

# Converting Colors

YUV(141.3360, -2.6306,  
50.5713)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(141.3360, -2.6306,  
50.5713)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C77188
RGB	199, 113, 136
RGB Percent	78%, 44%, 53%
CMY	0.2196, 0.5569, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.32, 0.22
HSL	344°, 43%, 61%
HSV	344°, 43%, 78%
XYZ	33.9022, 25.7299, 26.4721
YIQ	141.3360, 43.8730, 25.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

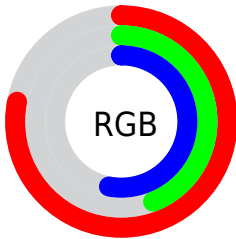
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	199, 113, 136
Decimal	13070728
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.78, 36.58, 2.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 36.657, 3.723
Yxy	25.7299, 0.3937, 0.2988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291260808 (0xFFC77188)
YUV	141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713
Hunter-Lab	50.7247, 30.5337, 4.5652

# Details

The YUV color  $141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CC6699$ . A complement of this color would be  $170.6640, 2.6306, -50.5713$ , and the grayscale version is  $141.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $195.2330, -3.0729, 52.4157$ , and  $88.9550, -1.4568, 47.3975$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $127.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $154.7860, -1.8665, 38.7757$ .

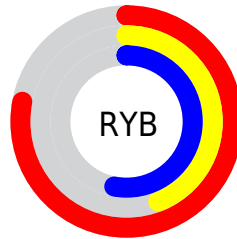
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (44%)

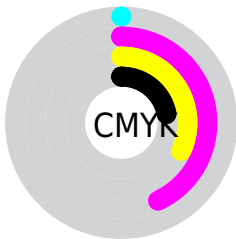
Blue (53%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (53%)

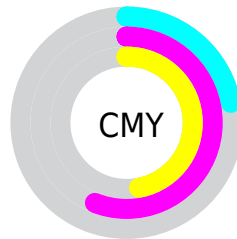


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713 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 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 141.3360, -2.6306,  
50.5713


 141.3360, -2.6306,  
50.5713


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 114.8520, -1.8990,  
49.2418


 195.2330, -3.0729,  
52.4157

 88.9550, -1.4568,  
47.3975


 214.8610, 1.0545,  
35.2019


 63.2860, -0.1410,  
45.3532

 234.4890, 5.1819,  
17.9881

 36.5680, 2.1850,  
45.9829

 252.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

 21.2310, -0.1139,  
36.6314

 12.0740, -5.4595,  
24.4911

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 141.3360, -2.6306,  
50.5713

■ 141.3360, -2.6306,  
50.5713

■ 127.8860, -3.3948,  
62.3670

■ 154.7860, -1.8665,  
38.7757

■ 114.5500, -3.7222,  
74.0626

■ 168.1220, -1.5391,  
27.0800

■ 101.1000, -4.4863,  
85.8583

■ 181.5720, -0.7750,  
15.2844

■ 87.7640, -4.8137,  
97.5540

■ 194.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

■ 74.9010, -5.8672,  
108.8348

■ 208.3580, 0.3165,  
-8.2070

■ 65.5430, -6.1837,  
117.0418

■ 221.1070, 0.9332,  
-19.3878

■ 234.5570, 1.6974,  
-31.1835

■ 238.0280, 7.3812,  
-34.2276

■ 238.2560, 8.2548,  
-34.4275

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.8360, 12.4059, 34.3468



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



139.8510, -17.1815, 50.9967

# Triad

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



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



132.3430, -23.8331, -9.0708



113.6830, 40.5823, -90.0530

# Complementary

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



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



170.6640, 2.6306, -50.5713

# 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.



110.7070, 30.7104, -97.0900



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



126.4560, -8.6058, -39.8649

# Square

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



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



135.7870, -30.4610, 16.8498



113.1420, 14.2270, -83.4395



134.4990, 33.2780, -33.7636



# Rectangle

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



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



138.7440, -25.0168, 44.0745



113.1420, 14.2270, -83.4395



110.8840, 39.0042, -97.2453

# Sweetspot

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



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



232.8930, -0.9332, 19.3878



141.3420, 28.4254, 29.5181



113.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104



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.



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



165.8710, -3.8804, 78.1661



149.8670, -18.1754, 43.0896



92.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



53.7530, -4.8082, 95.8096



11.9040, -0.9387, 21.1322



# Inverse Universe

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



141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713



165.8710, -3.8804, 78.1661



162.1330, 18.1754, -43.0896



92.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



53.7530, -4.8082, 95.8096



11.9040, -0.9387, 21.1322



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

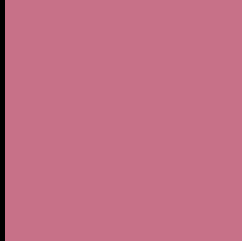
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

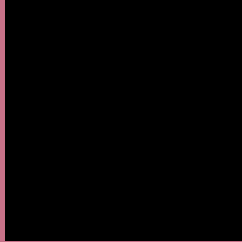
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 141.3360, -2.6306,



# 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

141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713

### Protanopia

139.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997

### Deuteranopia

140.6380, -4.2585, 12.5955



## Tritanopia

140.8430, -8.3036, 50.1267

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713

## Protanomaly

140.2070, 2.8559, 17.3585

## Deuteranomaly

140.8400, -3.8651, 26.4503

## Tritanomaly

140.7120, -6.2670, 50.2416

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713

## Achromatopsia

141.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

141.1810, -1.0752, 18.2583

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713 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(199, 113, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 113, 136)  
}
```

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(199, 113, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 113, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713 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(199, 113, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 113, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 113, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 113, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 113, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 113,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 141.3360, -2.6306, 50.5713 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 113, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
113, 136) }
```

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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