

# Converting Colors

YUV(160.0600, -17.7776,  
8.7174)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(160.0600, -17.7776,  
8.7174)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAA27C
RGB	170, 162, 124
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 49%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3647, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.27, 0.33
HSL	50°, 21%, 58%
HSV	50°, 27%, 67%
XYZ	33.1360, 35.8419, 24.2405
YIQ	160.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

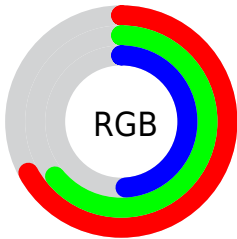
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 170, 124
Decimal	11182716
CIELab	66.40, -3.26, 20.85
CIELCh	66, 21.106, 98.897
Yxy	35.8419, 0.3555, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289372796 (0xFFAAA27C)
YUV	160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174
Hunter-Lab	59.8681, -5.9726, 17.9013

# Details

The YUV color **160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **133.9400, 17.7776, -8.7174**, and the grayscale version is **160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.1310, -18.7986, 9.5321**, and **108.6900, -16.6092, 7.2879** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.3610, -24.3350, 11.9614**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163.7590, -11.2202, 5.4734**.

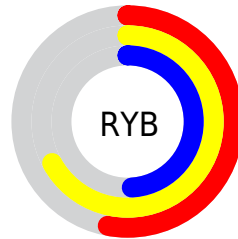
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (64%)

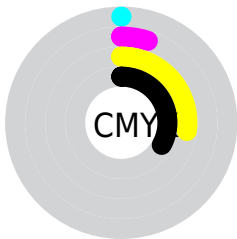
Blue (49%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (49%)

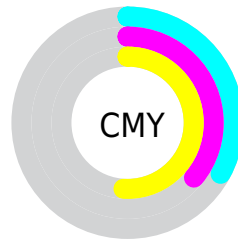


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174 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 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160.0600,  
-17.7776, 8.7174

■ 160.0600,  
-17.7776, 8.7174

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.8750,  
-17.1934, 8.0026

■ 215.1310,  
-18.7986, 9.5321

■ 108.6900,  
-16.6092, 7.2879

■ 243.3160,  
-19.3828, 10.2469

■ 83.9180, -15.7356,  
7.0879

■ 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

■ 60.7330, -15.1514,  
6.3732

■ 38.3200, -15.4408,  
5.8584

■ 19.2040, -9.4676,  
3.3291

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 160.0600,  
-17.7776, 8.7174

■ 160.0600,  
-17.7776, 8.7174

■ 156.3610,  
-24.3350, 11.9614

■ 163.7590,  
-11.2202, 5.4734

■ 152.6620,  
-30.8924, 15.2054

■ 167.4580, -4.6628,  
2.2293

■ 148.9630,  
-37.4498, 18.4494

■ 171.1570, 1.8946,  
-1.0147

■ 145.2640,  
-44.0072, 21.6935

■ 174.8560, 8.4520,  
-4.2587

■ 141.5650,  
-50.5645, 24.9375

■ 178.5550, 15.0094,  
-7.5027

■ 137.8660,  
-57.1219, 28.1815

■ 182.2540, 21.5668,  
-10.7468

■ 134.1670,  
-63.6793, 31.4255

■ 185.9530, 28.1242,  
-13.9908

■ 133.0100,  
-65.5739, 32.4402

■ 189.0820, 32.4976,  
-16.7349

■ 190.8430, 31.6294,  
-18.2793

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.2620, -17.3842, 22.5722



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



158.2150, -12.9240, -8.0816

# Triad

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



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



154.0580, 15.2544, -39.5159



165.2230, 5.3131, 22.6064

# Complementary

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



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



133.9400, 17.7776, -8.7174

# 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.



164.1870, 13.2188, 6.8520



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



157.1500, 19.1531, -29.9495

# Square

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



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



153.4900, 6.6604, -36.3867



161.1460, 18.6620, -12.4060



164.4600, -4.1708, 31.1686



# Rectangle

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



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



155.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326



161.1460, 18.6620, -12.4060



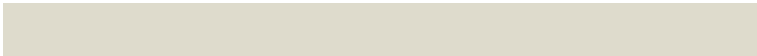
164.5860, 8.0921, 17.9031

# Sweetspot

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



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



218.1870, -6.9942, 3.3440



138.6660, -3.2863, 27.4799



109.5720, -4.2260, 2.1294



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174



206.8620, -27.5400, 13.2760



160.2710, -17.8816, -4.6227



82.5010, -3.2050, 1.3146



115.8660, -57.1219, 28.1815



15.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440



# Inverse Universe

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



133.9400, 17.7776, -8.7174



166.1380, 27.5400, -13.2760



133.7290, 17.8816, 4.6227



77.4990, 3.2050, -1.3146



32.1340, 57.1219, -28.1815



4.6280, 7.5784, -4.0588



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

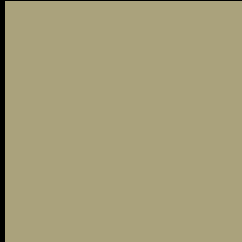
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

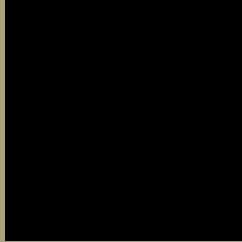
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174.



# 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

160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174

### Protanopia

160.0710, -17.7830, 10.4617

### Deuteranopia

161.7460, -18.1158, 23.9018



## Tritanopia

163.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174

## Protanomaly

159.7720, -17.6356, 9.8470

## Deuteranomaly

161.4140, -17.9521, 18.0539

## Tritanomaly

161.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174

## Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

160.3010, -6.5574, 3.2440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174 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(170, 162, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 162, 124)  
}
```

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(170, 162, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 162, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174 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(170, 162, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 162, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 162, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 162, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 162, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 162,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.0600, -17.7776, 8.7174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 162, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
162, 124) }
```

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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