

Converting Colors

YUV(160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(160.9180, 21.2394,
0.9489)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A298CC
RGB	162, 152, 204
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 80%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4039, 0.2000
CMYK	0.21, 0.25, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	252°, 34%, 70%
HSV	252°, 25%, 80%
XYZ	37.0276, 34.4975, 61.8339
YIQ	160.9180, -10.7320, 18.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

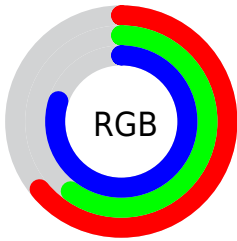
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 152, 204
Decimal	10655948
CIE _{Lab}	65.36, 14.50, -25.35
CIE _{LCh}	65, 29.209, 299.770
Yxy	34.4975, 0.2777, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288846028 (0xFFA298CC)
YUV	160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489
Hunter-Lab	58.7346, 9.7450, -21.3044

Details

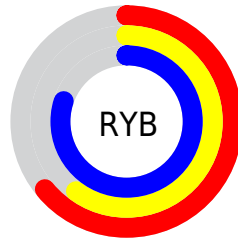
The YUV color **160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **195.0820, -21.2394, -0.9489**, and the grayscale version is **161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.8750, 19.7816, 1.8636**, and **109.2770, 20.0764, 0.6341** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.3940, 29.3858, 1.4085**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.4420, 13.0931, 0.4894**.

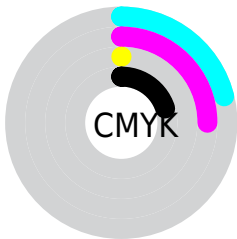
Distribution



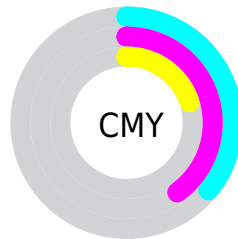
- Red (64%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489 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 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160.9180, 21.2394,
0.9489

■ 160.9180, 21.2394,
0.9489

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 134.3910, 20.5132,
0.5341

■ 214.8750, 19.7816,
1.8636

■ 109.2770, 20.0764,
0.6341

■ 239.9820, 7.4039,
5.2778

■ 84.4510, 19.4977,
-0.3955

■ 60.9240, 18.7715,
-0.8103

■ 38.9840, 17.7559,
-1.7400

■ 17.1580, 17.1771,
-2.7696

■ 4.5940, 12.5252,

-4.0289

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

160.9180, 21.2394,
0.9489

160.9180, 21.2394,
0.9489

144.3940, 29.3858,
1.4085

177.4420, 13.0931,
0.4894

126.9840, 37.9689,
1.7680

194.8520, 4.5100,
0.1298

110.4600, 46.1152,
2.2276

211.3760, -3.6364,
-0.3298

93.0500, 54.6983,
2.5872

228.7860,
-12.2195, -0.6893

76.5260, 62.8447,
3.0467

245.3100,
-20.3658, -1.1489

■ 59.7030, 71.1384,
2.8915

■ 249.1860,
-22.2767, 5.0989

■ 42.5920, 79.5741,
3.8658

■ 34.9170, 83.3579,
3.5808

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155.6370, 27.2940, -27.7456



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



163.0260, 10.8332, 25.4102

Triad

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



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



159.3730, -22.3689, 34.7529



146.4730, 5.6828, -49.5268

Complementary

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



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



195.0820, -21.2394, -0.9489

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.



150.4190, -9.0806, -27.5545



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



157.1660, -25.2248, 17.3944

Square

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



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



160.8330, -13.2287, 43.1195



154.5870, -20.5024, -4.0228



143.7670, 19.8349, -62.0627

Rectangle

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



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



162.4420, 3.2331, 36.4464



154.5870, -20.5024, -4.0228



148.1380, 0.4250, -43.0940

Sweetspot

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



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



238.4760, 8.1463, 0.4595



182.5820, 10.5591, -26.8204



117.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489



189.4910, 32.2959, 1.3234



168.6920, 17.4068, 16.9331



93.7380, 4.0732, 0.2298



28.4920, 67.7914, 3.0765



6.4250, 15.5665, 0.5043

Inverse Universe

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



172.3360, 10.6804, 27.7693



206.9170, 16.3099, 42.1688



187.3080, -17.4068, -16.9331



95.9020, 2.0203, 5.3479



64.9100, 34.0614, 88.6559



14.8960, 7.9393, 20.2622

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

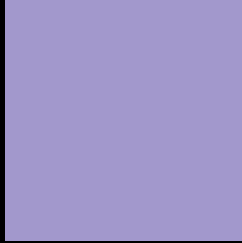
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

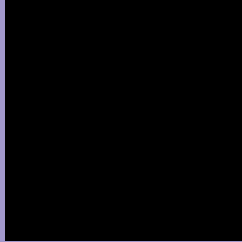
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 160.9180, 21.2394,

0.9489.

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

160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489

Protanopia

159.2260, 24.0456, -12.4762

Deuteranopia

159.8630, 21.2665, -7.7729



Tritanopia

158.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293

Trichromacy



Original Color

160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489

Protanomaly

159.7320, 23.3031, -7.6580

Deuteranomaly

160.4720, 20.9663, -4.7989

Tritanomaly

159.6760, 11.4987, -1.4699

Monochromacy



Original Color

160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489

Achromatopsia

161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

161.0630, 7.8569, -0.0553

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489 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(162, 152, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 152, 204)  
}
```

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(162, 152, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 152, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489 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(162, 152, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 152, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 152, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 152, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 152, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 152,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 160.9180, 21.2394, 0.9489 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 152, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
152, 204) }
```

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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