

# Converting Colors

YUV(198.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(198.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DDDFD
RGB	141, 223, 223
RGB Percent	55%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.4471, 0.1255, 0.1255
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	180°, 56%, 71%
HSV	180°, 37%, 87%
XYZ	50.6915, 63.7658, 79.4483
YIQ	198.4820, -48.8720, -17.3840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

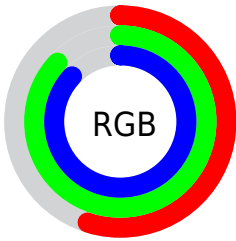
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	141, 182, 223
Decimal	9297887
CIE Lab	83.84, -24.88, -7.91
CIE LCh	84, 26.109, 197.637
Yxy	63.7658, 0.2614, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287487967 (0xFF8DDDFD)
YUV	198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117
Hunter-Lab	79.8535, -26.4307, -3.0918

# Details

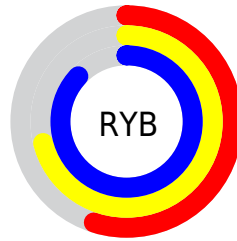
The YUV color **198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **165.5180, -12.0874, 50.4117**, and the grayscale version is **198.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237.9570, 8.4022, -35.0423**, and **143.1830, 12.2348, -51.0265** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191.9040, 15.3303, -63.9368**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205.0600, 8.8444, -36.8866**.

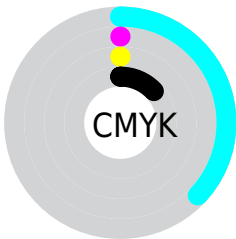
# Distribution



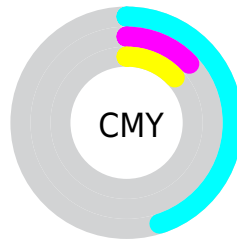
- Red (55%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117 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 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 198.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117

■ 198.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 170.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117

■ 237.9570, 8.4022,  
-35.0423

■ 143.1830, 12.2348,  
-51.0265

■ 246.6280, 4.1274,  
-17.2138

■ 115.6990, 12.9664,  
-52.3560

■ 87.3070, 14.1456,  
-57.2742

■ 63.2040, 13.7034,  
-55.4299

■ 46.4940, 10.6025,  
-40.7752

■ 31.0720, 7.3595,

-27.2501

■ 16.3510, 4.2640,  
-14.3398

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117

■ 198.4820, 12.0874,  
-50.4117

■ 191.9040, 15.3303,  
-63.9368

■ 205.0600, 8.8444,  
-36.8866

■ 185.0270, 18.7207,  
-78.0767

■ 211.9370, 5.4541,  
-22.7467

■ 178.4490, 21.9636,  
-91.6018

■ 218.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

■ 171.8710, 25.2066,  
-105.1269

■ 225.0930, -1.0318,  
4.3034

■ 165.2930, 28.4496,  
-118.6520

■ 231.9700, -4.4222,  
18.4433

■ 158.4160, 31.8399,  
-132.7918

■ 232.5680, -4.7170,  
19.6729

■ 156.3230, 32.8718,  
-137.0953

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



200.1280, -1.0491, -36.9463



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



199.8270, 22.2703, -49.8373

# Triad

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



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



212.8830, 14.3547, 15.8886



208.9650, -23.6467, 24.5867

# Complementary

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



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



165.5180, -12.0874, 50.4117

# 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.



210.8340, -18.1592, 37.8566



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



213.1320, 3.3859, 34.0872

# Square

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



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



209.7920, 22.2875, -8.5876



211.1790, -7.9762, 38.4310



206.3000, -21.8399, 4.9989

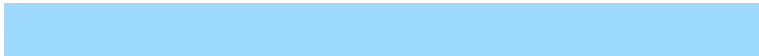


# Rectangle

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



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



203.2780, 25.0059, -40.5858



211.1790, -7.9762, 38.4310



209.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346

# Sweetspot

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



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



246.6280, 4.1274, -17.2138



189.1340, -23.7301, -42.2135



122.9170, 2.5059, -10.4512



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.



198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



221.5120, 16.5096, -68.8550



174.4150, 23.9524, -29.3050



108.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625



123.3760, 25.9436, -108.2008



33.6480, 7.0755, -29.5093



# Inverse Universe

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



174.8660, 23.7301, 42.2135



189.2560, 32.4118, 57.6575



189.5850, -23.9524, 29.3050



105.5430, 3.1833, 5.6628



72.6880, 50.9328, 90.6046



19.8240, 13.8908, 24.7104



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

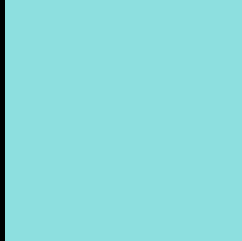
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

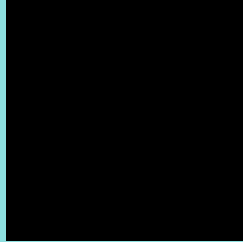
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117.



# 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

198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117

### Protanopia

208.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445

### Deuteranopia

209.9330, 8.4140, 7.9518



## Tritanopia

200.2140, 18.6285, -48.4227

# Trichromacy



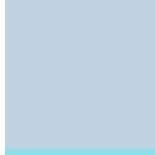
## Original Color

198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



## Protanomaly

205.0840, 5.8746, -17.6137



## Deuteranomaly

206.1430, 9.7895, -13.2804



## Tritanomaly

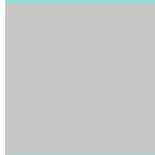
199.9320, 16.3025, -49.0524

# Monochromacy



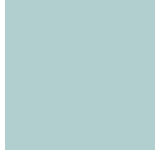
## Original Color

198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117



## Achromatopsia

198.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

198.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117 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, 223, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 223, 223)  
}
```

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, 223, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 223, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117 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, 223, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 223, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 223, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 223, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 223, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 223, 223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 198.4820, 12.0874, -50.4117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 223, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
223, 223) }
```

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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