

# Converting Colors

YUV(137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(137.1050, 7.8362,  
53.4049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C66799
RGB	198, 103, 153
RGB Percent	78%, 40%, 60%
CMY	0.2235, 0.5961, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.23, 0.22
HSL	328°, 45%, 59%
HSV	328°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	33.8887, 24.0062, 32.9845
YIQ	137.1050, 40.5700, 35.6900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

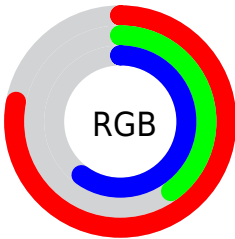
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	198, 103, 153
Decimal	13002649
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.09, 43.80, -10.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 44.931, 347.112
Yxy	24.0062, 0.3729, 0.2642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291192729 (0xFFC66799)
YUV	137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049
Hunter-Lab	48.9961, 37.7185, -5.6172

# Details

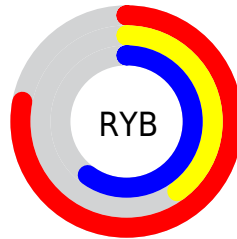
The YUV color **137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **163.8950, -7.8362, -53.4049**, and the grayscale version is **137.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192.0020, 7.3940, 55.2492**, and **84.0230, 8.8627, 50.8458** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.3390, 9.6929, 64.6007**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149.8710, 5.9796, 42.2091**.

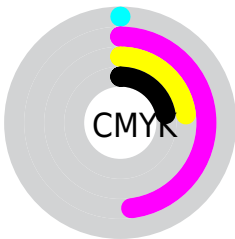
# Distribution



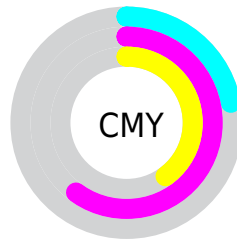
- Red (78%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049 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 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 137.1050, 7.8362,  
53.4049


 137.1050, 7.8362,  
53.4049


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 110.5070, 8.1310,  
52.1754


 192.0020, 7.3940,  
55.2492

 84.0230, 8.8627,  
50.8458


 211.1570, 12.2476,  
38.4503


 56.7780, 10.4624,  
51.0607

 230.3460, 12.1544,  
21.6216

 32.5820, 11.0521,  
48.6016

 246.7820, 4.0515,  
7.2072

 22.4140, 5.7119,  
34.7169

 12.6870, -1.8177,  
23.0765

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 137.1050, 7.8362,  
53.4049

■ 137.1050, 7.8362,  
53.4049

■ 124.3390, 9.6929,  
64.6007

■ 149.8710, 5.9796,  
42.2091

■ 111.4590, 11.1127,  
75.8965

■ 162.7510, 4.5598,  
30.9134

■ 99.2800, 12.6800,  
86.5774

■ 174.9300, 2.9925,  
20.2324

■ 86.4000, 14.0998,  
97.8732

■ 187.8100, 1.5727,  
8.9366

■ 73.6340, 15.9564,  
109.0690

■ 200.5760, -0.2840,  
-2.2592

■ 71.0580, 16.2404,  
111.3281

■ 213.3420, -2.1406,  
-13.4549

■ 226.2220, -3.5604,  
-24.7507

■ 234.8790, -3.3913,  
-32.3429

■ 235.9050, 0.5398,  
-33.2427

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



138.5710, 24.3685, 24.0552



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



135.0620, -10.3836, 63.9666

# Triad

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



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



128.3420, -35.6646, 5.8391



110.4110, 39.7304, -96.8304

# Complementary

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



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



163.8950, -7.8362, -53.4049

# 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.



108.1820, 23.5743, -94.8756



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



123.0910, -21.7369, -28.1438

# Square

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



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



131.4750, -37.2092, 34.6634



103.0350, 6.3917, -90.3617



107.8810, 50.3447, -94.6116



# Rectangle

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



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



134.2390, -22.3028, 60.3034



103.0350, 6.3917, -90.3617



110.3310, 34.3468, -96.7603

# Sweetspot

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



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



231.9300, 2.9925, 20.2324



126.9860, 35.0099, 17.5523



113.8320, 1.5618, 12.4253



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.



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



160.1440, 12.2540, 83.1887



131.7470, -12.6933, 58.1039



93.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



58.5410, 13.5373, 91.6105



12.9300, 2.9925, 20.2324



# Inverse Universe

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



137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049



160.1440, 12.2540, 83.1887



169.2530, 12.6933, -58.1039



93.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



58.5410, 13.5373, 91.6105

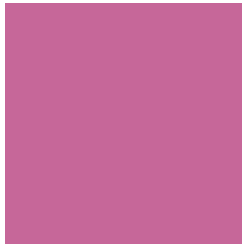


12.9300, 2.9925, 20.2324



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049 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 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

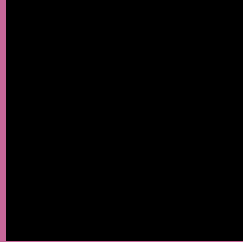
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 137.1050, 7.8362,



# 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

137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049

### Protanopia

135.2820, 19.0880, -9.0173

### Deuteranopia

136.2270, 5.8041, 5.0629



## Tritanopia

136.3270, -9.0352, 51.4562

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049

## Protanomaly

135.9860, 14.7969, 14.0443

## Deuteranomaly

136.5650, 6.6235, 22.3065

## Tritanomaly

136.3470, -2.6361, 52.3157

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049

## Achromatopsia

137.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

137.2180, 2.8505, 19.1028

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049 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(198, 103, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 103, 153)  
}
```

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(198, 103, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 103, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049 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(198, 103, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 103, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 103, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 103, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 103, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 103,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 137.1050, 7.8362, 53.4049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 103, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
103, 153) }
```

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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