

# Converting Colors

YUV(252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(252.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDFDFA
RGB	253, 253, 250
RGB Percent	99%, 99%, 98%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0078, 0.0196
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.01
HSL	60°, 43%, 99%
HSV	60°, 1%, 99%
XYZ	92.8886, 98.0353, 104.4694
YIQ	252.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

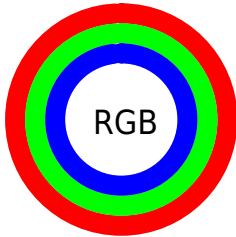
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 253, 250
Decimal	16645626
CIE Lab	99.24, -0.52, 1.42
CIE LCh	99, 1.513, 110.013
Yxy	98.0353, 0.3145, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294835706 (0xFFFDFA)
YUV	252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999
Hunter-Lab	99.0128, -5.8130, 6.7515

# Details

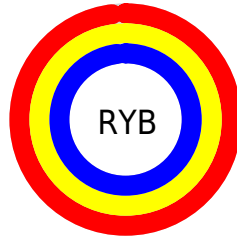
The YUV color 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 250.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999, and the grayscale version is 253.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, and 195.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 249.8080, -12.2303, 2.7994, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 253.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000.

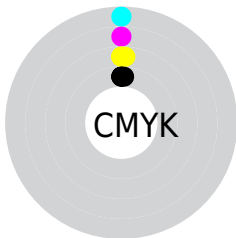
# Distribution



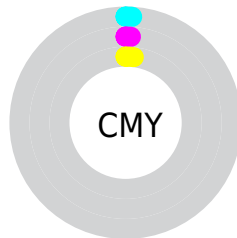
- Red (99%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (98%)



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



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 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 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 252.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999


 252.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 223.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

 195.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

 168.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

 142.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

 116.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

 92.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

 68.7720, -0.8736,

0.2000

■ 46.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 25.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 252.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 252.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 249.8080,  
-12.2303, 2.7994

■ 253.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

■ 246.8440,  
-23.5871, 5.3988

■ 243.9940,  
-34.5070, 7.8983

■ 241.1440,  
-45.4270, 10.3977

■ 238.1800,  
-56.7837, 12.9971

■ 235.3300,  
-67.7037, 15.4966

■ 232.4800,  
-78.6236, 17.9960

■ 229.6300,  
-89.5436, 20.4955

■ 226.6660,  
-100.9003, 23.0949

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



253.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



252.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296

# Triad

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



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



252.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



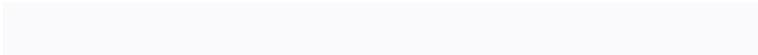
253.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

# Complementary

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



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



250.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999

# 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.



252.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



252.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295

# Square

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



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



252.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



253.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



252.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Rectangle

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



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



252.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



253.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



253.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444

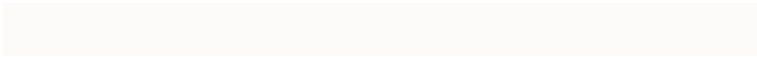
# Sweetspot

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



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



250.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



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.



252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



254.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



252.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



127.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



169.2260, -83.4284, 19.0958



56.7040, -27.9551, 6.3986

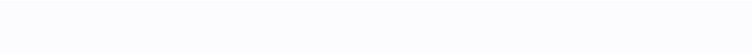


# Inverse Universe

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



250.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



252.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



250.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



126.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



21.7740, 83.4284, -19.0958



7.2960, 27.9551, -6.3986



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

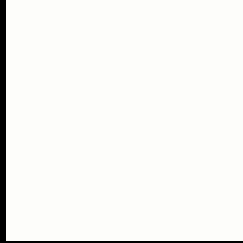
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 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

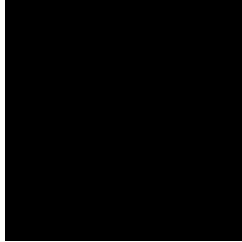
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# YUV 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999.



# 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

252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

### Protanopia

252.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443

### Deuteranopia

253.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

## **Tritanopia**

252.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148

# Trichromacy

## Original Color

252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

## Protanomaly

252.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

## Deuteranomaly

252.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

## Tritanomaly

252.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

# Monochromacy

## Original Color

252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

## Achromatopsia

253.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

252.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 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(253, 253, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 253, 250)  
}
```

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(253, 253, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 253, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 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(253, 253, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 253, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 253, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 253, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 253, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 253,  
250) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 252.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 253, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
253, 250) }
```

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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