

# Converting Colors

YUV(96.4050, 77.2013,  
111.9008)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(96.4050, 77.2013,  
111.9008)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E001FD
RGB	224, 1, 253
RGB Percent	88%, 0%, 99%
CMY	0.1216, 0.9961, 0.0078
CMYK	0.11, 1.00, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	293°, 99%, 50%
HSV	293°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	48.4809, 22.9609, 94.8052
YIQ	96.4050, 52.0160, 125.6480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

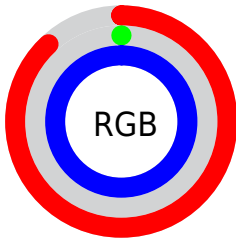
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 1, 253
Decimal	14680573
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.03, 93.33, -68.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 115.773, 323.717
Yxy	22.9609, 0.2916, 0.1381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292870653 (0xFFE001FD)
YUV	96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008
Hunter-Lab	47.9175, 96.7434, -83.7636

# Details

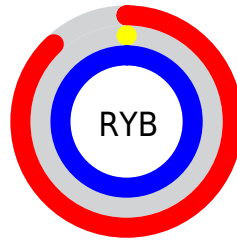
The YUV color **96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC00FF**. The color can be described as light saturated magenta. A complement of this color would be **157.5950, -77.2013, -111.9008**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164.0150, 44.8556, 79.7938**, and **70.9670, 61.1483, 80.7129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.8180, 77.4907, 112.4156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111.9770, 69.5243, 100.8752**.

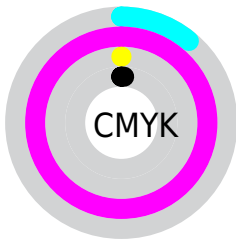
# Distribution



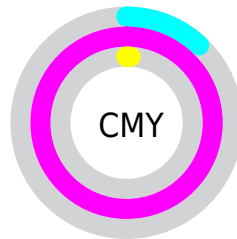
- Red (88%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008 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 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 96.4050, 77.2013,  
111.9008


 96.4050, 77.2013,  
111.9008


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 83.2430, 69.3932,  
96.2569


 164.0150, 44.8556,  
79.7938


 70.9670, 61.1483,  
80.7129


 182.7990, 35.5951,  
63.3203

 58.8050, 53.3401,  
65.0690

 200.9960, 26.6240,  
47.3615

 46.7570, 45.9688,  
49.3251

 219.1930, 17.6529,  
31.4027

 34.8230, 39.0343,  
33.4812

 236.8030, 8.9711,  
15.9588

 22.5900, 32.2471,  
17.0226

 7.1820, 27.5183,

-6.2986

■ 6.3210, 16.6037,  
-5.5435

■ 2.6390, 7.5730,  
-2.3144

■ 96.4050, 77.2013,  
111.9008

■ 96.4050, 77.2013,  
111.9008

■ 95.8180, 77.4907,  
112.4156

■ 111.9770, 69.5243,  
100.8752

■ 128.1360, 61.5580,  
89.3347

■ 143.7080, 53.8810,  
78.3091

■ 159.2800, 46.2040,  
67.2834

■ 175.4390, 38.2376,  
55.7430

■ 190.7120, 30.7080,  
44.1026

■ 206.2840, 23.0310,  
33.0769

■ 221.8560, 15.3540,  
22.0513

■ 238.0150, 7.3876,  
10.5108

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.1620, 77.8141, -85.2111



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



94.2570, 31.4253, 140.9716

# Triad

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



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



124.2490, -61.2548, 47.1396



123.2570, 43.2573, -108.0964

# Complementary

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



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



157.5950, -77.2013, -111.9008

# 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.



110.2270, -1.5909, -96.6691



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



111.0840, -54.7644, -28.1377

# Square

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



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



108.7850, -53.6310, 122.0916



95.0940, -46.8813, -83.3974



127.0990, 63.0552, -111.4658



# Rectangle

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



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



86.7330, 2.5966, 147.5702



95.0940, -46.8813, -83.3974



119.3810, 28.4062, -104.6971

# Sweetspot

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



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



207.6970, 23.3204, 33.5917



46.7510, 101.6808, -40.1236



99.2040, 14.1964, 19.9921



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.



96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



96.6440, 78.0695, 113.4452



94.0180, 30.5571, 139.4272



119.7710, 4.0569, 5.4628



72.3050, 58.5166, 84.8015



24.0400, 19.7003, 28.0289



# Inverse Universe

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



79.6540, -24.4794, 152.0244



79.5510, -24.9216, 153.8688



159.9820, -30.5571, -139.4272



119.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921



59.6170, -18.5452, 115.2229



19.9340, -6.3765, 38.6459



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

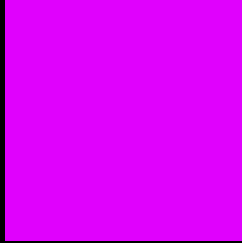
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

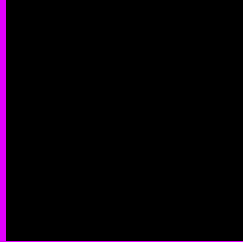
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.4050, 77.2013,

111.9008.

# 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

96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008

### Protanopia

121.8360, 65.6499, -56.8612

### Deuteranopia

114.1510, 61.0576, -77.3084



## Tritanopia

131.7910, -12.7150, 65.0813

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



## Protanomaly

112.3720, 69.8226, 4.9358



## Deuteranomaly

107.4860, 66.8084, -8.3192



## Tritanomaly

118.7940, 19.8216, 82.6187

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008



## Achromatopsia

96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

96.0060, 28.0980, 41.2137

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008 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(224, 1, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 1, 253)  
}
```

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(224, 1, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 1, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008 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(224, 1, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 1, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(224, 1, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 1, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 1, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 1,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.4050, 77.2013, 111.9008 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 1, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224, 1,  
253) }
```

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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