

# Converting Colors

YUV(186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(186.0400, -7.4147,  
-1.7891)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8BEAB
RGB	184, 190, 171
RGB Percent	72%, 75%, 67%
CMY	0.2784, 0.2549, 0.3294
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.10, 0.25
HSL	79°, 13%, 71%
HSV	79°, 10%, 75%
XYZ	45.5313, 49.9575, 45.7711
YIQ	186.0400, 2.5230, -7.1810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

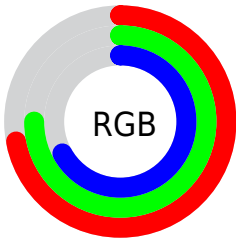
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	171, 190, 177
Decimal	12107435
CIELab	76.04, -5.51, 8.87
CIELCh	76, 10.447, 121.848
Yxy	49.9575, 0.3223, 0.3537
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290297515 (0xFFB8BEAB)
YUV	186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891
Hunter-Lab	70.6806, -8.7044, 11.0817

# Details

The YUV color **186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **174.9600, 7.4147, 1.7891**, and the grayscale version is **186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241.9260, -7.8515, -1.6891**, and **133.1540, -6.9779, -1.8891** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182.0800, -14.8294, -3.5782**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

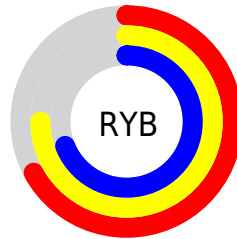
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (75%)

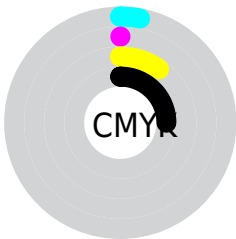
Blue (67%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (69%)

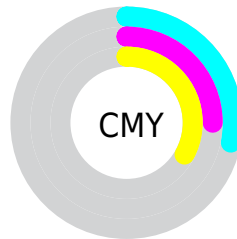


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891 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 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 186.0400, -7.4147,  
-1.7891

■ 186.0400, -7.4147,  
-1.7891

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 159.0400, -7.4147,  
-1.7891

■ 241.9260, -7.8515,  
-1.6891

■ 133.1540, -6.9779,  
-1.8891

■ 107.5670, -6.6885,  
-1.3743

■ 83.5670, -6.6885,  
-1.3743

■ 60.3820, -6.1043,  
-2.0890

■ 38.7950, -5.8149,  
-1.5742

■ 17.4100, -8.5831,

-0.3596

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 186.0400, -7.4147,  
-1.7891

■ 186.0400, -7.4147,  
-1.7891

■ 182.0800,  
-14.8294, -3.5782

■ 190.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.1200,  
-22.2442, -5.3672

■ 193.9600, 7.4147,  
1.7891

■ 174.1600,  
-29.6589, -7.1563

■ 197.9200, 14.8294,  
3.5782

■ 170.2000,  
-37.0736, -8.9454

■ 201.8800, 22.2442,  
5.3672

■ 166.2400,  
-44.4883, -10.7345

■ 204.5860, 24.8541,  
8.2561

■ 162.2800,  
-51.9030, -12.5236

■ 206.3800, 23.9697,  
11.9447

■ 158.3200,  
-59.3178, -14.3126

■ 208.1740, 23.0852,  
15.6334

■ 154.3600,  
-66.7325, -16.1017

■ 209.9680, 22.2008,  
19.3221

■ 150.4000,  
-74.1472, -17.8908

■ 211.7620, 21.3163,  
23.0107

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



187.2260, -9.4784, 6.8178



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



184.7230, -3.3144, -10.2811

# Triad

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



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



185.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



189.4580, -1.2118, 15.3843

# Complementary

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



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



174.9600, 7.4147, 1.7891

# 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.



189.3910, 3.7512, 10.1811



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



187.1760, 9.7732, -8.0474

# Square

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



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



184.7850, 6.0220, -18.2284



188.6610, 7.5621, 1.1743



189.3180, -5.5798, 16.3841



# Rectangle

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



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



184.4990, -0.2460, -14.4696



188.6610, 7.5621, 1.1743



189.5010, 0.2460, 14.4696

# Sweetspot

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



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



245.6040, -2.7628, -0.5297



180.2030, -4.5371, 8.5920



123.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891



241.0030, -11.3405, -2.6336



183.3490, -6.0881, -7.3221



92.0770, -3.4890, -0.9445



125.0380, -61.6437, -14.9423



24.4760, -12.0667, -3.0485



# Inverse Universe

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



174.9600, 7.4147, 1.7891



223.9970, 11.3405, 2.6336



177.6510, 6.0881, 7.3221



86.9230, 3.4890, 0.9445



32.9620, 61.6437, 14.9423



6.5240, 12.0667, 3.0485



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

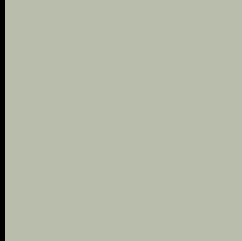
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

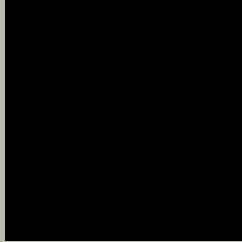
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

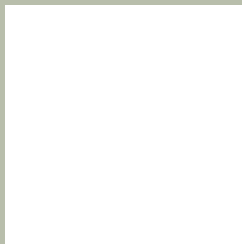
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891.

-1.7891.

# 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

186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891

### Protanopia

187.3400, -9.0416, 6.7178

### Deuteranopia

189.0580, -7.9166, 19.2431



## Tritanopia

188.1940, 5.8204, -0.1701

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891

## Protanomaly

186.8450, -8.3046, 3.6439

## Deuteranomaly

187.7150, -7.7475, 11.6509

## Tritanomaly

187.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891

## Achromatopsia

186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

185.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891 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(184, 190, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 190, 171)  
}
```

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(184, 190, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 190, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891 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(184, 190, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 190, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 190, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 190, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 190, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 190,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 186.0400, -7.4147, -1.7891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 190, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
190, 171) }
```

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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