

# Converting Colors

YUV(145.6130, 53.9278,  
-30.3556)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556)  
contains.

<b>YUV(145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(145.6130, 53.9278,  
-30.3556)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F8EFF
RGB	111, 142, 255
RGB Percent	44%, 56%, 100%
CMY	0.5647, 0.4431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.56, 0.44, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	227°, 100%, 72%
HSV	227°, 56%, 100%
XYZ	34.2785, 29.9455, 98.5811
YIQ	145.6130, -54.7490, 28.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

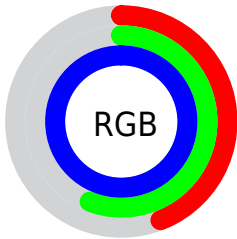
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	111, 137, 255
Decimal	7311103
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.61, 21.39, -59.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 63.394, 289.718
Yxy	29.9455, 0.2105, 0.1839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285501183 (0xFF6F8EFF)
YUV	145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556
Hunter-Lab	54.7225, 16.0493, -68.5036

# Details

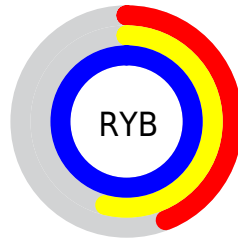
The YUV color **145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **220.3870, -53.9278, 30.3556**, and the grayscale version is **145.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194.6640, 29.7456, -20.7533**, and **88.8350, 53.8183, -41.9513** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126.3980, 63.4008, -35.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165.1270, 44.3074, -24.6674**.

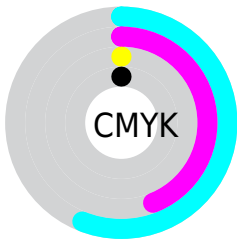
# Distribution



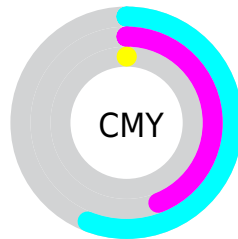
- Red (44%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556 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 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 145.6130, 53.9278,  
-30.3556

■ 145.6130, 53.9278,  
-30.3556

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 118.0640, 53.2124,  
-34.2591

■ 194.6640, 29.7456,  
-20.7533

■ 88.8350, 53.8183,  
-41.9513

■ 220.0700, 17.2205,  
-16.7244

■ 59.8830, 54.2877,  
-52.5174

■ 246.3620, 4.2585,  
-12.5955

■ 44.4780, 48.5713,  
-39.0072

■ 29.6600, 42.5656,  
-26.0118

■ 12.1350, 38.8804,  
-10.6424

■ 11.7470, 27.2397,

-10.3021

■ 6.6630, 17.9141,  
-5.8435

■ 3.0950, 9.3202,  
-2.7143

■ 145.6130, 53.9278,  
-30.3556

■ 145.6130, 53.9278,  
-30.3556

■ 126.3980, 63.4008,  
-35.4290

■ 165.1270, 44.3074,  
-24.6674

■ 106.8840, 73.0212,  
-41.1173

■ 184.3420, 34.8344,  
-19.5939

■ 87.3700, 82.6416,  
-46.8055

■ 203.8560, 25.2140,  
-13.9057

■ 68.1550, 92.1146,  
-51.8789

■ 223.0710, 15.7410,  
-8.8323

■ 61.3550, 95.4670,  
-53.8083

■ 242.5850, 6.1206,  
-3.1440

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



123.5770, 64.7915, -108.3770



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



152.8900, 34.0712, 38.6845

# Triad

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



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



144.4570, -39.6653, 75.8982



116.6160, 5.1193, -102.2722

# Complementary

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



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



220.3870, -53.9278, 30.3556

# 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.



127.9390, -28.0709, -49.9355



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



142.0360, -58.1917, 44.6954

# Square

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



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



144.6850, -15.1277, 92.3613



137.5810, -55.0094, 3.8755



123.8150, 30.1642, -108.5858



# Rectangle

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



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



150.1900, 19.1333, 69.9934



137.5810, -55.0094, 3.8755



113.8630, -2.8905, -99.8579

# Sweetspot

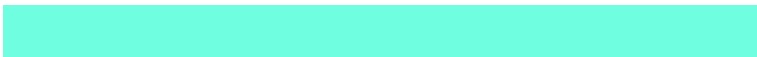
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



222.1850, 16.1778, -8.9322



208.4100, 7.6859, -85.4286



107.8990, 9.9098, -5.1734



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.



145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556



123.4410, 64.8586, -36.3438



139.6750, 56.8552, 10.8090



117.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293



45.8410, 71.5634, -40.2026



15.5140, 23.9036, -13.6058



# Inverse Universe

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



157.5900, -7.6859, 85.4286



137.9450, -9.3399, 102.6572



226.3250, -56.8552, -10.8090



119.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



61.7830, -10.2460, 113.3233

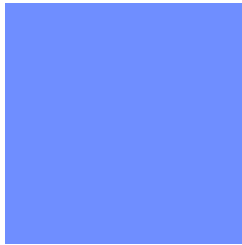


20.7320, -3.3189, 37.9460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

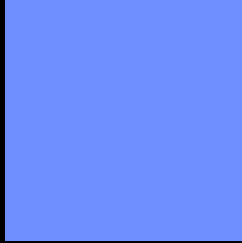
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

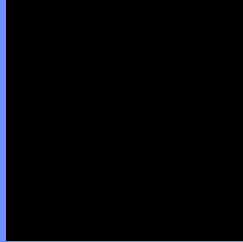
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556.

-30.3556.

# 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

145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556

### Protanopia

143.7860, 54.8285, -39.2773

### Deuteranopia

137.8220, 56.7828, -59.4799



## Tritanopia

137.2630, 17.6183, -51.0967

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556

## Protanomaly

144.3950, 54.5283, -36.3034

## Deuteranomaly

140.6600, 55.8766, -48.8138

## Tritanomaly

140.1620, 30.9791, -43.1151

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556

## Achromatopsia

146.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

146.0860, 19.6776, -11.4764

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556 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(111, 142, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 142, 255)  
}
```

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(111, 142, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 142, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556 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(111, 142, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 142, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 142, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 142, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 142, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 142,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 145.6130, 53.9278, -30.3556 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 142, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
142, 255) }
```

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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