

# Converting Colors

YUV(168.0400, 15.7563,  
-60.5481)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481)  
contains.

<b>YUV(168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481)</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(168.0400, 15.7563,  
-60.5481)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63C5C8
RGB	99, 197, 200
RGB Percent	39%, 77%, 78%
CMY	0.6118, 0.2275, 0.2157
CMYK	0.51, 0.01, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	182°, 48%, 59%
HSV	182°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	35.5372, 46.7553, 61.7952
YIQ	168.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

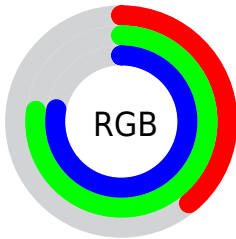
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 149, 200
Decimal	6538696
CIELab	74.03, -27.87, -10.36
CIElCh	74, 29.730, 200.391
Yxy	46.7553, 0.2466, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284728776 (0xFF63C5C8)
YUV	168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481
Hunter-Lab	68.3778, -26.8916, -5.7178

# Details

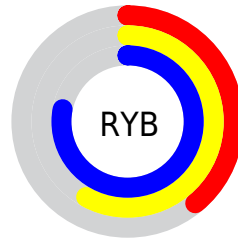
The YUV color **168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **130.9600, -15.7563, 60.5481**, and the grayscale version is **168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.1110, 14.7353, -59.7333**, and **110.7510, 17.3778, -67.3106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.4730, 18.9938, -72.3288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174.6070, 12.5187, -48.7673**.

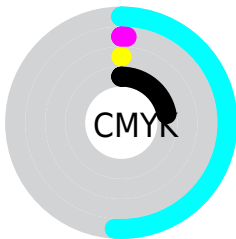
# Distribution



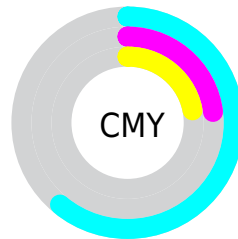
- Red (39%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 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 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 168.0400, 15.7563,  
-60.5481

■ 168.0400, 15.7563,  
-60.5481

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.1430, 16.1985,  
-62.3924

■ 225.1110, 14.7353,  
-59.7333

■ 110.7510, 17.3778,  
-67.3106

■ 234.3690, 10.1711,  
-42.4196

■ 82.3590, 18.5570,  
-72.2288

■ 243.0400, 5.8963,  
-24.5911

■ 64.9480, 15.3086,  
-56.9594

■ 252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

■ 48.1240, 11.7709,  
-42.2047

■ 32.1150, 8.8173,  
-28.1649

■ 17.3940, 5.7218,

-15.2545

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.0400, 15.7563,  
-60.5481

■ 168.0400, 15.7563,  
-60.5481

■ 161.4730, 18.9938,  
-72.3288

■ 174.6070, 12.5187,  
-48.7673

■ 155.4930, 21.9420,  
-84.6244

■ 180.5870, 9.5706,  
-36.4718

■ 148.9260, 25.1795,  
-96.4051

■ 187.1540, 6.3331,  
-24.6911

■ 142.9460, 28.1276,  
-108.7006

■ 193.1340, 3.3849,  
-12.3955

■ 136.6780, 31.2177,  
-119.8666

■ 199.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 206.2680, -3.0901,  
11.1660

■ 212.2480, -6.0383,  
23.4615

■ 217.6190, -8.6862,  
32.7831

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171.1270, 0.4304, -44.8384



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



170.0970, 26.0812, -58.8441

# Triad

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



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



186.1330, 15.2174, 19.1774



181.2810, -26.2675, 25.1866

# Complementary

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



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



130.9600, -15.7563, 60.5481

# 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.



183.1610, -20.7854, 40.2008



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



186.3390, 2.7909, 38.2907

# Square

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



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



183.0740, 24.6135, -7.9579



185.2400, -10.4713, 45.3935



178.4200, -23.8711, 3.1397



# Rectangle

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



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



174.5700, 28.8060, -46.1039



185.2400, -10.4713, 45.3935



181.9550, -25.1208, 30.7345

# Sweetspot

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



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



243.0510, 5.8909, -22.8467



158.5150, -28.3549, -52.1947



120.5360, 3.6798, -13.6251



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.



168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



205.4210, 24.4424, -93.3312



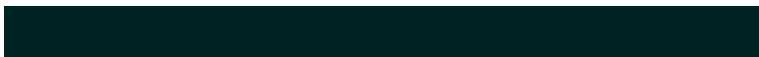
139.2770, 29.9364, -35.3229



96.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



111.3280, 25.4743, -97.6347



24.6490, 5.5960, -21.6172



# Inverse Universe

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



140.3710, 27.9181, 52.2946



162.8580, 42.9610, 80.8085



159.7230, -29.9364, 35.3229



93.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



66.7490, 44.9867, 84.4121

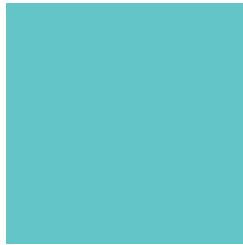


14.7540, 9.9813, 18.6327



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

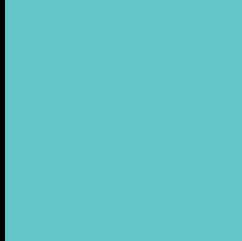
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 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

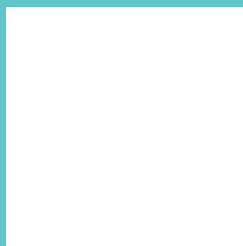
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481.



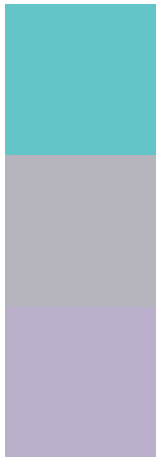
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481.

-60.5481.

# 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

168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481

### Protanopia

181.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298

### Deuteranopia

182.4810, 10.6089, 3.9632



## Tritanopia

169.3160, 20.5502, -58.1591

# Trichromacy



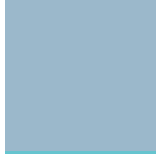
## Original Color

168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



## Protanomaly

176.6320, 8.0694, -21.6023



## Deuteranomaly

177.4950, 12.5740, -19.7281



## Tritanomaly

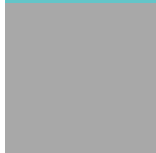
169.1480, 18.6610, -58.8888

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481



## Achromatopsia

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

168.3500, 5.7435, -22.2319

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 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(99, 197, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 197, 200)  
}
```

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(99, 197, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 197, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 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(99, 197, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 197, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 197, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 197, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 197, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 197,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 168.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 197, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 197,  
200) }
```

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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