

# Converting Colors

YUV(159.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512)  
contains.

<b>YUV(159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(159.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	94A5A4
RGB	148, 165, 164
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 64%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3529, 0.3569
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	176°, 9%, 61%
HSV	176°, 10%, 65%
XYZ	32.3687, 35.8865, 40.3427
YIQ	159.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

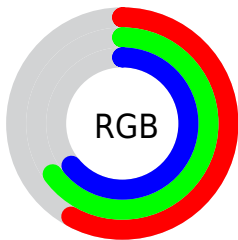
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 157, 165
Decimal	9741732
CIELab	66.43, -6.15, -1.52
CIELCh	66, 6.334, 193.899
Yxy	35.8865, 0.2981, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287931812 (0xFF94A5A4)
YUV	159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512
Hunter-Lab	59.9053, -8.3853, 2.0054

# Details

The YUV color **159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.5040, 2.2165, -10.9660**, and **108.1020, 1.9217, -9.7365** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154.9050, 3.9908, -20.0877**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148**.

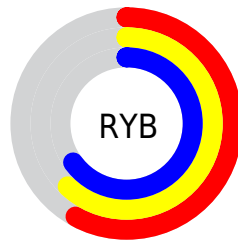
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (65%)

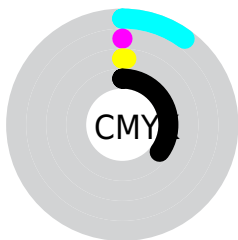
Blue (64%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (65%)

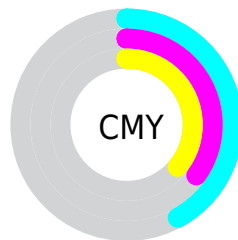


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 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 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 159.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512

■ 159.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512

■ 214.5040, 2.2165,  
-10.9660

■ 108.1020, 1.9217,  
-9.7365

■ 243.0910, 1.9271,  
-11.4808

■ 84.1020, 1.9217,  
-9.7365

■ 60.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

■ 38.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

■ 17.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 159.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512

■ 159.8030, 2.0691,  
-10.3512

■ 154.9050, 3.9908,  
-20.0877

■ 164.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 149.7080, 6.0600,  
-30.4389

■ 169.8980, -1.9217,  
9.7365

■ 144.8100, 7.9817,  
-40.1754

■ 174.7960, -3.8434,  
19.4729

■ 139.6130, 10.0508,  
-50.5266

■ 179.9930, -5.9125,  
29.8241

■ 134.7150, 11.9725,  
-60.2631

■ 184.8910, -7.8343,  
39.5606

■ 129.5180, 14.0416,  
-70.6143

■ 190.0880, -9.9034,  
49.9118

■ 124.6200, 15.9633,  
-80.3507

■ 192.5940,  
-10.6458, 54.7301

■ 119.4230, 18.0325,  
-90.7020

■ 192.7080,  
-10.2090, 54.6301

■ 114.5250, 19.9542,  
-100.4384

■ 192.8220, -9.7722,  
54.5301

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



159.7860, 4.5425, -10.3363

# Triad

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



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



162.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037



161.6650, -5.2578, 6.4328

# Complementary

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



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



153.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

# 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.



162.6160, -4.2477, 9.1068



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



162.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923

# Square

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



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



161.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293



162.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365



161.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



# Rectangle

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



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



160.4380, 5.7001, -8.2771



162.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365



162.2630, -5.5527, 7.6623

# Sweetspot

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



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



212.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



158.2780, -5.0671, -8.1368



105.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512



206.1120, 3.3958, -15.8842



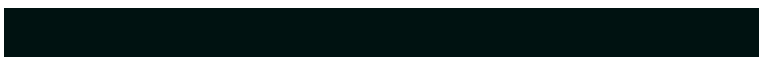
155.8080, 4.5317, -6.8476



79.1950, 0.8899, -5.4330



100.7330, 17.8796, -88.3428



12.5040, 2.2165, -10.9660



# Inverse Universe

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



153.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



196.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842



157.1920, -4.5317, 6.8476



75.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



44.3810, -17.4428, 88.2429



5.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

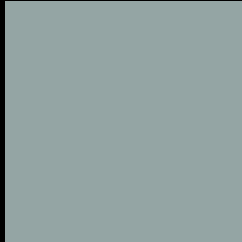
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

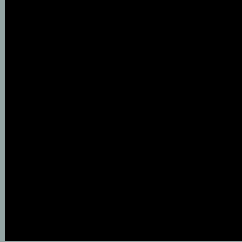
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512.

-10.3512.

# 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

159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512

### Protanopia

161.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

### Deuteranopia

162.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



## Tritanopia

160.5950, 7.5947, -9.2918

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512

## Protanomaly

160.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591

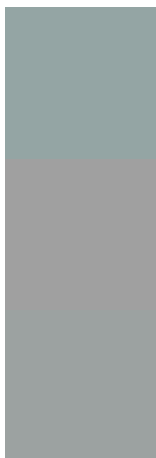
## Deuteranomaly

161.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888

## Tritanomaly

160.4270, 5.7055, -10.0215

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 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(148, 165, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 165, 164)  
}
```

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(148, 165, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 165, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 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(148, 165, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 165, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 165, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 165, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 165, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 165,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 159.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 165, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
165, 164) }
```

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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