

# Converting Colors

YUV(163.2450, 38.3332,  
-68.6209)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(163.2450, 38.3332,  
-68.6209)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	55BCF1
RGB	85, 188, 241
RGB Percent	33%, 74%, 95%
CMY	0.6667, 0.2627, 0.0549
CMYK	0.65, 0.22, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	200°, 85%, 64%
HSV	200°, 65%, 95%
XYZ	37.6067, 44.2486, 89.7778
YIQ	163.2450, -78.4010, -5.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

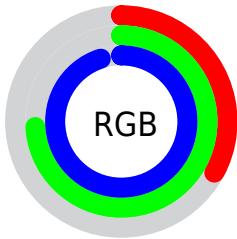
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	85, 147, 241
Decimal	5618929
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	72.39, -13.94, -35.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	72, 37.804, 248.357
Yxy	44.2486, 0.2191, 0.2578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283809009 (0xFF55BCF1)
YUV	163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209
Hunter-Lab	66.5196, -15.4948, -33.4567

# Details

The YUV color **163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **162.7550, -38.3332, 68.6209**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.5500, 18.9559, -60.1183**, and **100.3350, 41.7398, -87.9938** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.3730, 44.1861, -79.2571**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.1170, 32.4803, -57.9846**.

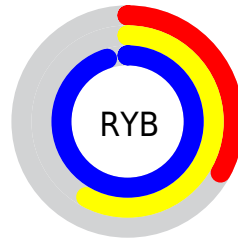
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (74%)

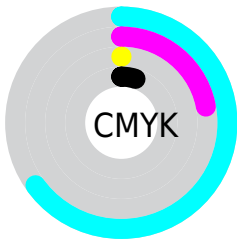
Blue (95%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (95%)

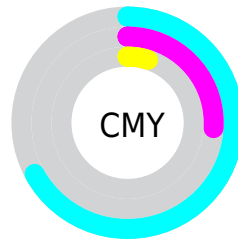


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209 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 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 163.2450, 38.3332,  
-68.6209

■ 163.2450, 38.3332,  
-68.6209

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 132.8420, 39.5179,  
-75.2834

■ 216.5500, 18.9559,  
-60.1183

■ 100.3350, 41.7398,  
-87.9938

■ 232.2760, 11.2029,  
-46.7231

■ 82.5820, 37.1811,  
-72.4244

■ 241.2460, 6.7807,  
-28.2797

■ 64.8290, 32.6223,  
-56.8550

■ 250.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

■ 48.4780, 28.3583,  
-42.5152

■ 32.7140, 23.8050,  
-28.6902

■ 17.7650, 19.8359,

-15.5799

■ 5.2780, 15.1459,  
-4.6288

■ 1.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

■ 163.2450, 38.3332,  
-68.6209

■ 163.2450, 38.3332,  
-68.6209

■ 151.3730, 44.1861,  
-79.2571

■ 175.1170, 32.4803,  
-57.9846

■ 139.5010, 50.0390,  
-89.8934

■ 186.9890, 26.6274,  
-47.3484

■ 127.0420, 56.1813,  
-100.0148

■ 199.4480, 20.4851,  
-37.2269

■ 120.8070, 59.2551,  
-105.9477

■ 211.3200, 14.6322,  
-26.5906

■ 223.1920, 8.7793,  
-15.9544

■ 235.3630, 2.7790,  
-4.7034

■ 247.2350, -3.0739,  
5.9329

■ 252.8170, -5.8258,  
1.9145

■ 253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150.2060, 33.9154, -98.4047



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



175.5860, 34.7141, -27.7009

# Triad

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



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



181.1580, -5.9939, 55.9894



170.0110, -23.6694, -14.9186

# Complementary

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



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



162.7550, -38.3332, 68.6209

# 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.



174.4940, -32.7815, 14.4758



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



179.1350, -21.2656, 54.2556

# Square

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



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



182.1250, 10.7844, 41.1094



177.4030, -31.2577, 39.1116



164.2810, -6.5475, -46.7274



# Rectangle

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



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



179.8560, 28.6650, -0.7507



177.4030, -31.2577, 39.1116



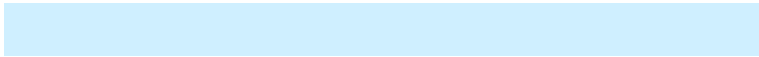
171.7520, -27.4857, -4.1675

# Sweetspot

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



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



231.2560, 11.7058, -21.2725



182.5000, -22.4315, -85.5075



113.1600, 7.3161, -13.2953



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.



163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209



155.5830, 49.0126, -87.3343



118.0460, 60.6163, -28.9813



114.0640, 2.9264, -5.3181



92.0030, 45.3545, -80.6866



28.1030, 13.7532, -24.6463



# Inverse Universe

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



143.3860, 21.9947, 85.6075



130.4350, 27.8865, 109.2435



207.9540, -60.6163, 28.9813



112.5000, 1.7255, 6.5775



68.8100, 25.7297, 101.0216

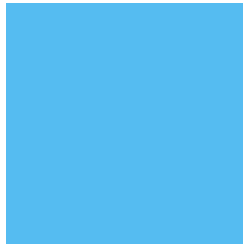


20.9620, 7.9067, 30.7283



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

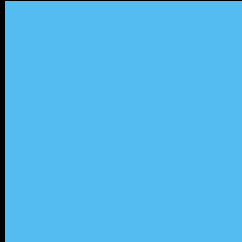
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

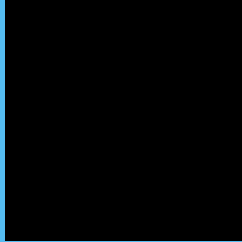
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

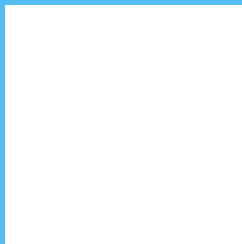
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209.

-68.6209.

# 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

163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209

### Protanopia

176.6110, 26.8138, -13.6908

### Deuteranopia

176.0000, 33.5240, -19.2940



## Tritanopia

158.0360, 25.1253, -78.9616

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209

**Protanomaly**

171.6300, 31.2414, -33.8785

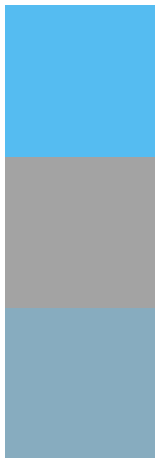
**Deuteranomaly**

171.3460, 35.3254, -37.1374

**Tritanomaly**

160.0240, 30.0612, -75.4430

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209

**Achromatopsia**

163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

163.1030, 13.7532, -24.6463

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209 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(85, 188, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 188, 241)  
}
```

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(85, 188, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 188, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209 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(85, 188, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 188, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 188, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 188, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 188, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 188,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 163.2450, 38.3332, -68.6209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 188, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 188,  
241) }
```

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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