

# Converting Colors

YUV(213.4050, -1.1857,  
-39.8202)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(213.4050, -1.1857,  
-39.8202)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8EDD3
RGB	168, 237, 211
RGB Percent	66%, 93%, 83%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0706, 0.1725
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.11, 0.07
HSL	157°, 66%, 79%
HSV	157°, 29%, 93%
XYZ	58.1905, 73.5964, 72.7666
YIQ	213.4050, -32.7780, -22.7140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

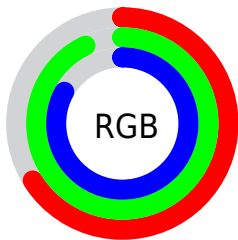
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	168, 211, 237
Decimal	11070931
CIELab	88.73, -26.87, 5.71
CIELCh	89, 27.467, 167.996
Yxy	73.5964, 0.2845, 0.3598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289261011 (0xFFA8EDD3)
YUV	213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202
Hunter-Lab	85.7883, -29.0524, 9.7614

# Details

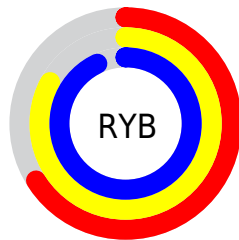
The YUV color  $213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $191.5950, 1.1857, 39.8202$ , and the grayscale version is  $213.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $246.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433$ , and  $158.2310, -0.6069, -38.7906$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $205.2030, -1.5791, -53.6750$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $221.6070, -0.7923, -25.9653$ .

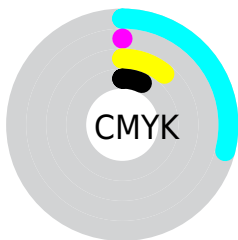
# Distribution



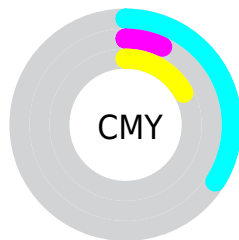
- Red (66%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (7%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202 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 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 213.4050, -1.1857,  
-39.8202

 213.4050, -1.1857,  
-39.8202

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 185.7040, -1.3331,  
-39.2054

 246.0300, 4.4222,  
-18.4433


 158.2310, -0.6069,  
-38.7906

254.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

 131.5300, -0.7543,  
-38.1758

 105.3450, -0.1701,  
-38.8906

 79.2740, 0.8509,  
-39.7053

 52.3980, 2.7618,  
-45.9530

 36.5030, 0.2450,

-32.0131

■ 21.7820, -2.8505,  
-19.1028

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 213.4050, -1.1857,  
-39.8202

■ 213.4050, -1.1857,  
-39.8202

■ 205.2030, -1.5791,  
-53.6750

■ 221.6070, -0.7923,  
-25.9653

■ 197.3000, -2.1199,  
-66.9151

■ 229.5100, -0.2514,  
-12.7253

■ 189.0980, -2.5133,  
-80.7699

■ 237.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 180.8960, -2.9067,  
-94.6248

■ 243.5220, 1.7147,  
10.0662

■ 172.6940, -3.3001,  
-108.4796

■ 244.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664

■ 164.7910, -3.8410,  
-121.7197

■ 156.5890, -4.2344,  
-135.5746

■ 155.9910, -3.9396,  
-136.8041

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



216.6930, -14.6386, -18.1478



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



211.6880, 12.9718, -54.1004

# Triad

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



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



221.8970, 16.3198, -7.8027



220.0180, -17.2639, 30.6792

# Complementary

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



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



191.5950, 1.1857, 39.8202

# 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.



219.7050, -5.7706, 30.9537



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



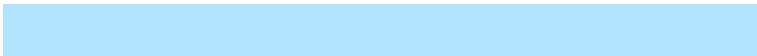
226.4810, 14.0599, 17.1182

# Square

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



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



216.1280, 19.1639, -33.4383



223.2560, 5.2968, 27.8395



222.3350, -24.8152, 26.0162

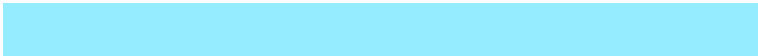


# Rectangle

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



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



212.0390, 20.6868, -55.2852



223.2560, 5.2968, 27.8395



219.6420, -13.6275, 31.0090

# Sweetspot

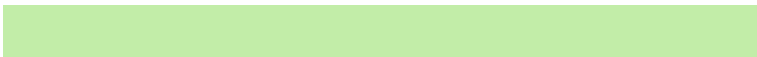
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



247.0970, -0.5408, -13.2401



216.2770, -23.8006, -19.5369



122.8310, -0.4097, -8.6218



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

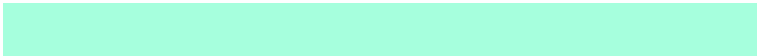


# Same Dimension

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



213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



224.5130, -1.7319, -51.3159



211.6730, 12.4862, -38.3012



113.2550, -0.1257, -6.3626



119.1290, -3.0216, -104.4761



35.4600, -1.2128, -31.0984



# Inverse Universe

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



191.5950, 1.1857, 39.8202



196.3730, 1.2951, 51.4159



193.3270, -12.4862, 38.3012



109.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626



61.8710, 3.0216, 104.4761

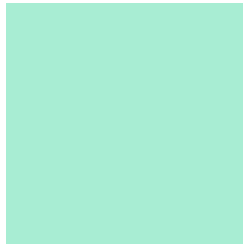


18.4260, 0.7760, 31.1984



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

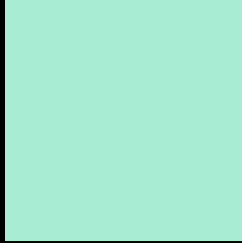
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202 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

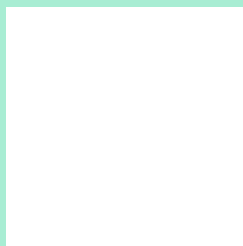
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202.



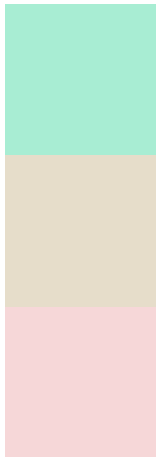
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202.

-39.8202.

# 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

213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202

### Protanopia

221.5250, -9.6258, 7.4326

### Deuteranopia

224.3830, -4.1328, 18.9581



## Tritanopia

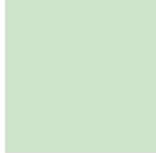
216.7210, 16.4065, -35.7123

# Trichromacy



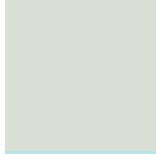
## Original Color

213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



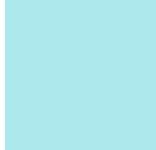
## Protanomaly

218.5120, -6.6614, -10.0960



## Deuteranomaly

220.4790, -3.1941, -2.1741



## Tritanomaly

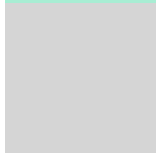
215.4020, 10.1548, -37.1866

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202



## Achromatopsia

213.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

213.3850, -0.6828, -14.3696

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202 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(168, 237, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 237, 211)  
}
```

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(168, 237, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 237, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202 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".

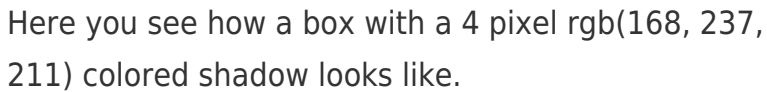
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 237, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 237, 211) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 237, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 237, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 237, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 237,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 213.4050, -1.1857, -39.8202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 237, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
237, 211) }
```

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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