

Converting Colors

YUV(160.1970, -2.0691,
10.3512)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(160.1970, -2.0691,
10.3512)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC9B9C
RGB	172, 155, 156
RGB Percent	67%, 61%, 61%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3922, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.09, 0.33
HSL	356°, 9%, 64%
HSV	356°, 10%, 67%
XYZ	34.7354, 34.6136, 36.3028
YIQ	160.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

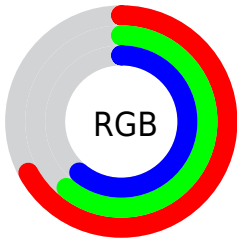
Format	Color
RYB	172, 155, 156
Decimal	11312028
CIELab	65.45, 6.41, 1.74
CIELCh	65, 6.646, 15.199
Yxy	34.6136, 0.3288, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289502108 (0xFFAC9B9C)
YUV	160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512
Hunter-Lab	58.8334, 2.4284, 4.5987

Details

The YUV color $160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $166.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512$, and the grayscale version is $160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $214.4960, -2.2165, 10.9660$, and $108.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $148.3940, -4.1382, 20.7025$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

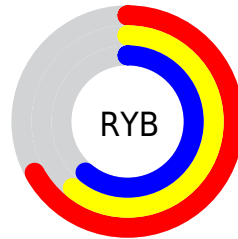
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (61%)

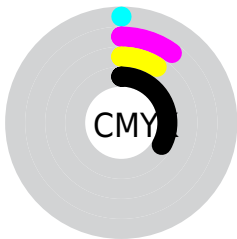
Blue (61%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (61%)

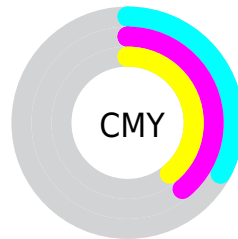


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.1970, -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 160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.1970, -2.0691,
10.3512

■ 160.1970, -2.0691,
10.3512

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 133.8980, -1.9217,
9.7365

■ 214.4960, -2.2165,
10.9660

■ 108.8980, -1.9217,
9.7365

■ 243.1970, -2.0691,
10.3512

■ 84.5990, -1.7743,
9.1217

■ 61.3000, -1.6269,
8.5069

■ 39.0010, -1.4795,
7.8921

■ 18.3000, -1.6269,
8.5069

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

160.1970, -2.0691,
10.3512

160.1970, -2.0691,
10.3512

148.3940, -4.1382,
20.7025

172.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

136.5910, -6.2074,
31.0537

183.8030, 2.0691,
-10.3512

124.0870, -8.4239,
42.0197

196.3070, 4.2856,
-21.3172

112.2840,
-10.4930, 52.3709

208.1100, 6.3548,
-31.6685

100.4810,
-12.5621, 62.7222

219.9130, 8.4239,
-42.0197

88.6780, -14.6313,
73.0734

229.9550, 11.3612,
-50.8265

■ 76.8750, -16.7004,
83.4246

■ 230.1830, 12.2348,
-51.0265

■ 64.3710, -18.9169,
94.3906

■ 52.5680, -20.9860,
104.7419

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



159.9150, -4.3951, 9.7215

Triad

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



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



157.6530, -3.7729, -3.2037



158.1500, 5.8421, -7.1475

Complementary

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



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



166.8030, 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.



157.4870, 4.6899, -10.9511



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



157.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070

Square

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



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



158.2300, -5.5364, 2.4293



157.5040, 2.2165, -10.9660



159.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145

Rectangle

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



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



159.5620, -5.7001, 8.2771



157.5040, 2.2165, -10.9660



158.0250, 5.4107, -8.7919

Sweetspot

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



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



219.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



161.7220, 5.0671, 8.1368



109.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



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.



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



205.3010, -3.1064, 16.3990



164.1920, -4.5317, 6.8476



80.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



45.8760, -18.1799, 91.3167



6.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399

Inverse Universe

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



160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



205.3010, -3.1064, 16.3990



162.8080, 4.5317, -6.8476



80.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



45.8760, -18.1799, 91.3167



6.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.1970, -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 160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

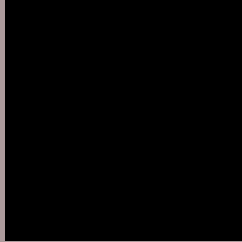
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.1970, -2.0691,

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

160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

Protanopia

159.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

Deuteranopia

160.5070, -2.2220, 12.7104



Tritanopia

161.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

Protanomaly

159.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330

Deuteranomaly

160.2080, -2.0745, 12.0956

Tritanomaly

160.5930, 0.6937, 10.8809

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512

Achromatopsia

160.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

159.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.1970, -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(172, 155, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 155, 156)  
}
```

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(172, 155, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 155, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.1970, -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(172, 155, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 155, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 155, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 155, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 155, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 155,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.1970, -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(172, 155, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
155, 156) }
```

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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