

# Converting Colors

YUV(178.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(178.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84C7C7
RGB	132, 199, 199
RGB Percent	52%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.4824, 0.2196, 0.2196
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	180°, 37%, 65%
HSV	180°, 34%, 78%
XYZ	40.2479, 49.8759, 61.5386
YIQ	178.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

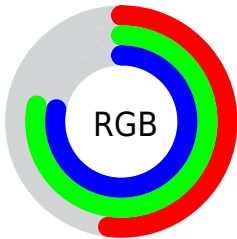
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	132, 166, 199
Decimal	8701895
CIELab	75.99, -21.05, -6.75
CIELCh	76, 22.110, 197.774
Yxy	49.8759, 0.2654, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286891975 (0xFF84C7C7)
YUV	178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901
Hunter-Lab	70.6229, -21.8630, -2.2274

# Details

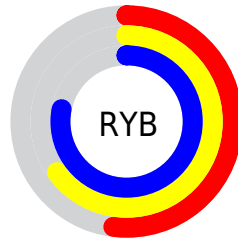
The YUV color **178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **152.0330, -9.8763, 41.1901**, and the grayscale version is **179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.6680, 10.0237, -41.8048**, and **124.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172.9870, 12.8244, -53.4856**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.9470, 6.9281, -28.8945**.

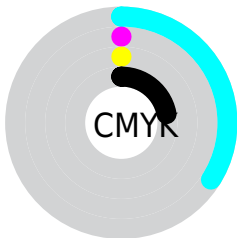
# Distribution



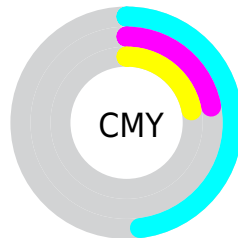
- Red (52%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 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 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 178.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901

■ 178.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901

■ 234.6680, 10.0237,  
-41.8048

■ 124.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901

■ 243.3390, 5.7489,  
-23.9763

■ 98.7820, 10.4605,  
-41.9048

■ 252.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

■ 71.9880, 11.3449,  
-45.5935

■ 49.1840, 10.7553,  
-43.1344

■ 33.1750, 7.8017,  
-29.0945

■ 19.6280, 4.1274,

-17.2138

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901

■ 178.9670, 9.8763,  
-41.1901

■ 172.9870, 12.8244,  
-53.4856

■ 184.9470, 6.9281,  
-28.8945

■ 167.0070, 15.7725,  
-65.7811

■ 190.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

■ 161.0270, 18.7207,  
-78.0767

■ 196.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

■ 155.0470, 21.6688,  
-90.3722

■ 202.8870, -1.9163,  
7.9921

■ 149.3660, 24.4696,  
-102.0530

■ 208.8670, -4.8644,  
20.2876

■ 143.3860, 27.4177,  
-114.3485

■ 214.5480, -7.6652,  
31.9684

■ 139.4990, 29.3340,  
-122.3406

■ 215.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



180.4600, -1.2128, -31.0984



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



180.4430, 18.0226, -40.7305

# Triad

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



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



190.2910, 12.1815, 12.8998



187.3820, -19.4153, 20.7130

# Complementary

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



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



152.0330, -9.8763, 41.1901

# 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.



189.1860, -15.3747, 31.4089



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



191.2730, 2.8234, 27.8246

# Square

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



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



188.1790, 18.6458, -7.1730



190.3850, -7.0918, 34.7424



185.2120, -18.3455, 4.1991



# Rectangle

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



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



182.8830, 20.7637, -33.2234



190.3850, -7.0918, 34.7424



187.9310, -18.7000, 24.6165

# Sweetspot

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



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



247.5250, 3.6852, -15.3694



171.3290, -19.3892, -34.4915



123.2160, 2.3585, -9.8364



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.



178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901



224.5020, 15.0355, -62.7073



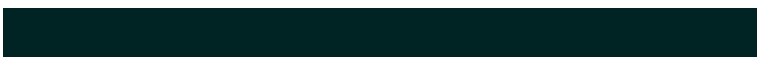
159.5960, 19.4262, -24.2017



96.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



114.2630, 24.0273, -100.2087



25.2360, 5.3067, -22.1320



# Inverse Universe

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



159.6710, 19.3892, 34.4915



195.1260, 29.5179, 52.5095



171.9910, -19.7156, 23.6869



93.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



67.3190, 47.1707, 83.9122

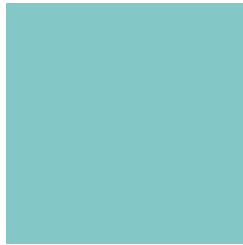


14.8680, 10.4181, 18.5328



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

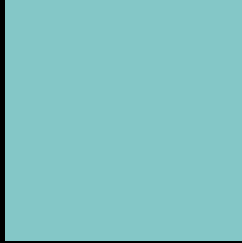
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

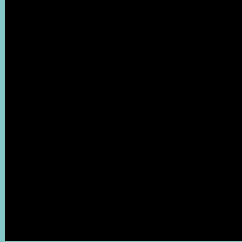
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901.



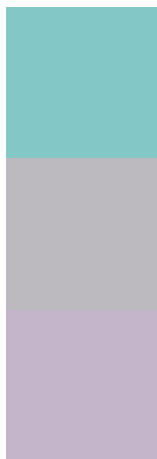
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.9670, 9.8763,

-41.1901.

# 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

178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901

### Protanopia

187.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

### Deuteranopia

188.2920, 7.2510, 7.6369



## **Tritanopia**

180.2860, 16.1280, -39.7158

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901

## Protanomaly

184.4650, 4.7008, -14.4398

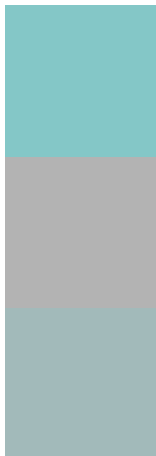
## Deuteranomaly

185.1110, 8.3263, -10.6213

## Tritanomaly

180.0040, 13.8020, -40.3455

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901

## Achromatopsia

179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

178.8240, 3.5378, -14.7546

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 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(132, 199, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 199, 199)  
}
```

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(132, 199, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 199, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 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(132, 199, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 199, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 199, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 199, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 199, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 199,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 178.9670, 9.8763, -41.1901 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 199, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
199, 199) }
```

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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