

Converting Colors

YUV(159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(159.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19FA0
RGB	161, 159, 160
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3765, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.37
HSL	330°, 1%, 63%
HSV	330°, 1%, 63%
XYZ	33.4412, 34.9114, 38.2337
YIQ	159.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

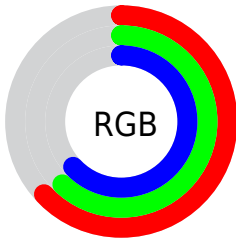
Format	Color
RYB	161, 159, 160
Decimal	10592160
CIELab	65.68, 0.91, -0.27
CIELCh	66, 0.953, 343.388
Yxy	34.9114, 0.3137, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288782240 (0xFFA19FA0)
YUV	159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	59.0859, -2.3734, 2.9943

Details

The YUV color **159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296**, and **108.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070**.

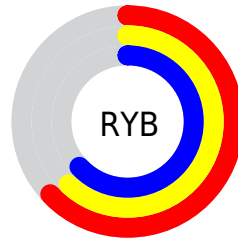
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

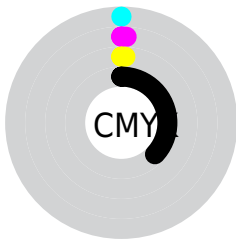
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

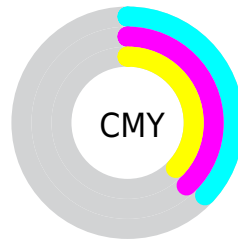


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296 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 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296


 159.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296


255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 133.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296


 214.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296


 108.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

 242.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

 83.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

 60.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

 39.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

 18.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 159.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

■ 159.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

■ 149.4080, 1.2779,
10.1662

■ 170.0160, -0.9939,
-7.9070

■ 139.1040, 2.4137,
19.2028

■ 180.3200, -2.1298,
-16.9436

■ 128.8000, 3.5496,
28.2394

■ 190.6240, -3.2656,
-25.9802

■ 118.4960, 4.6855,
37.2760

■ 200.9280, -4.4015,
-35.0169

■ 108.1920, 5.8213,
46.3126

■ 211.8190, -5.8268,
-44.5683

■ 97.3010, 7.2466,
55.8640

■ 221.5360, -6.6732,
-53.0901

■ 86.9970, 8.3825,
64.9006

■ 222.4480, -3.1789,
-53.8899

■ 76.6930, 9.5184,
73.9372

■ 223.3600, 0.3155,
-54.6897

■ 66.3890, 10.6542,
82.9738

■ 224.2720, 3.8099,
-55.4895

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



159.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Triad

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



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



159.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



159.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295

Complementary

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



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



160.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296

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.



159.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



159.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148

Square

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



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



159.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295



159.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



159.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295

Rectangle

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



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



159.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



159.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



159.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296

Sweetspot

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



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



159.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



207.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



159.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



81.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



51.6770, 10.5122, 81.8443



6.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662

Inverse Universe

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



159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



207.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



160.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



81.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



51.6770, 10.5122, 81.8443



6.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296 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 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

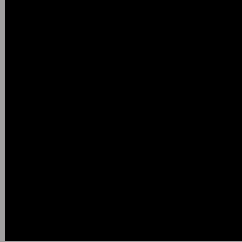
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

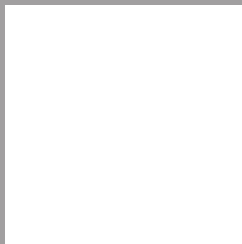
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296.

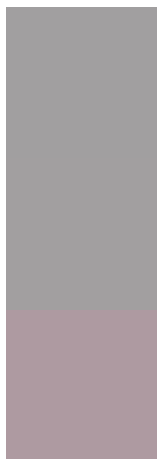


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.7120, 0.1420,

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

159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

Protanopia

160.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

Deuteranopia

160.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957



Tritanopia

160.2760, 4.7939, 2.3889

Trichromacy



Original Color

159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

Protanomaly

160.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

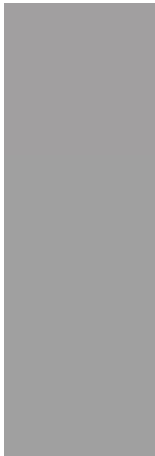
Deuteranomaly

160.4570, 0.2677, 7.4922

Tritanomaly

160.1080, 2.9048, 1.6593

Monochromacy



Original Color

159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296 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(161, 159, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 159, 160)  
}
```

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(161, 159, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 159, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296 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(161, 159, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 159, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 159, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 159, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 159, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 159,  
160) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 159.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 159, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
159, 160) }
```

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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