

# Converting Colors

YUV(188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(188.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BABDBF
RGB	186, 189, 191
RGB Percent	73%, 74%, 75%
CMY	0.2706, 0.2588, 0.2510
CMYK	0.03, 0.01, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	204°, 4%, 74%
HSV	204°, 3%, 75%
XYZ	47.8513, 50.5959, 56.5342
YIQ	188.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

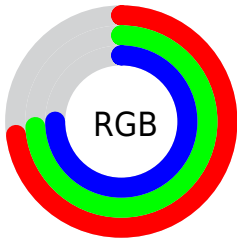
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	186, 188, 191
Decimal	12238271
CIE Lab	76.43, -0.66, -1.38
CIE LCh	76, 1.530, 244.444
Yxy	50.5959, 0.3088, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290428351 (0xFFBABDBF)
YUV	188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443
Hunter-Lab	71.1308, -4.3979, 2.6683

# Details

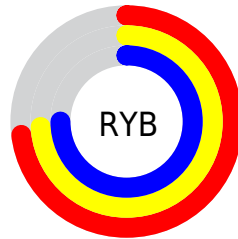
The YUV color **188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443**, and the grayscale version is **188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443**, and **135.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177.9540, 6.4317, -9.6067**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198.7080, -3.8000, 5.5181**.

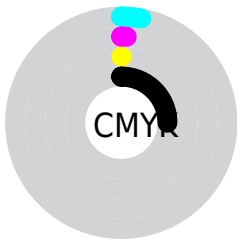
# Distribution



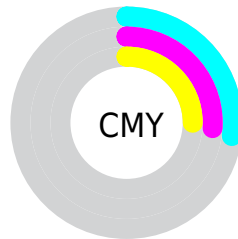
- Red (73%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443 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 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 188.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 188.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 161.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 244.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 135.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 109.6300, 1.1684,  
-1.4295

■ 85.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 62.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 40.6300, 1.1684,  
-1.4295

■ 20.2170, 0.8790,

-1.9443

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 188.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 188.3310, 1.3158,  
-2.0443

■ 177.9540, 6.4317,  
-9.6067

■ 198.7080, -3.8000,  
5.5181

■ 168.1640, 11.2581,  
-17.6838

■ 208.4980, -8.6265,  
13.5953

■ 157.7870, 16.3740,  
-25.2462

■ 218.8750,  
-13.7424, 21.1576

■ 147.4100, 21.4899,  
-32.8086

■ 227.1590,  
-17.8264, 24.4166

■ 137.3210, 26.4637,  
-41.5005

■ 231.2680,  
-19.8521, 20.8130

■ 126.9440, 31.5796,  
-49.0629

■ 235.9640,  
-22.1673, 16.6946

■ 117.1540, 36.4061,  
-57.1401

■ 240.0730,  
-24.1930, 13.0910

■ 106.7770, 41.5219,  
-64.7024

■ 244.7690,  
-26.5081, 8.9726

■ 96.4000, 46.6378,  
-72.2648

■ 247.7040,  
-27.9551, 6.3986

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



187.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



188.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295

# Triad

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



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



189.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



188.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148

# Complementary

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



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



188.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443

# 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.



188.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



189.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

# Square

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



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



189.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



188.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



187.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



# Rectangle

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



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



188.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



188.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



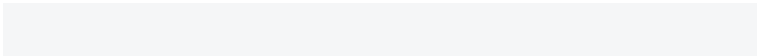
188.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148

# Sweetspot

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



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



245.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



189.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



124.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



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.



188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



243.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



187.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



92.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



73.7770, 41.5219, -64.7024



14.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



# Inverse Universe

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



187.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



242.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



189.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147



92.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



58.0720, 18.2055, 87.6369

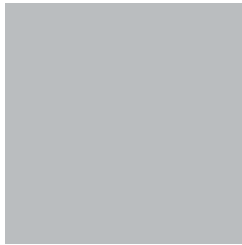


11.3210, 3.2927, 17.2585



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

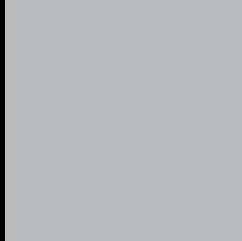
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

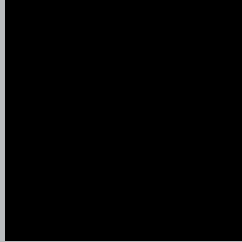
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

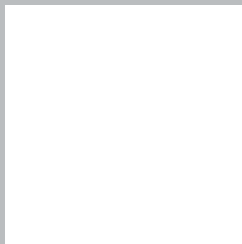
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443.



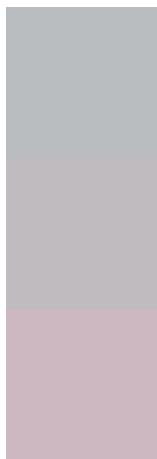
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 188.3310, 1.3158,

-2.0443.

# 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

188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

### Protanopia

188.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

### Deuteranopia

190.6040, 0.6882, 12.6253



## **Tritanopia**

189.0090, 6.4046, -0.8849

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

## Protanomaly

188.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

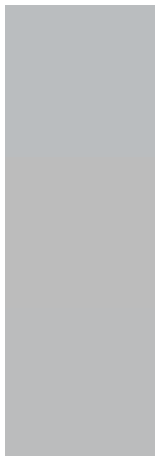
## Deuteranomaly

189.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923

## Tritanomaly

188.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443

## Achromatopsia

188.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

187.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443 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(186, 189, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 189, 191)  
}
```

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(186, 189, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 189, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443 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(186, 189, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 189, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 189, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 189, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 189, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 189,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 188.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 189, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
189, 191) }
```

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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