

# Converting Colors

YUV(185.4550, 33.2997,  
-40.7410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(185.4550, 33.2997,  
-40.7410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BC4FD
RGB	139, 196, 253
RGB Percent	55%, 77%, 99%
CMY	0.4549, 0.2314, 0.0078
CMYK	0.45, 0.23, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	210°, 97%, 77%
HSV	210°, 45%, 99%
XYZ	48.1170, 52.0607, 100.4412
YIQ	185.4550, -52.2690, 5.6430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

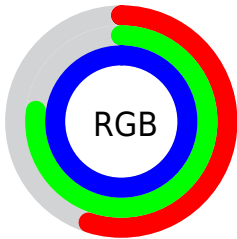
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	139, 177, 253
Decimal	9159933
CIE Lab	77.32, -3.73, -33.80
CIE LCh	77, 34.006, 263.697
Yxy	52.0607, 0.2398, 0.2595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287350013 (0xFF8BC4FD)
YUV	185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410
Hunter-Lab	72.1531, -7.2309, -32.0279

# Details

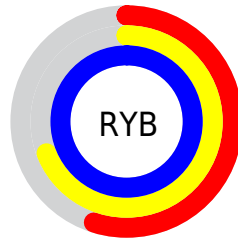
The YUV color **185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **206.5450, -33.2997, 40.7410**, and the grayscale version is **185.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235.8970, 9.4178, -34.1127**, and **129.9170, 32.5789, -42.9002** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.3490, 40.7469, -49.4181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200.5610, 25.8524, -32.0640**.

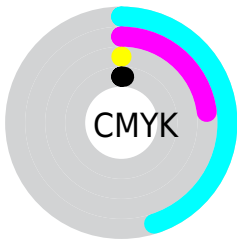
# Distribution



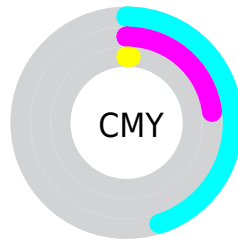
- Red (55%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410 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 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 185.4550, 33.2997,  
-40.7410

■ 185.4550, 33.2997,  
-40.7410

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.6290, 32.7209,  
-41.7706

■ 235.8970, 9.4178,  
-34.1127

■ 129.9170, 32.5789,  
-42.9002

■ 246.3290, 4.2748,  
-17.8285

■ 102.8950, 32.5898,  
-46.3889

■ 70.7900, 35.1065,  
-60.3288

■ 53.7270, 30.7006,  
-47.1186

■ 37.9630, 26.1472,  
-33.2936

■ 23.6010, 21.8887,

-20.6981

■ 6.8910, 18.7877,  
-6.0434

■ 3.2090, 9.7570,  
-2.8143

■ 185.4550, 33.2997,  
-40.7410

■ 185.4550, 33.2997,  
-40.7410

■ 170.3490, 40.7469,  
-49.4181

■ 200.5610, 25.8524,  
-32.0640

■ 155.5310, 48.0522,  
-59.2247

■ 215.3790, 18.5472,  
-22.2574

■ 140.4250, 55.4995,  
-67.9017

■ 230.4850, 11.0999,  
-13.5803

■ 125.3190, 62.9467,  
-76.5788

■ 245.5910, 3.6526,  
-4.9033

■ 110.8000, 70.1046, 254.7720, -0.8736,  
-85.7706 0.2000

■ 103.3910, 73.7572,  
-90.6739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176.5240, 31.7867, -68.8655



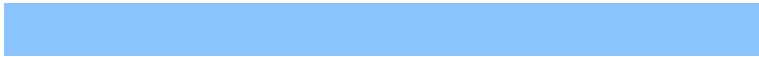
185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



192.4810, 27.3709, -5.6838

# Triad

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



185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



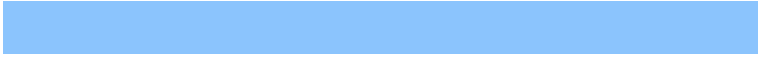
194.1870, -13.4032, 52.4560



182.3390, -14.4641, -27.4843

# Complementary

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



185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



206.5450, -33.2997, 40.7410

# 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.



186.7140, -26.4810, 0.2508



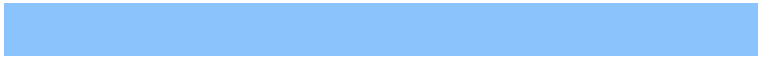
185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



192.0430, -25.1642, 44.6893

# Square

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



185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



195.4540, 1.7482, 46.0828



189.8420, -30.4881, 25.5716



177.0440, 2.9363, -55.2896



# Rectangle

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



185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



195.1910, 20.6118, 15.6185



189.8420, -30.4881, 25.5716



183.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776

# Sweetspot

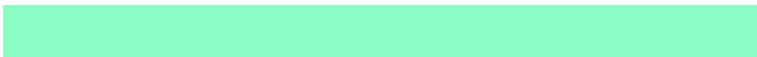
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



233.6700, 10.5157, -12.8656



212.4160, -8.0931, -64.3858



114.9650, 6.4263, -7.8623



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

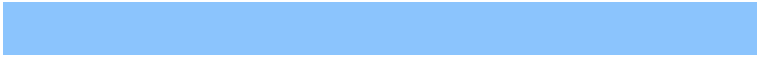


128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

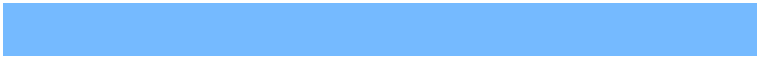


# Same Dimension

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



185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410



173.2350, 40.3101, -49.3181



151.9960, 49.7950, -11.3975



120.0040, 3.9420, -4.3885



78.1260, 55.6469, -68.5165



26.0800, 18.6946, -22.8722



# Inverse Universe

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



179.5840, 8.0931, 64.3858



166.1280, 9.7969, 77.9407



240.0040, -49.7950, 11.3975



119.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922



68.0530, 13.7779, 107.8245

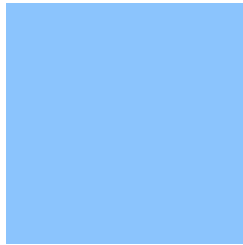


22.7840, 4.5435, 36.1464



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

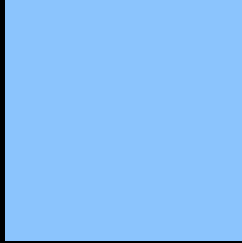
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410 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

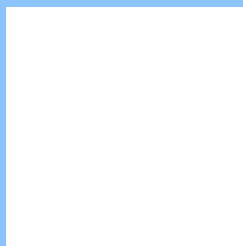
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410.

-40.7410.

# 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

185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410

### Protanopia

190.8390, 27.6874, -13.8908

### Deuteranopia

190.5660, 31.7660, -15.4054



## Tritanopia

182.1110, 18.1863, -46.5783

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410

## Protanomaly

188.9410, 29.6091, -23.6273

## Deuteranomaly

188.6250, 32.2299, -24.2271

## Tritanomaly

183.5010, 23.4170, -44.2894

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410

## Achromatopsia

185.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

185.1150, 12.2683, -15.0099

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410 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(139, 196, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 196, 253)  
}
```

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(139, 196, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 196, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410 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(139, 196, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 196, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 196, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 196, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 196, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 196,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 185.4550, 33.2997, -40.7410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 196, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
196, 253) }
```

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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