

# Converting Colors

YUV(191.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(191.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3C7BC
RGB	179, 199, 188
RGB Percent	70%, 78%, 74%
CMY	0.2980, 0.2196, 0.2627
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.06, 0.22
HSL	147°, 15%, 74%
HSV	147°, 10%, 78%
XYZ	48.0909, 54.0614, 55.4772
YIQ	191.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

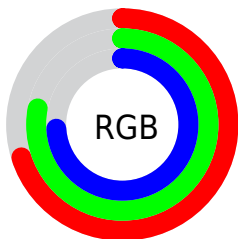
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 193, 199
Decimal	11782076
CIE Lab	78.50, -8.89, 3.19
CIE LCh	78, 9.447, 160.288
Yxy	54.0614, 0.3051, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289972156 (0xFFB3C7BC)
YUV	191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958
Hunter-Lab	73.5265, -11.9211, 6.7330

# Details

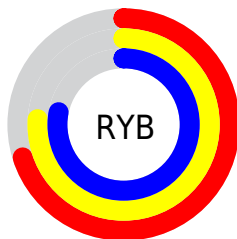
The YUV color **191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958**, and the grayscale version is **192.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958**, and **138.1790, -1.5672, -10.6810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184.5320, -3.7133, -22.3916**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

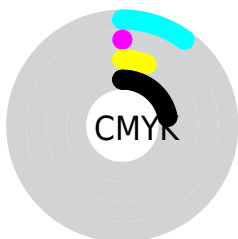
# Distribution



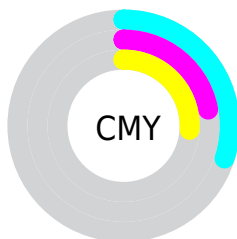
- Red (70%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 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 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 191.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958

■ 191.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 164.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958

■ 247.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958

■ 138.1790, -1.5672,  
-10.6810

■ 112.5920, -1.2779,  
-10.1662

■ 88.4780, -1.7147,  
-10.0662

■ 64.8910, -1.4253,  
-9.5514

■ 42.8910, -1.4253,  
-9.5514

■ 22.0050, -0.9885,

-9.6514

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 191.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958

■ 191.7660, -1.8566,  
-11.1958

■ 184.5320, -3.7133,  
-22.3916

■ 199.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 177.2980, -5.5699,  
-33.5873

■ 206.2340, 1.8566,  
11.1958

■ 170.0640, -7.4266,  
-44.7831

■ 213.4680, 3.7133,  
22.3916

■ 162.8300, -9.2832,  
-55.9789

■ 219.5060, 6.1595,  
31.1282

■ 155.5960,  
-11.1398, -67.1747

■ 220.7600, 10.9643,  
30.0285

■ 148.6610,  
-13.1439, -77.7557

■ 222.0140, 15.7691,  
28.9287

■ 141.4270,  
-15.0005, -88.9515

■ 222.1280, 16.2059,  
28.8287

■ 134.1930,  
-16.8571, -100.1473

■ 127.0730,  
-18.2770, -111.4430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192.4850, -5.6621, -3.9333



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



191.5850, 2.6696, -16.2990

# Triad

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



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



194.4430, 8.1626, -4.7735



195.4920, -6.1586, 15.3545

# Complementary

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



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



186.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958

# 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.



195.8170, -2.3748, 15.0695



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



195.6290, 6.0989, 3.8334

# Square

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



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



193.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



196.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



194.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213



# Rectangle

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



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



191.6820, 5.5798, -16.3841



196.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



195.8340, -4.8482, 15.0546

# Sweetspot

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



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



252.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



194.0290, -7.4093, -3.5334



125.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

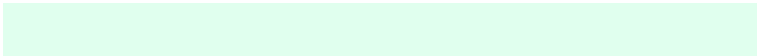


# Same Dimension

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



191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958



243.7930, -2.8559, -17.3585



192.9060, 2.5113, -12.1956



95.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



104.0030, -15.2845, -91.2106



22.9560, -3.4293, -20.1324



# Inverse Universe

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



186.2340, 1.8566, 11.1958



235.2070, 2.8559, 17.3585



185.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956



93.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



58.9970, 15.2845, 91.2106



13.0440, 3.4293, 20.1324



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

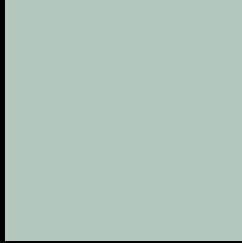
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

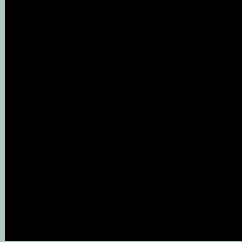
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

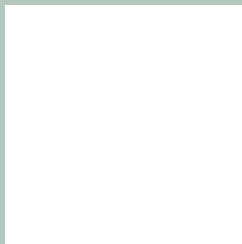
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958.



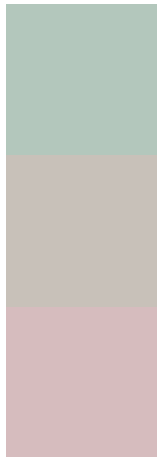
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 191.7660, -1.8566,

-11.1958.

# 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

191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

### Protanopia

194.1810, -4.5262, 5.1033

### Deuteranopia

196.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842



**Tritanopia**

193.8230, 8.4683, -9.4918

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

## Protanomaly

193.0770, -3.4890, -0.9445

## Deuteranomaly

194.3490, -2.6371, 5.8329

## Tritanomaly

193.1990, 4.8319, -9.8215

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958

## Achromatopsia

192.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

192.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 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(179, 199, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 199, 188)  
}
```

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(179, 199, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 199, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 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(179, 199, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 199, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 199, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 199, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 199, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 199,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 191.7660, -1.8566, -11.1958 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 199, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
199, 188) }
```

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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