

# Converting Colors

YUV(147.8410, 51.3504,  
-43.7106)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106)  
contains.

<b>YUV(147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106)</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(147.8410, 51.3504,  
-43.7106)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6299FC
RGB	98, 153, 252
RGB Percent	38%, 60%, 99%
CMY	0.6157, 0.4000, 0.0118
CMYK	0.61, 0.39, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	219°, 96%, 69%
HSV	219°, 61%, 99%
XYZ	33.9989, 32.4074, 96.5588
YIQ	147.8410, -64.5590, 19.1290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

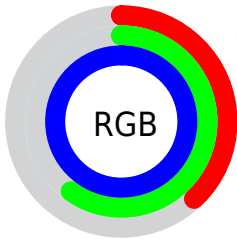
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	98, 139, 252
Decimal	6461948
CIE Lab	63.68, 11.49, -54.77
CIE LCh	64, 55.966, 281.849
Yxy	32.4074, 0.2086, 0.1989
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284652028 (0xFF6299FC)
YUV	147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106
Hunter-Lab	56.9275, 6.9828, -60.7167

# Details

The YUV color **147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **202.1590, -51.3504, 43.7106**, and the grayscale version is **147.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198.4190, 27.8944, -33.6935**, and **85.3820, 54.0417, -66.9870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130.9740, 59.6658, -50.8432**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.7080, 43.0350, -36.5779**.

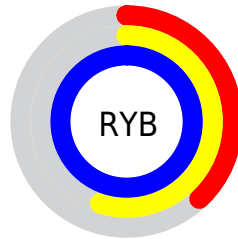
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (60%)

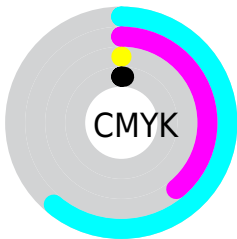
Blue (99%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (99%)

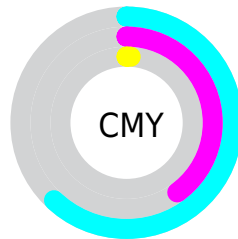


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106 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 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 147.8410, 51.3504,  
-43.7106

■ 147.8410, 51.3504,  
-43.7106

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 119.1070, 51.2192,  
-48.3288

■ 198.4190, 27.8944,  
-33.6935

■ 85.3820, 54.0417,  
-66.9870

■ 223.8250, 15.3693,  
-29.6645

■ 65.4110, 50.0834,  
-57.3654

■ 244.5350, 5.1592,  
-21.5172

■ 49.4190, 44.6564,  
-43.3405

■ 253.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 34.7150, 39.0875,  
-30.4451

■ 19.5380, 34.2448,  
-17.1348

■ 11.5190, 26.3661,

-10.1022

■ 6.5490, 17.4773,  
-5.7435

■ 2.8670, 8.4466,  
-2.5144

■ 147.8410, 51.3504,  
-43.7106

■ 147.8410, 51.3504,  
-43.7106

■ 130.9740, 59.6658,  
-50.8432

■ 164.7080, 43.0350,  
-36.5779

■ 114.1070, 67.9812,  
-57.9758

■ 181.5750, 34.7195,  
-29.4453

■ 96.3540, 76.7335,  
-65.2085

■ 199.3280, 25.9673,  
-22.2127

■ 81.5580, 84.0279,  
-71.5264

■ 216.1950, 17.6519,  
-15.0800

■ 233.0620, 9.3364,  
-7.9474

■ 249.9290, 1.0210,  
-0.8147

■ 254.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

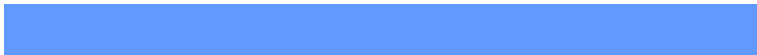
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127.0020, 60.1450, -111.3808



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



158.8940, 34.5623, 21.1410

# Triad

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



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



151.8510, -30.4925, 73.7987



117.6930, 1.6304, -103.2168

# Complementary

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



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



202.1590, -51.3504, 43.7106

# 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.



140.7460, -31.9198, -28.7182



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



150.7450, -46.7093, 48.4586

# Square

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



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



153.0410, -8.4012, 81.5250



147.0690, -48.3480, 13.9715



124.7950, 23.7651, -109.4452



# Rectangle

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



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



158.3510, 21.5190, 51.4352



147.0690, -48.3480, 13.9715



130.5420, -12.5922, -68.0043

# Sweetspot

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



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



223.6360, 15.4625, -12.8358



199.5700, -1.7600, -89.0769



108.1760, 9.7732, -8.0474



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

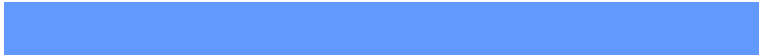


128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106



128.9460, 62.1446, -52.5726



121.8350, 64.1713, -2.4863



116.4170, 4.2314, -3.8737



60.8750, 63.1656, -53.3874



19.8680, 20.2781, -17.4242



# Inverse Universe

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



150.3160, 1.3232, 89.1769



132.1380, 1.4110, 107.7500



228.1650, -64.1713, 2.4863



116.4570, 0.2677, 7.4922



64.1490, 1.4055, 109.4943



20.7470, 0.6177, 35.3019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

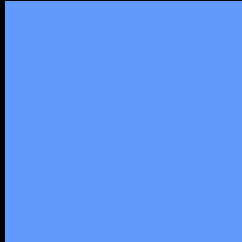
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

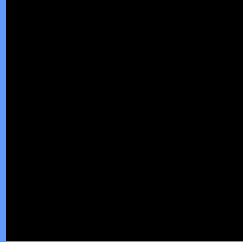
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

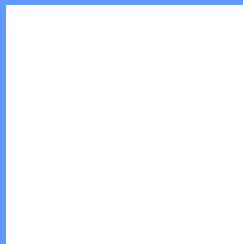
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106.



# 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

147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106

### Protanopia

150.5220, 48.5497, -32.0298

### Deuteranopia

146.3350, 52.0928, -48.5288



## Tritanopia

138.6850, 20.8613, -64.6217

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106

## Protanomaly

149.4290, 49.5815, -36.3332

## Deuteranomaly

147.2320, 51.6506, -46.6845

## Tritanomaly

142.3020, 31.8961, -57.2699

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106

## Achromatopsia

148.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

148.1240, 18.6729, -15.8947

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106 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(98, 153, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 153, 252)  
}
```

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(98, 153, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 153, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106 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(98, 153, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 153, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 153, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 153, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 153, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 153,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 147.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 153, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 153,  
252) }
```

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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