

# Converting Colors

YUV(235.6200, 9.5543,  
-31.2387)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(235.6200, 9.5543,  
-31.2387)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8FAFF
RGB	200, 250, 255
RGB Percent	78%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.2157, 0.0196, 0.0000
CMYK	0.22, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 100%, 89%
HSV	185°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	76.0550, 87.8706, 107.5599
YIQ	235.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

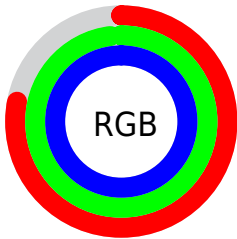
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 226, 255
Decimal	13171455
CIE Lab	95.11, -14.71, -7.62
CIE LCh	95, 16.571, 207.392
Yxy	87.8706, 0.2801, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291361535 (0xFFC8FAFF)
YUV	235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387
Hunter-Lab	93.7393, -19.2185, -2.4140

# Details

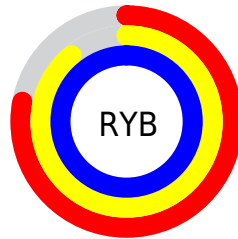
The YUV color  $235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $219.3800, -9.5543, 31.2387$ , and the grayscale version is  $236.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ , and  $179.2180, 9.2595, -30.0092$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $226.9710, 13.8183, -45.5786$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $244.5680, 5.1430, -16.2841$ .

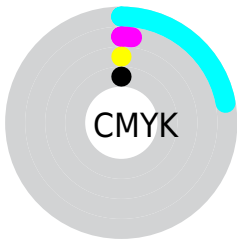
# Distribution



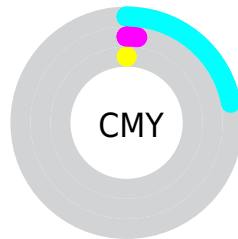
- Red (78%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387 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 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 235.6200, 9.5543,  
-31.2387

■ 235.6200, 9.5543,  
-31.2387

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 206.9190, 9.4069,  
-30.6240

■ 179.2180, 9.2595,  
-30.0092

■ 152.2180, 9.2595,  
-30.0092

■ 126.2180, 9.2595,  
-30.0092

■ 100.5170, 9.1121,  
-29.3944

■ 76.1040, 8.8227,  
-29.9092

■ 51.0220, 9.8492,

-32.4683

■ 31.3000, 8.2331,  
-27.4501

■ 17.1660, 4.8482,  
-15.0546

■ 235.6200, 9.5543,  
-31.2387

■ 235.6200, 9.5543,  
-31.2387

■ 226.9710, 13.8183,  
-45.5786

■ 244.5680, 5.1430,  
-16.2841

■ 217.4360, 18.5191,  
-60.0184

■ 253.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 208.4880, 22.9304,  
-74.9730

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 199.8390, 27.1944,  
-89.3128

■ 190.6030, 31.7477,  
-103.1378

■ 181.6550, 36.1591,  
-118.0924

■ 173.0060, 40.4230,  
-132.4323

■ 165.2540, 44.2448,  
-144.9278

# Harmonies

## Analogous

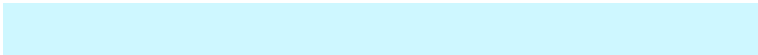
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



235.2910, 1.8285, -26.5652



235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



235.6530, 9.5381, -26.0057

# Triad

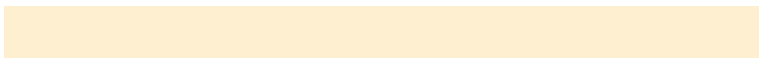
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



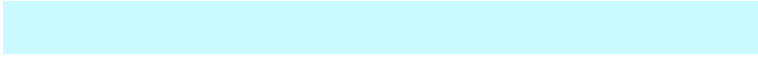
242.0860, 6.3666, 11.3256



240.3640, -15.4625, 12.8358

# Complementary

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



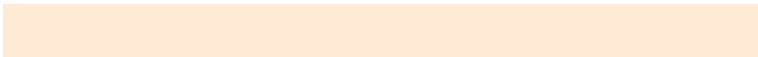
235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



219.3800, -9.5543, 31.2387

# 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.



237.9990, -11.8315, 14.9099



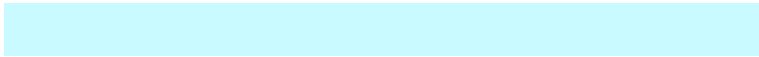
235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



238.9570, 1.9932, 14.0697

# Square

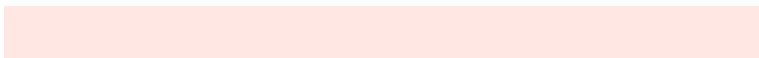
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



240.5470, 7.1253, 1.2743



237.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546



238.5580, -13.0931, -0.4894

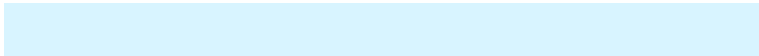


# Rectangle

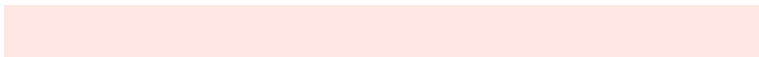
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



236.8820, 8.9322, -18.3135



237.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546



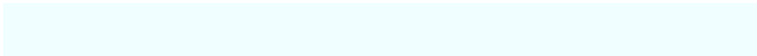
239.8910, -14.7363, 13.2506

# Sweetspot

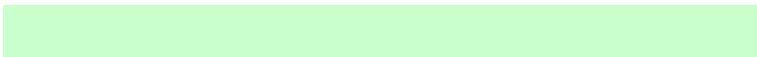
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



249.9280, 2.5005, -8.7069



232.8550, -13.7325, -28.8138



124.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



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.



235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387



231.7440, 11.4652, -37.4865



219.7710, 17.3679, -17.3392



122.9390, 2.4951, -6.9625



123.9120, 33.0744, -108.6708



41.3420, 11.1704, -36.2569



# Inverse Universe

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



222.1450, 13.7325, 28.8138



215.5740, 16.4790, 34.5766



235.2290, -17.3679, 17.3392



120.1410, 2.8885, 6.8923



76.9450, 47.8481, 100.0262

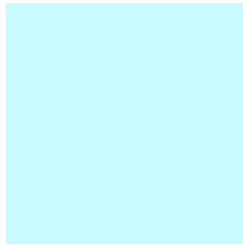


25.7480, 15.9002, 33.5470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

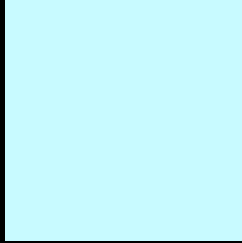
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

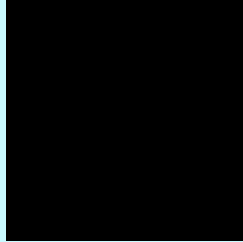
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387.



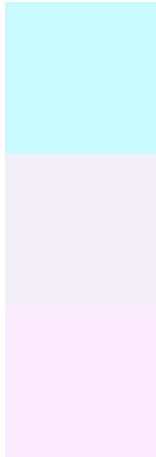
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387.

-31.2387.

# 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

235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387

### Protanopia

240.9230, 3.4890, 0.9445

### Deuteranopia

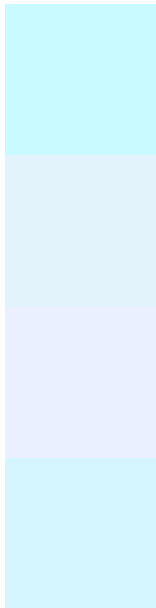
242.6620, 6.0826, 9.0664



## Tritanopia

238.6760, 8.0477, -14.6249

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387

## Protanomaly

239.1280, 5.8529, -10.6363

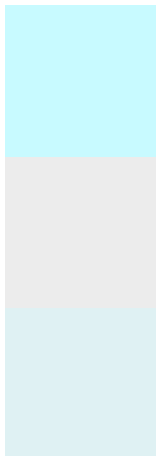
## Deuteranomaly

239.9160, 7.4364, -5.1883

## Tritanomaly

237.4580, 8.6482, -20.5727

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387

## Achromatopsia

236.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

235.8460, 3.5269, -11.2659

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387 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(200, 250, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 250, 255)  
}
```

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(200, 250, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 250, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387 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(200, 250, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 250, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 250, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 250, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 250, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 250,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 235.6200, 9.5543, -31.2387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 250, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
250, 255) }
```

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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