

# Converting Colors

YUV(181.7060, 36.1339,  
-16.4052)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(181.7060, 36.1339,  
-16.4052)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3B1FF
RGB	163, 177, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 69%, 100%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3059, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.31, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	231°, 100%, 82%
HSV	231°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	48.8764, 46.4508, 100.9976
YIQ	181.7060, -33.3820, 21.2900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

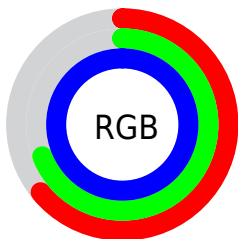
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	163, 175, 255
Decimal	10727935
CIELab	73.84, 13.35, -40.16
CIELCh	74, 42.320, 288.391
Yxy	46.4508, 0.2490, 0.2366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288918015 (0xFFA3B1FF)
YUV	181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052
Hunter-Lab	68.1548, 8.7381, -40.1525

# Details

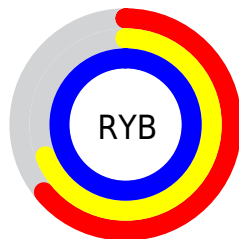
The YUV color **181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **236.2940, -36.1339, 16.4052**, and the grayscale version is **181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231.6210, 11.5258, -10.1916**, and **128.2390, 34.3922, -17.7496** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161.0180, 46.3331, -21.0638**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202.0950, 26.0822, -12.3613**.

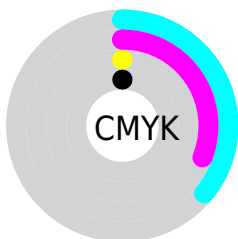
# Distribution



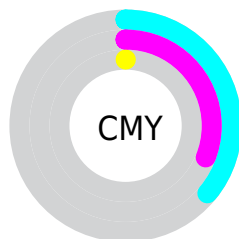
- Red (64%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052 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 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 181.7060, 36.1339,  
-16.4052

■ 181.7060, 36.1339,  
-16.4052

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.1790, 35.4078,  
-16.8200

■ 231.6210, 11.5258,  
-10.1916

■ 128.2390, 34.3922,  
-17.7496

■ 253.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 102.0000, 33.5240,  
-19.2940

■ 76.5760, 33.2400,  
-21.5532

■ 50.8310, 33.1143,  
-27.9158

■ 29.9730, 31.0723,  
-26.2863

■ 14.3230, 26.9558,

-12.5613

■ 7.0050, 19.2245,  
-6.1434

■ 3.3230, 10.1938,  
-2.9143

■ 181.7060, 36.1339,  
-16.4052

■ 181.7060, 36.1339,  
-16.4052

■ 161.0180, 46.3331,  
-21.0638

■ 202.0950, 26.0822,  
-12.3613

■ 141.2160, 56.0955,  
-25.6224

■ 222.1960, 16.1724,  
-7.1879

■ 120.5280, 66.2947,  
-30.2811

■ 242.5850, 6.1206,  
-3.1440

■ 100.7260, 76.0571,  
-34.8397

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 80.0380, 86.2563,  
-39.4983

■ 59.6490, 96.3080,  
-43.5422

■ 51.9630, 100.0972,  
-45.5716

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168.4070, 42.6903, -66.1319



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



186.5280, 22.9107, 24.9699

# Triad

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



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



182.3110, -28.2543, 55.8553



162.2120, 1.3745, -67.7149

# Complementary

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



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



236.2940, -36.1339, 16.4052

# 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.



170.9060, -21.1527, -28.8586



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



179.8880, -36.9198, 35.1782

# Square

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



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



183.5950, -12.1253, 62.6222



176.5700, -34.7910, 5.6391



141.9440, 31.0866, -124.4849



# Rectangle

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



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



186.5000, 12.0785, 46.0425



176.5700, -34.7910, 5.6391



166.1230, -6.9626, -53.6049

# Sweetspot

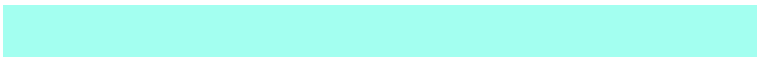
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



232.5400, 11.0728, -4.8586



225.7820, 7.0095, -55.0598



114.1120, 6.8468, -2.7292



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.



181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052



167.5190, 43.1281, -19.7492



182.7570, 35.6158, 9.8601



117.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293



38.7970, 75.0361, -34.0250



13.1660, 25.0612, -11.5466



# Inverse Universe

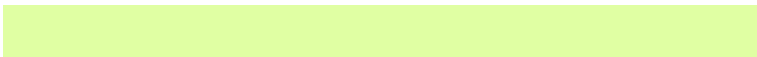
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



192.1040, -7.4463, 55.1598



179.8280, -8.7892, 65.9258



235.2430, -35.6158, -9.8601



119.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



60.4150, -15.4876, 114.5230

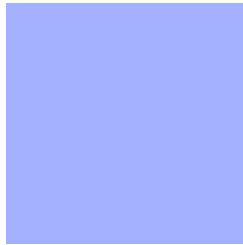


20.2760, -5.0661, 38.3459



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

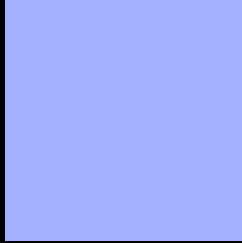
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

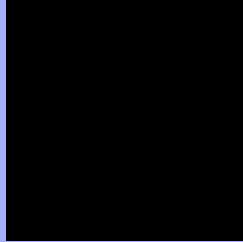
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052.

-16.4052.

# 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

181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052

### Protanopia

181.0860, 36.4396, -21.1234

### Deuteranopia

180.4880, 36.7344, -22.3530



## Tritanopia

177.9460, 11.8586, -23.6316

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052

## Protanomaly

181.0970, 36.4342, -19.3791

## Deuteranomaly

180.7980, 36.5816, -19.9938

## Tritanomaly

178.9600, 20.7257, -21.0129

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052

## Achromatopsia

182.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

181.8110, 13.4042, -5.9732

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052 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(163, 177, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 177, 255)  
}
```

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(163, 177, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 177, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052 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(163, 177, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 177, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 177, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 177, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 177, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 177,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 181.7060, 36.1339, -16.4052 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 177, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
177, 255) }
```

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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