

# Converting Colors

YUV(165.6220, 40.1194,  
-34.7485)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(165.6220, 40.1194,  
-34.7485)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EAAF7
RGB	126, 170, 247
RGB Percent	49%, 67%, 97%
CMY	0.5059, 0.3333, 0.0314
CMYK	0.49, 0.31, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	218°, 88%, 73%
HSV	218°, 49%, 97%
XYZ	39.7674, 39.9005, 93.6013
YIQ	165.6220, -50.9410, 14.6190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

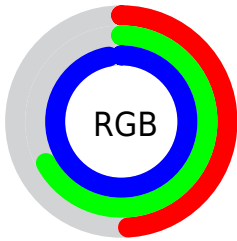
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	126, 158, 247
Decimal	8301303
CIE Lab	69.40, 5.87, -42.93
CIE LCh	69, 43.328, 277.785
Yxy	39.9005, 0.2295, 0.2303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286491383 (0xFF7EAAF7)
YUV	165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485
Hunter-Lab	63.1668, 1.8348, -43.6398

# Details

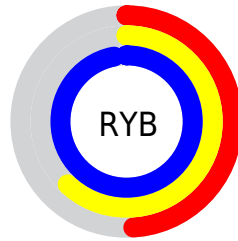
The YUV color **165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **207.3780, -40.1194, 34.7485**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.1610, 19.1476, -28.2052**, and **110.9590, 38.9672, -38.5520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.7550, 48.4348, -41.8811**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.4890, 31.8039, -27.6159**.

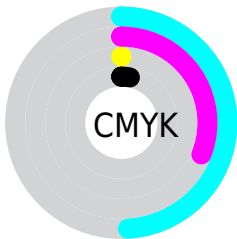
# Distribution



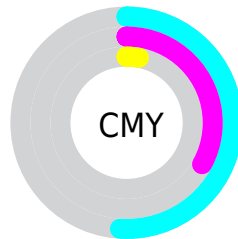
- Red (49%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485 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 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 165.6220, 40.1194,  
-34.7485

■ 165.6220, 40.1194,  
-34.7485

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.3830, 39.2512,  
-36.2929

■ 216.1610, 19.1476,  
-28.2052

■ 110.9590, 38.9672,  
-38.5520

■ 241.8550, 6.4805,  
-25.3058

■ 82.7300, 39.5731,  
-46.2442

■ 251.4120, 1.7689,  
-7.3773

■ 57.1810, 38.8578,  
-50.1477

■ 41.4170, 34.3044,  
-36.3227

■ 26.8270, 29.1723,  
-23.5273

■ 9.4160, 25.9239,

-8.2578

■ 6.2070, 16.1669,  
-5.4435

■ 2.5250, 7.1362,  
-2.2144

■ 165.6220, 40.1194,  
-34.7485

■ 165.6220, 40.1194,  
-34.7485

■ 148.7550, 48.4348,  
-41.8811

■ 182.4890, 31.8039,  
-27.6159

■ 132.7740, 56.3134,  
-48.9138

■ 198.4700, 23.9253,  
-20.5832

■ 115.9070, 64.6288,  
-56.0464

■ 215.3370, 15.6099,  
-13.4505

■ 99.0400, 72.9443,  
-63.1791

■ 232.2040, 7.2944,  
-6.3179

■ 82.1730, 81.2597,  
-70.3117

■ 249.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 80.9880, 81.8439,  
-71.0265

■ 254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142.9790, 48.3244, -99.9596



165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



173.3460, 28.9164, 11.9746

# Triad

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



165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



170.3100, -23.3238, 61.1181



153.2970, -7.5414, -54.6345

# Complementary

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



165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



207.3780, -40.1194, 34.7485

# 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.



160.7890, -27.0110, -16.4780



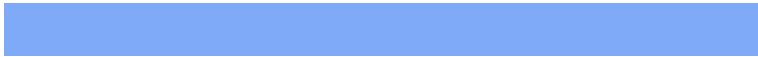
165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



168.3990, -35.1997, 43.5001

# Square

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



165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



172.3160, -5.5788, 62.8669



165.6530, -37.2969, 16.0903



131.9360, 23.2026, -115.7079



# Rectangle

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



165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



174.4540, 18.5102, 36.4358



165.6530, -37.2969, 16.0903



156.1370, -14.8575, -41.3391

# Sweetspot

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



165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



229.5500, 12.5469, -11.0063



205.8050, -1.3829, -69.9890



112.3180, 7.7312, -6.4179



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

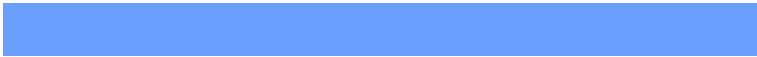


# Same Dimension

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



165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485



153.7980, 49.8926, -42.7958



144.5780, 50.4940, -2.2609



114.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737



61.1200, 61.5658, -53.6022



19.0530, 19.6939, -16.7095



# Inverse Universe

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



167.1950, 1.3829, 69.9890



156.0060, 1.4760, 86.8177



228.4220, -50.4940, 2.2609



114.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774



63.3660, 2.2846, 107.5500

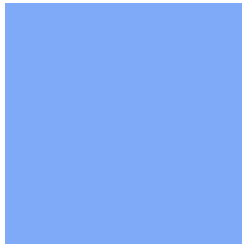


20.0350, 0.4757, 34.1723



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485 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 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

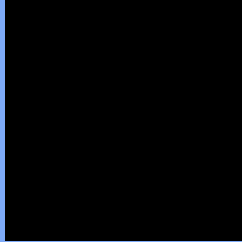
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

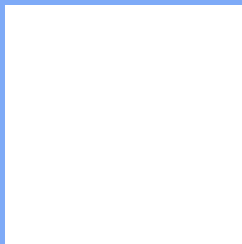
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485.

-34.7485.

# 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

165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485

### Protanopia

168.3140, 37.3132, -21.3234

### Deuteranopia

167.5520, 39.6609, -27.6711



## Tritanopia

160.7800, 16.8705, -44.5341

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485

## Protanomaly

166.9220, 38.4925, -26.2416

## Deuteranomaly

166.9430, 39.9611, -30.6450

## Tritanomaly

162.3920, 25.4427, -40.6858

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

165.4080, 14.5889, -12.6358

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485 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(126, 170, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 170, 247)  
}
```

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(126, 170, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 170, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485 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(126, 170, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 170, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 170, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 170, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 170, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 170,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 165.6220, 40.1194, -34.7485 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 170, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
170, 247) }
```

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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