

# Converting Colors

YUV(93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(93.2230, 18.6241,  
-0.1956)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D5683
RGB	93, 86, 131
RGB Percent	36%, 34%, 51%
CMY	0.6353, 0.6627, 0.4863
CMYK	0.29, 0.34, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	249°, 21%, 43%
HSV	249°, 34%, 51%
XYZ	11.9387, 10.6214, 22.8936
YIQ	93.2230, -10.2730, 15.4790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

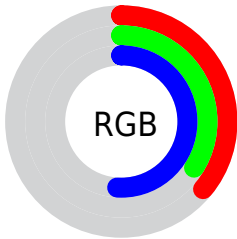
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 86, 131
Decimal	6116995
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.94, 13.61, -24.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 27.776, 299.350
Yxy	10.6214, 0.2627, 0.2337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284307075 (0xFF5D5683)
YUV	93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956
Hunter-Lab	32.5905, 8.3556, -18.8356

# Details

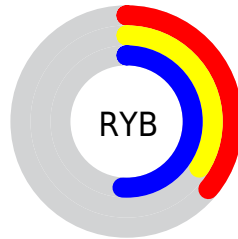
The YUV color **93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **123.7770, -18.6241, 0.1956**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8640, 19.7870, 0.1193**, and **46.7560, 16.8823, -1.5400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3030, 24.0076, -0.2657**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.1430, 13.2405, -0.1254**.

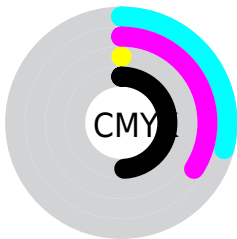
# Distribution



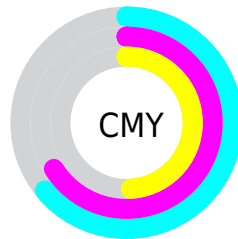
- Red (36%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956 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 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.2230, 18.6241,  
-0.1956

■ 93.2230, 18.6241,  
-0.1956

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.6960, 17.8979,  
-0.6104

■ 143.8640, 19.7870,  
0.1193

■ 46.7560, 16.8823,  
-1.5400

■ 170.3910, 20.5132,  
0.5341

■ 25.5170, 16.0141,  
-3.0844

■ 197.8040, 20.8026,  
1.0489

■ 4.1040, 15.7247,  
-3.5992

■ 224.3220, 15.1243,  
2.3486

■ 1.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

■ 249.1300, 2.8939,  
5.1480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.2230, 18.6241,  
-0.1956

■ 93.2230, 18.6241,  
-0.1956

■ 82.3030, 24.0076,  
-0.2657

■ 104.1430, 13.2405,  
-0.1254

■ 71.3830, 29.3912,  
-0.3359

■ 115.0630, 7.8569,  
-0.0553

■ 60.4630, 34.7747,  
-0.4061

■ 125.9830, 2.4734,  
0.0149

■ 49.5430, 40.1583,  
-0.4762

■ 136.9030, -2.9102,  
0.0851

■ 38.6230, 45.5419,  
-0.5464

■ 147.8230, -8.2937,  
0.1552

■ 27.1160, 51.2148,  
-0.1017

■ 159.3300,  
-13.9667, -0.2894

■ 20.9140, 54.2724,  
-0.8016

■ 170.2500,  
-19.3502, -0.2192

■ 181.1700,

-24.7338, -0.1491

 192.3890,  
-30.2648, 0.5358

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.2410, 24.5312, -28.2754



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



94.4770, 10.1178, 21.5067

# Triad

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



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



91.2520, -18.8582, 28.7200



75.2060, 7.2934, -52.8007

# Complementary

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



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



123.7770, -18.6241, 0.1956

# 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.



83.7830, -7.7810, -24.3657



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



89.7680, -21.5776, 14.2355

# Square

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



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



92.1850, -10.4442, 36.6718



87.5700, -18.0290, -4.0079



73.3430, 19.5509, -64.3218



# Rectangle

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



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



93.8220, 3.5388, 31.7281



87.5700, -18.0290, -4.0079



79.4910, 1.7299, -41.6496

# Sweetspot

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



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



156.5360, 7.1308, -0.4701



113.4360, 8.6591, -24.0614



77.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



112.2690, 28.9544, -0.2359



99.8010, 15.3811, 13.3295



60.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



20.8000, 53.8356, -0.7016



0.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



# Inverse Universe

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



103.7870, 9.9650, 23.8658



128.6560, 15.4526, 37.1357



117.1990, -15.3811, -13.3295



62.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



51.4100, 28.8849, 68.9234



1.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956 looks on a black 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

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

**YUV 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956.



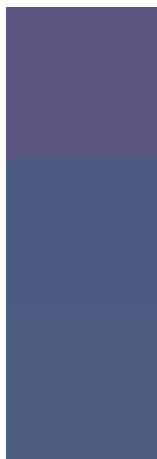
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 93.2230, 18.6241,

-0.1956.

# 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

93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956

### Protanopia

91.1290, 21.1354, -12.3911

### Deuteranopia

91.5590, 18.9514, -11.8912



## Tritanopia

91.4170, 4.2314, -3.8737

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956

## Protanomaly

92.2220, 20.1036, -8.0877

## Deuteranomaly

91.8800, 18.7932, -7.7878

## Tritanomaly

92.0950, 9.3202, -2.7143

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

92.8350, 6.9833, 0.1447

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956 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(93, 86, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 86, 131)  
}
```

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(93, 86, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 86, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956 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(93, 86, 131) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 86, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 86, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 86, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 86, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 86,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 93.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 86, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 86,  
131) }
```

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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