

# Converting Colors

YUV(96.4060, 78.1868,  
-17.8961)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(96.4060, 78.1868,  
-17.8961)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C4CFF
RGB	76, 76, 255
RGB Percent	30%, 30%, 100%
CMY	0.7020, 0.7020, 0.0000
CMYK	0.70, 0.70, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 65%
HSV	240°, 70%, 100%
XYZ	23.6149, 13.9254, 96.0510
YIQ	96.4060, -57.4590, 55.6690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

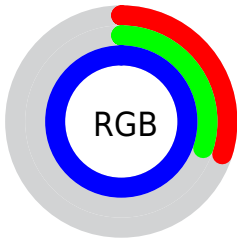
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	76, 76, 255
Decimal	5000447
CIE Lab	44.13, 55.17, -88.15
CIE LCh	44, 103.988, 302.041
Yxy	13.9254, 0.1768, 0.1042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283190527 (0xFF4C4CFF)
YUV	96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961
Hunter-Lab	37.3167, 47.6549, -126.4871

# Details

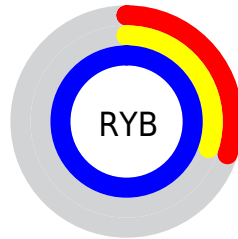
The YUV color **96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **234.5940, -78.1868, 17.8961**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.9850, 53.2514, 0.0132**, and **39.4810, 77.6569, -34.6248** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.2560, 89.1068, -20.3955**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119.4420, 66.8301, -15.2966**.

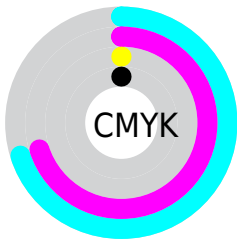
# Distribution



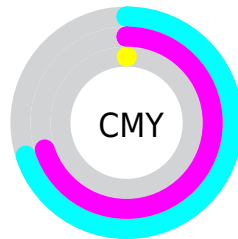
- Red (30%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961 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 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.4060, 78.1868,  
-17.8961

■ 96.4060, 78.1868,  
-17.8961

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.9690, 80.8673,  
-37.6838

■ 146.9850, 53.2514,  
0.0132

■ 39.4810, 77.6569,  
-34.6248

■ 172.4020, 40.7208,  
5.7864

■ 22.7880, 72.0825,  
-19.9851

■ 197.8190, 28.1902,  
11.5597

■ 16.0740, 61.5885,  
-14.0969

■ 223.5240, 15.5177,  
16.2035

■ 12.9960, 49.7950,  
-11.3975

■ 244.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664

■ 17.7770, 35.1129,  
-15.5904

■ 11.4050, 25.9293,

-10.0022

■ 6.4350, 17.0405,  
-5.6435

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

■ 96.4060, 78.1868,  
-17.8961

■ 96.4060, 78.1868,  
-17.8961

■ 74.2560, 89.1068,  
-20.3955

■ 119.4420, 66.8301,  
-15.2966

■ 51.2200, 100.4635,  
-22.9949

■ 141.5920, 55.9101,  
-12.7972

■ 29.0700, 111.3835,  
-25.4944

■ 164.6280, 44.5534,  
-10.1978

■ 186.7780, 33.6334,  
-7.6983

■ 209.8140, 22.2767,  
-5.0989

■ 231.9640, 11.3567,  
-2.5994

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.



97.7490, 77.5247, -85.7259



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



82.6130, 51.4628, 107.3334

# Triad

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



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



92.0190, -45.3654, 84.1753



91.5570, 8.1064, -80.2955

# Complementary

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



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



234.5940, -78.1868, 17.8961

# 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.



76.8970, -37.9102, -67.4387



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



97.8250, -48.2277, 22.0785

# Square

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



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



71.3060, -26.7729, 140.9286



72.2010, -35.5951, -63.3203



102.1760, 46.2552, -89.6084



# Rectangle

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



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



85.7970, 22.2851, 132.6050



72.2010, -35.5951, -63.3203



87.5500, -4.7081, -76.7814

# Sweetspot

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



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



207.1560, 23.5871, -5.3988



201.4790, 26.3859, -110.0451



99.6480, 13.9775, -3.1993



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.



96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961



65.3960, 93.4748, -21.3953



123.3160, 64.9202, 37.4339



116.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997



21.7740, 83.4284, -19.0958



7.2960, 27.9551, -6.3986



# Inverse Universe

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



149.9270, 51.8010, 92.1490



129.3820, 61.9297, 110.1670



207.9830, -65.0676, -36.8191



120.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924



78.8830, 55.2737, 98.3266

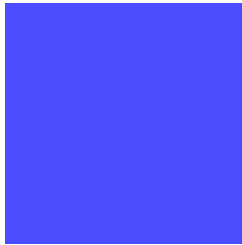


26.4320, 18.5210, 32.9471



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

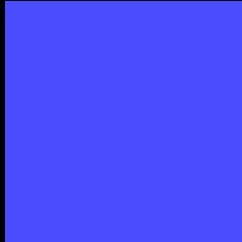
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

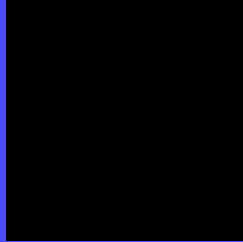
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961.

-17.8961.

# 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

96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961

### Protanopia

82.6400, 62.7885, -72.4753

### Deuteranopia

82.7420, 47.9482, -72.5647



## Tritanopia

81.4130, 20.0094, -71.3992

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961

## Protanomaly

87.5530, 68.2544, -52.2280

## Deuteranomaly

87.7350, 58.7976, -52.3876

## Tritanomaly

87.0390, 40.8998, -51.7772

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.4100, 28.3919, -6.4986

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961 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(76, 76, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 76, 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(76, 76, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 76, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961 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(76, 76, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 76, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 76, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 76, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 76, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 76,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.4060, 78.1868, -17.8961 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 76, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 76,  
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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