

# Converting Colors

YUV(174.3490, 20.5339,  
-52.9261)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(174.3490, 20.5339,  
-52.9261)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72C5D8
RGB	114, 197, 216
RGB Percent	45%, 77%, 85%
CMY	0.5529, 0.2275, 0.1529
CMYK	0.47, 0.09, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	191°, 57%, 65%
HSV	191°, 47%, 85%
XYZ	39.3004, 48.4678, 72.2496
YIQ	174.3490, -55.5670, -11.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

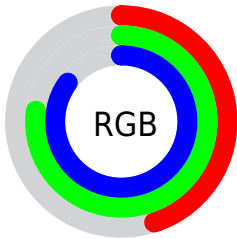
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">114, 160, 216</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7521752</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">75.12, -20.26, -17.34</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">75, 26.667, 220.566</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">48.4678, 0.2456, 0.3029</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285711832</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF72C5D8</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">69.6188, -21.0683, -12.7973</a>

# Details

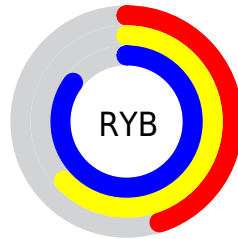
The YUV color **174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **155.6510, -20.5339, 52.9261**, and the grayscale version is **174.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229.2970, 12.6716, -51.1265**, and **118.7400, 20.8342, -55.9000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165.4230, 24.9345, -64.3920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.2750, 16.1334, -41.4602**.

# Distribution



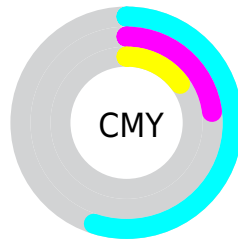
- Red (45%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 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 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 174.3490, 20.5339,  
-52.9261

■ 174.3490, 20.5339,  
-52.9261

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 146.6370, 20.3920,  
-54.0556

■ 229.2970, 12.6716,  
-51.1265

■ 118.7400, 20.8342,  
-55.9000

■ 238.5550, 8.1074,  
-33.8127

■ 87.9560, 23.1927,  
-65.7364

■ 247.5250, 3.6852,  
-15.3694

■ 66.5440, 21.4238,  
-58.3591

■ 50.1930, 17.1599,  
-44.0193

■ 34.0700, 13.7695,  
-29.8794

■ 20.4090, 9.6584,

-17.8987

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.3490, 20.5339,  
-52.9261

■ 174.3490, 20.5339,  
-52.9261

■ 165.4230, 24.9345,  
-64.3920

■ 183.2750, 16.1334,  
-41.4602

■ 156.7960, 29.1876,  
-75.2431

■ 191.9020, 11.8803,  
-30.6091

■ 147.8700, 33.5881,  
-86.7090

■ 200.8280, 7.4798,  
-19.1432

■ 139.2430, 37.8412,  
-97.5601

■ 209.4550, 3.2267,  
-8.2920

■ 130.3170, 42.2417,  
-109.0260

■ 218.3810, -1.1738,  
3.1739

■ 127.9360, 43.4156,  
-112.1999

■ 227.3070, -5.5744,  
14.6398

■ 232.9440, -8.3534,  
19.3431

■ 235.2920, -9.5110,  
17.2839

■ 237.6400,  
-10.6685, 15.2247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



174.0970, 9.3192, -49.1971



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



179.1040, 25.5847, -39.5562

# Triad

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



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



189.2070, 6.3069, 30.5135



182.8060, -22.5824, 9.8171

# Complementary

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



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



155.6510, -20.5339, 52.9261

# 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.



185.2150, -22.7840, 27.8754



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



188.4720, -5.6557, 40.8051

# Square

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



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



188.4200, 16.5549, 10.1557



187.3010, -16.4174, 39.2010



179.9820, -16.2601, -11.3852



# Rectangle

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



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



182.7900, 25.2465, -24.3718



187.3010, -16.4174, 39.2010



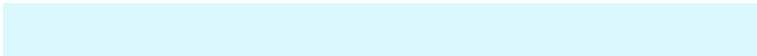
183.6220, -23.4776, 16.9945

# Sweetspot

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



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



240.1270, 7.3324, -18.5284



176.0400, -21.2187, -54.4091



118.4870, 4.6899, -10.9511



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.



174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261



195.7960, 29.1876, -75.2431



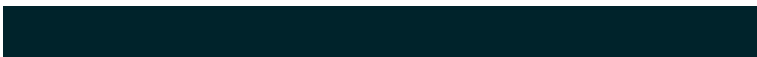
144.4120, 35.2929, -26.6713



102.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329



101.0870, 34.4671, -88.6533



25.4470, 8.6536, -22.3170



# Inverse Universe

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



153.9600, 21.2187, 54.4091



166.8070, 30.1681, 77.3453



185.5880, -35.2929, 26.6713



100.3150, 2.3097, 5.8627



66.9750, 35.5083, 91.2299

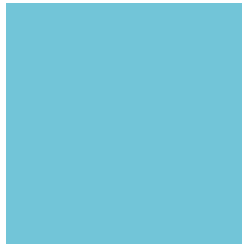


16.8470, 8.9494, 22.9362



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

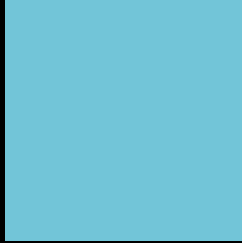
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

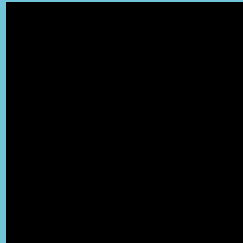
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261.



# 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

174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261

### Protanopia

185.1380, 10.7780, -3.6290

### Deuteranopia

185.7560, 16.8823, -1.5400



## Tritanopia

173.7080, 19.3710, -53.2409

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261

**Protanomaly**

181.2390, 14.1792, -21.2576

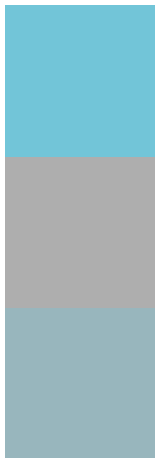
**Deuteranomaly**

181.6890, 18.3943, -19.8983

**Tritanomaly**

173.8220, 19.8078, -53.3409

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261

**Achromatopsia**

174.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

173.8280, 7.4798, -19.1432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 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(114, 197, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 197, 216)  
}
```

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(114, 197, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 197, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 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".

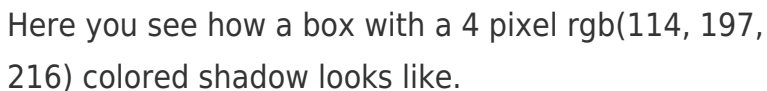
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(114, 197, 216) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 197, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 197, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 197, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 197, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 197,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 174.3490, 20.5339, -52.9261 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 197, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
197, 216) }
```

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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