.4974

111.7930, -2.3629,  
58.0635

135.8890, -1.4243,  
36.9313

99.8590, -2.3955,  
68.5297

147.8230, -1.3917,  
26.4652

88.3980, -3.1542,  
78.5810

159.2840, -0.6330,  
16.4139

76.3500, -3.6235,  
89.1471

171.3320, -0.1637,  
5.8478

64.3020, -4.0929,  
99.7131

183.3800, 0.3057,  
-4.7183

59.0360, -3.9617,  
104.3314

195.3140, 0.3382,  
-15.1844

207.3620, 0.8075,  
-25.7505

218.8230, 1.5663,

-35.8018

 229.6970, 2.6144,  
-45.3383

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125.4120, 12.1219, 32.0877



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



122.5840, -15.5709, 47.7228

# Triad

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



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



115.8700, -23.1069, -8.6560



97.4340, 38.2400, -85.4496

# Complementary

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



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



151.1590, 1.8936, -47.4974

# 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.



97.9750, 27.6203, -85.9241



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



110.1790, -8.4692, -36.9910

# Square

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



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



119.1290, -29.1506, 16.5499



94.5550, 14.5164, -82.9247



116.8580, 32.1150, -34.0785



# Rectangle

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



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



121.8900, -23.1168, 41.3155



94.5550, 14.5164, -82.9247



97.9240, 35.0405, -85.8793

# Sweetspot

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



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



210.5940, -0.7858, 18.7731



123.2770, 26.9784, 26.9441



103.6640, -0.3274, 11.6957



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



146.4900, -2.7066, 74.9923



130.6110, -16.5702, 41.5602



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



50.6490, -3.7710, 89.7618



8.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844



# Inverse Universe

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



123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974



146.4900, -2.7066, 74.9923



144.3890, 16.5702, -41.5602



83.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



50.6490, -3.7710, 89.7618

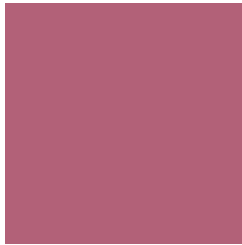


8.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

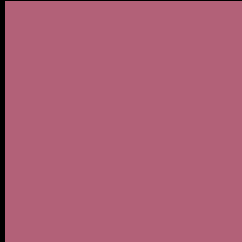
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

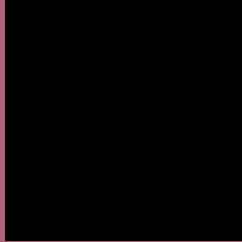
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 123.8410, -1.8936,



# 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

123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974

### Protanopia

122.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997

### Deuteranopia

123.1540, -3.5269, 11.2659



## Tritanopia

123.2340, -8.0034, 47.1528

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974

## Protanomaly

122.9080, 3.0034, 16.7437

## Deuteranomaly

123.0570, -2.9861, 24.5060

## Tritanomaly

123.2170, -5.5300, 47.1677

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

123.9960, -0.4910, 17.5435

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974 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(178, 97, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 97, 120)  
}
```

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(178, 97, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 97, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974 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(178, 97, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 97, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 97, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 97, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 97, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 97,  
120) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 123.8410, -1.8936, 47.4974 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 97, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178, 97,  
120) }
```

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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