

Converting Colors

YUV(220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(220.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDDCDC
RGB	221, 220, 220
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 86%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1373, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	0°, 1%, 86%
HSV	0°, 0%, 87%
XYZ	68.3303, 71.7259, 77.9532
YIQ	220.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

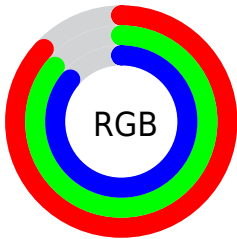
Format	Color
R _Y B	221, 220, 220
Decimal	14539996
CIE Lab	87.84, 0.34, 0.11
CIE LCh	88, 0.361, 17.787
Yxy	71.7259, 0.3134, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292730076 (0xFFDDDCDC)
YUV	220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	84.6911, -4.1926, 4.7108

Details

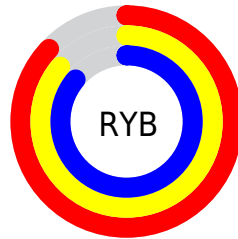
The YUV color $220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $220.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148$, and the grayscale version is $220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$, and $165.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $204.8770, -3.3904, 14.1399$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $235.7210, 3.0955, -12.9103$.

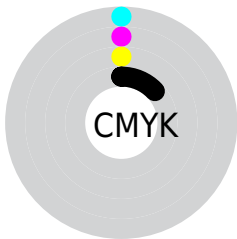
Distribution



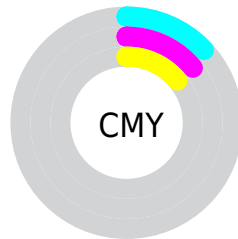
- Red (87%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (86%)



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



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 220.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 192.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 165.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 139.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 113.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 89.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 66.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 43.2990, -0.1474,

0.6148

■ 23.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 220.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 204.8770, -3.3904,
14.1399

■ 235.7210, 3.0955,
-12.9103

■ 189.4550, -6.6333,
27.6650

■ 244.8340, 5.0118,
-20.9024

■ 174.0330, -9.8763,
41.1901

■ 158.6110,
-13.1192, 54.7152

■ 143.1890,
-16.3622, 68.2402

■ 127.0660,
-19.7525, 82.3801

■ 111.6440,
-22.9955, 95.9052

■ 96.2220, -26.2384,
109.4303

■ 80.8000, -29.4814,
122.9554

Harmonies

Triad

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



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



220.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

Complementary

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



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



220.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

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.



219.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Square

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



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



219.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



220.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

Rectangle

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



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



219.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



220.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

Sweetspot

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



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



220.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



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.



220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



252.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



220.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



109.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



51.7270, -25.5014, 106.3564



13.7540, -6.7807, 28.2797

Inverse Universe

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



220.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



254.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



109.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



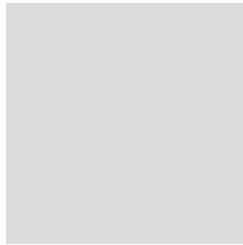
121.2730, 25.5014, -106.3564



32.2460, 6.7807, -28.2797

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

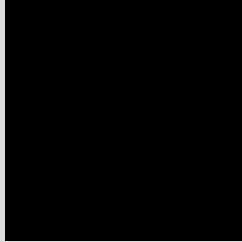
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

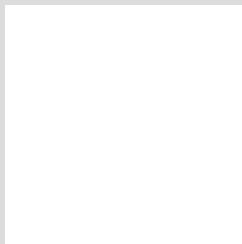
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148.



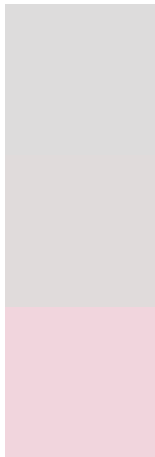
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 220.2990, -0.1474,

0.6148.

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

220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Protanopia

220.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

Deuteranopia

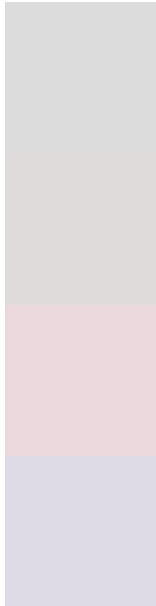
222.2840, -0.6330, 16.4139



Tritanopia

221.4330, 6.6885, 1.3743

Trichromacy



Original Color

220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Protanomaly

220.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

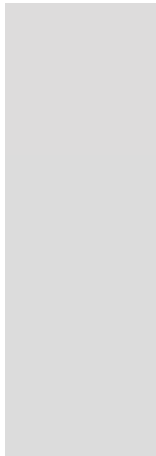
Deuteranomaly

221.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661

Tritanomaly

221.1510, 4.3626, 0.7446

Monochromacy



Original Color

220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Achromatopsia

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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(221, 220, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 220, 220)  
}
```

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(221, 220, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 220, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 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(221, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 220, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 220, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 220, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 220, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 220,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 220.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
220, 220) }
```

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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