

# Converting Colors

YUV(131.8390, 60.7184,  
-108.6068)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068)  
contains.

<b>YUV(131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068)</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(131.8390, 60.7184,  
-108.6068)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	08ABFF
RGB	8, 171, 255
RGB Percent	3%, 67%, 100%
CMY	0.9686, 0.3294, 0.0000
CMYK	0.97, 0.33, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	200°, 100%, 52%
HSV	200°, 97%, 100%
XYZ	32.7130, 36.3974, 99.9090
YIQ	131.8390, -124.1120, -8.4320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

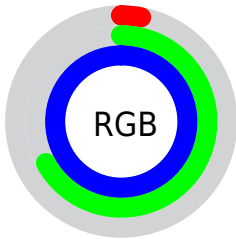
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	8, 106, 255
Decimal	568319
CIE Lab	66.82, -6.59, -51.55
CIE LCh	67, 51.970, 262.711
Yxy	36.3974, 0.1935, 0.2153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278758399 (0xFF08ABFF)
YUV	131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068
Hunter-Lab	60.3303, -8.7895, -55.9550

# Details

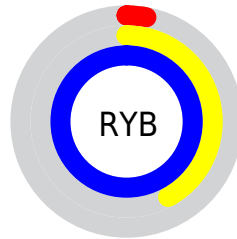
The YUV color **131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **131.1610, -60.7184, 108.6068**, and the grayscale version is **131.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195.8180, 29.1767, -71.7544**, and **92.4250, 52.0485, -81.0567** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127.6860, 62.7658, -111.9806**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144.5970, 54.4287, -97.8706**.

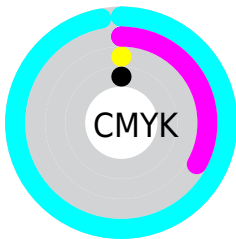
# Distribution



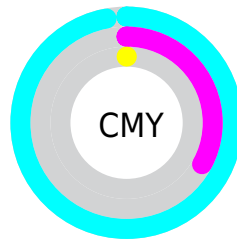
- Red (3%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 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 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 131.8390, 60.7184,  
-108.6068

■ 131.8390, 60.7184,  
-108.6068

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.8790, 56.7547,  
-97.2409

■ 195.8180, 29.1767,  
-71.7544

■ 92.4250, 52.0485,  
-81.0567

■ 223.0070, 15.7725,  
-65.7811

■ 75.1450, 46.7635,  
-65.9022

■ 232.5750, 11.0555,  
-46.1083

■ 58.5660, 41.6260,  
-51.3624

■ 242.1430, 6.3385,  
-26.4354

■ 42.6880, 36.6358,  
-37.4374

■ 251.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

■ 28.0980, 31.5037,  
-24.6419

■ 11.8610, 27.6765,

-10.4021

■ 6.8910, 18.7877,  
-6.0434

■ 3.2090, 9.7570,  
-2.8143

■ 131.8390, 60.7184,  
-108.6068

■ 131.8390, 60.7184,  
-108.6068

■ 127.6860, 62.7658,  
-111.9806

■ 144.5970, 54.4287,  
-97.8706

■ 157.0670, 48.2810,  
-86.0048

■ 170.1240, 41.8439,  
-74.6537

■ 182.8820, 35.5542,  
-63.9175

■ 195.3520, 29.4065,  
-52.0517

■ 208.1100, 23.1168,  
-41.3155

■ 221.1670, 16.6797,  
-29.9645

■ 233.3380, 10.6794,  
-18.7134

■ 246.3950, 4.2423,  
-7.3624

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133.1510, 50.7046, -116.7734



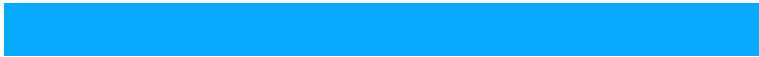
131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



163.3240, 42.2383, -14.3161

# Triad

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



131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



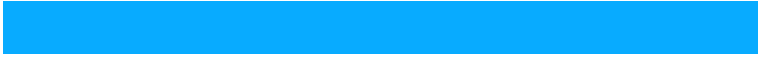
162.5320, -16.5313, 75.8324



146.8180, -21.1093, -42.8134

# Complementary

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



131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



131.1610, -60.7184, 108.6068

# 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.



154.6310, -40.7371, -0.5534



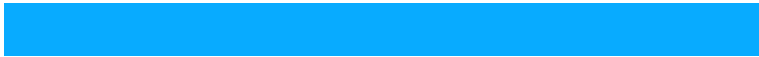
131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



161.4060, -35.6962, 62.7879

# Square

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



131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



164.9220, 5.4615, 68.4744



158.7110, -45.2135, 35.3335

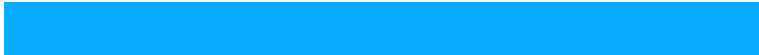


125.5810, 11.5456, -110.1345



# Rectangle

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



131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



167.2100, 31.9415, 21.7408



158.7110, -45.2135, 35.3335



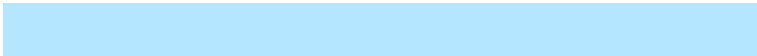
150.4410, -29.3044, -27.5738

# Sweetspot

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



131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



218.1990, 18.1429, -32.6235



162.3370, -35.6621, -135.3535



105.1530, 11.2636, -19.4282



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

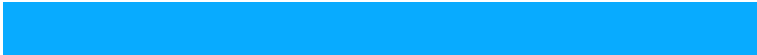


128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

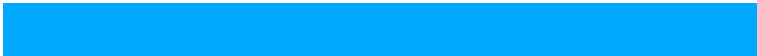


# Same Dimension

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



131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068



127.6860, 62.7658, -111.9806



60.2250, 96.0241, -45.8013



121.1780, 3.3632, -5.4181



95.7360, 46.9652, -83.9605



31.9500, 15.8006, -28.0202



# Inverse Universe

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



100.4350, 34.7885, 135.5535



95.3970, 35.7933, 139.9718



202.7750, -96.0241, 45.8013



119.7990, 1.5781, 7.1923



71.4730, 26.8818, 104.8252

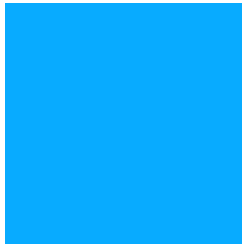


23.9240, 8.9115, 35.1467



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

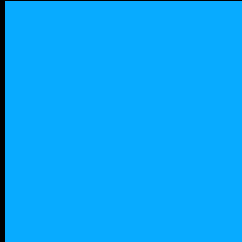
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

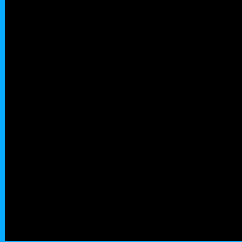
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

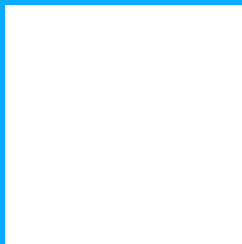
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 131.8390, 60.7184,



# 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

131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068

### Protanopia

160.3180, 41.2552, -25.7119

### Deuteranopia

156.7550, 48.4348, -41.8811



## Tritanopia

127.0750, 32.5010, -111.4448

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068

## Protanomaly

149.6670, 48.4782, -55.8360

## Deuteranomaly

147.4530, 53.0207, -66.1723

## Tritanomaly

128.8330, 42.9733, -110.3555

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068

## Achromatopsia

132.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

131.8930, 22.2378, -39.3712

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 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(8, 171, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 171, 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(8, 171, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 171, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 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(8, 171, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 171, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 171, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 171, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 171, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 171,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 131.8390, 60.7184, -108.6068 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 171, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 171,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor