

# Converting Colors

YUV(201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(201.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBC8CB
RGB	203, 200, 203
RGB Percent	80%, 78%, 80%
CMY	0.2039, 0.2157, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	300°, 3%, 79%
HSV	300°, 1%, 80%
XYZ	56.0624, 58.3169, 64.8014
YIQ	201.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

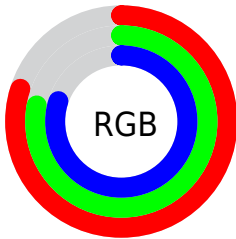
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 200, 203
Decimal	13355211
CIE Lab	80.91, 1.59, -1.14
CIE LCh	81, 1.951, 324.389
Yxy	58.3169, 0.3129, 0.3255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291545291 (0xFFC8CB)
YUV	201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444
Hunter-Lab	76.3655, -2.5970, 3.1442

# Details

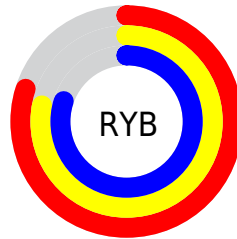
The YUV color `201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `201.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444`, and the grayscale version is `201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000`, and `147.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `189.4990, 6.6560, 11.8404`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `212.9790, -4.9196, -8.7516`.

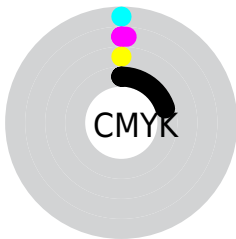
# Distribution



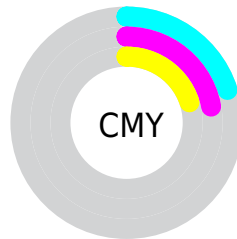
- Red (80%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444 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 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 201.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 201.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 147.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 121.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 96.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 73.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 50.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 29.8260, 0.5788,

1.0296

■ 3.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 201.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 201.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 189.4990, 6.6560,  
11.8404

■ 212.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

■ 177.1720, 12.7332,  
22.6512

■ 225.3060,  
-10.9969, -19.5624

■ 165.4320, 18.5210,  
32.9471

■ 233.5240,  
-15.0483, -26.7695

■ 153.6920, 24.3088,  
43.2431

■ 141.9520, 30.0967,  
53.5391

■ 129.6250, 36.1739,  
64.3499

■ 117.8850, 41.9617,  
74.6459

■ 106.1450, 47.7495,  
84.9418

■ 93.8180, 53.8267,  
95.7526

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



201.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



201.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739

# Triad

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



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



201.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



200.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

# Complementary

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



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



201.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

# 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.



200.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



200.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

# Square

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



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



200.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



200.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



200.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



# Rectangle

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



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



201.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



200.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



200.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

# Sweetspot

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



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



200.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



252.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



201.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



100.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



68.5580, 48.0389, 85.4566



15.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624



# Inverse Universe

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



201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



252.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



201.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



100.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



68.5580, 48.0389, 85.4566

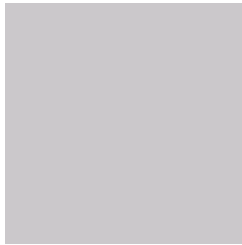


15.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

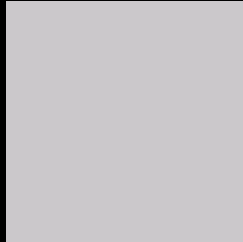
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444 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

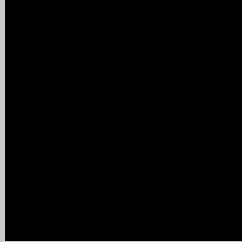
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# YUV 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444.



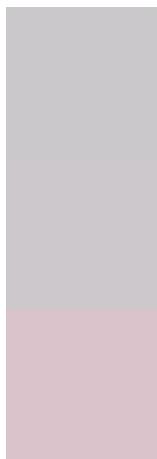
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 201.2390, 0.8682,

1.5444.

# 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

201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

### Protanopia

201.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

### Deuteranopia

203.2020, 0.3934, 13.8548



## Tritanopia

201.9170, 5.9569, 2.7038

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

## Protanomaly

201.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

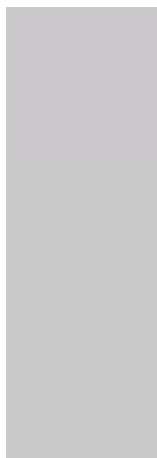
## Deuteranomaly

202.5820, 0.6991, 9.1366

## Tritanomaly

201.7490, 4.0677, 1.9741

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

## Achromatopsia

201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

201.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444 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(203, 200, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 200, 203)  
}
```

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(203, 200, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 200, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444 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(203, 200, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 200, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 200, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 200, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 200, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 200,  
203) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 201.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 200, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
200, 203) }
```

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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