

# Converting Colors

YUV(182.8100, 28.1947,  
-36.6674)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(182.8100, 28.1947,  
-36.6674)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DC1F0
RGB	141, 193, 240
RGB Percent	55%, 76%, 94%
CMY	0.4471, 0.2431, 0.0588
CMYK	0.41, 0.20, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	208°, 77%, 75%
HSV	208°, 41%, 94%
XYZ	45.7826, 50.0939, 89.6942
YIQ	182.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

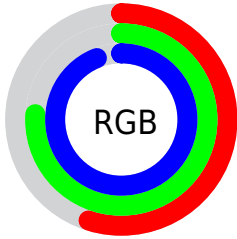
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 175, 240
Decimal	9290224
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.13, -5.15, -28.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 29.105, 259.799
Yxy	50.0939, 0.2467, 0.2699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287480304 (0xFF8DC1F0)
YUV	182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674
Hunter-Lab	70.7771, -8.3959, -25.5929

# Details

The YUV color **182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **198.1900, -28.1947, 36.6674**, and the grayscale version is **183.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.4350, 10.1385, -31.9535**, and **128.5710, 27.3265, -38.2118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169.1770, 34.9157, -45.7592**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196.4430, 21.4736, -27.5755**.

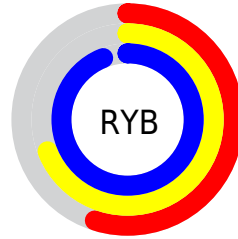
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (76%)

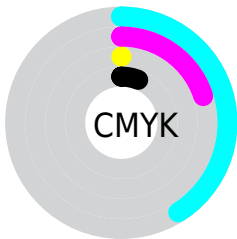
Blue (94%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (94%)

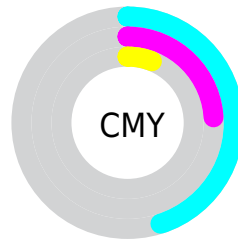


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674 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 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 182.8100, 28.1947,  
-36.6674

■ 182.8100, 28.1947,  
-36.6674

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 155.3970, 27.9053,  
-37.1822

■ 234.4350, 10.1385,  
-31.9535

■ 128.5710, 27.3265,  
-38.2118

■ 246.6280, 4.1274,  
-17.2138

■ 101.8590, 27.1845,  
-39.3413

■ 74.3420, 27.9324,  
-45.9039

■ 50.7120, 26.7640,  
-44.4744

■ 35.6490, 22.3580,  
-31.2642

■ 20.7000, 18.3889,

-18.1539

■ 5.2780, 15.1459,  
-4.6288

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

■ 182.8100, 28.1947,  
-36.6674

■ 182.8100, 28.1947,  
-36.6674

■ 169.1770, 34.9157,  
-45.7592

■ 196.4430, 21.4736,  
-27.5755

■ 154.9570, 41.9262,  
-54.3363

■ 210.6630, 14.4631,  
-18.9985

■ 141.3240, 48.6473,  
-63.4281

■ 224.2960, 7.7421,  
-9.9066

■ 127.1040, 55.6577,  
-72.0052

■ 238.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 113.4710, 62.3788,  
-81.0971

■ 250.3550, -5.1050,  
4.0737

■ 101.3220, 68.3683,  
-88.8594

■ 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.2930, 25.4916, -56.3850



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



188.6610, 24.3241, -8.4727

# Triad

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



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



191.0550, -9.8871, 44.6788



180.7960, -14.1964, -19.9921

# Complementary

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



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



198.1900, -28.1947, 36.6674

# 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.



184.8330, -23.5817, 3.6545



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



189.2750, -20.3486, 40.1008

# Square

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



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



192.0400, 2.9383, 37.6759



187.3950, -25.8307, 25.0866



177.0240, -0.0118, -42.9940



# Rectangle

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



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



191.2890, 18.5915, 10.2705



187.3950, -25.8307, 25.0866



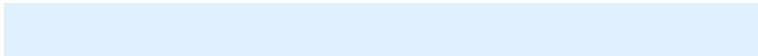
181.9280, -17.7125, -12.2149

# Sweetspot

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



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



236.9260, 8.9105, -11.3361



204.3570, -8.5570, -55.5641



117.3350, 5.2578, -6.4328



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

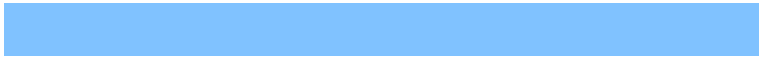


# Same Dimension

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



182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



181.2200, 36.3735, -46.6739



154.0470, 42.3748, -11.4422



112.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885



77.3280, 52.5893, -67.8167



23.4070, 16.0683, -20.5279



# Inverse Universe

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



176.5290, 8.1202, 55.6641



173.4970, 10.1080, 71.4781



226.9530, -42.3748, 11.4422



112.2720, 0.8519, 6.7775



65.9600, 14.8097, 103.5211

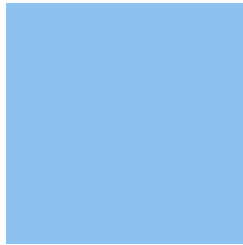


20.0500, 4.4123, 31.5282



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

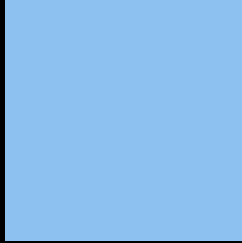
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

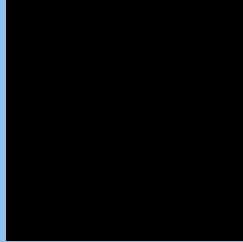
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674.

-36.6674.

# 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

182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674

### Protanopia

187.5960, 22.8772, -11.0467

### Deuteranopia

188.2200, 26.5135, -10.7169



## Tritanopia

180.6880, 16.4228, -40.9454

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674

## Protanomaly

185.9970, 24.6515, -20.1684

## Deuteranomaly

185.9800, 27.1249, -20.1535

## Tritanomaly

181.4370, 20.4906, -38.9712

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674

## Achromatopsia

183.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

183.2570, 10.2263, -13.3804

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674 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(141, 193, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 193, 240)  
}
```

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(141, 193, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 193, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674 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(141, 193, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 193, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 193, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 193, 240); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 193, 240); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 193, 240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 182.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 193, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
193, 240) }
```

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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