

# Converting Colors

YUV(162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(162.0160, -0.9939,  
-7.9070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99A7A0
RGB	153, 167, 160
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3451, 0.3725
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	150°, 7%, 63%
HSV	150°, 8%, 65%
XYZ	33.3007, 36.9478, 38.6342
YIQ	162.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

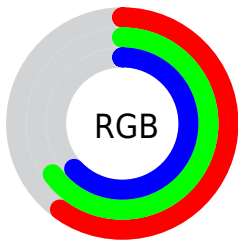
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	153, 162, 167
Decimal	10069920
CIELab	67.24, -6.30, 1.92
CIELCh	67, 6.585, 163.020
Yxy	36.9478, 0.3058, 0.3393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288260000 (0xFF99A7A0)
YUV	162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070
Hunter-Lab	60.7847, -8.5825, 4.8651

# Details

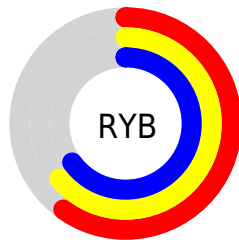
The YUV color **162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070**, and the grayscale version is **162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216.7170, -0.8465, -8.5218**, and **110.4290, -0.7045, -7.3922** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156.0210, -1.9824, -17.5584**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444**.

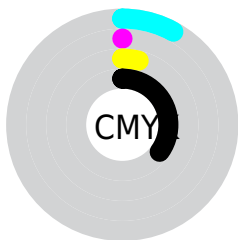
# Distribution



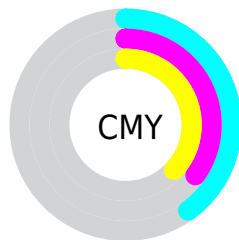
- Red (60%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070 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 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 162.0160, -0.9939,  
-7.9070

■ 162.0160, -0.9939,  
-7.9070

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.0160, -0.9939,  
-7.9070

■ 216.7170, -0.8465,  
-8.5218

■ 110.4290, -0.7045,  
-7.3922

■ 245.6030, -1.2833,  
-8.4218

■ 86.3150, -1.1413,  
-7.2923

■ 62.7280, -0.8519,  
-6.7775

■ 41.0270, -0.9993,  
-6.1627

■ 20.4290, -0.7045,  
-7.3922

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 162.0160, -0.9939,  
-7.9070

■ 162.0160, -0.9939,  
-7.9070

■ 156.0210, -1.9824,  
-17.5584

■ 168.0110, -0.0054,  
1.7444

■ 150.2110, -3.5550,  
-26.4950

■ 173.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810

■ 144.2160, -4.5435,  
-36.1464

■ 179.8160, 2.5557,  
20.3324

■ 138.2210, -5.5320,  
-45.7978

■ 185.8110, 3.5442,  
29.9838

■ 132.4110, -7.1046,  
-54.7344

■ 191.6210, 5.1168,  
38.9204

■ 126.4160, -8.0931,  
-64.3858

■ 197.6160, 6.1053,  
48.5718

■ 120.4210, -9.0816,  
-74.0372

■ 199.1260, 9.3049,  
49.0015

■ 114.3120,  
-10.5068, -83.5886

■ 200.1520, 13.2361,  
48.1017

■ 108.6160,  
-11.6427, -92.6252

■ 201.0640, 16.7304,  
47.3019

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162.6530, -3.7729, -3.2037



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



161.8030, 2.0691, -10.3512

# Triad

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



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



163.7700, 5.5364, -2.4293



164.9150, -4.3951, 9.7215

# Complementary

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



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



157.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070

# 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.



165.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



164.3470, 3.7729, 3.2037

# Square

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



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



162.8510, 5.9895, -7.7623



164.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070



163.8500, -5.8420, 7.1476



# Rectangle

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



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



161.9600, 3.9637, -11.3659



164.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070



164.7410, -3.8163, 10.7511

# Sweetspot

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



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



214.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035



163.3110, -5.0833, -2.9037



108.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070



209.1680, -1.5618, -12.4253



162.8140, 2.0637, -8.6069



81.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183



95.3120, -10.5068, -83.5886



12.8800, -1.4198, -11.2958



# Inverse Universe

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



157.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070



202.8320, 1.5618, 12.4253



157.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069



78.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



52.6880, 10.5068, 83.5886



7.1200, 1.4198, 11.2958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

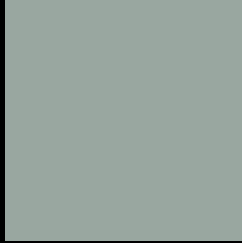
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

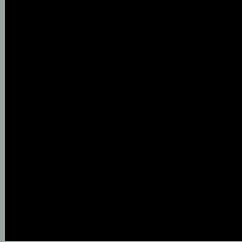
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

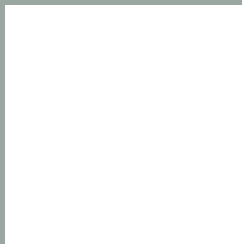
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070.

-7.9070.

# 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

162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070

### Protanopia

163.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738

### Deuteranopia

165.0340, -1.4958, 13.1252



## Tritanopia

163.0900, 6.8576, -6.2179

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070

## Protanomaly

163.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149

## Deuteranomaly

163.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330

## Tritanomaly

162.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070

## Achromatopsia

162.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

162.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070 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(153, 167, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 167, 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(153, 167, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 167, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070 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(153, 167, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 167, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 167, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 167, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 167, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 167,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 162.0160, -0.9939, -7.9070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 167, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
167, 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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