

Converting Colors

YUV(162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(162.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A4A4
RGB	160, 164, 164
RGB Percent	63%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3569, 0.3569
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	180°, 2%, 64%
HSV	180°, 2%, 64%
XYZ	34.4735, 36.7048, 40.3898
YIQ	162.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

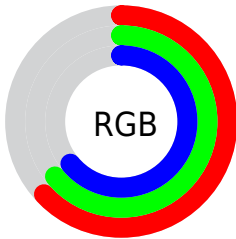
Format	Color
RYB	160, 162, 164
Decimal	10527908
CIELab	67.05, -1.42, -0.51
CIELCh	67, 1.507, 199.588
Yxy	36.7048, 0.3090, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288717988 (0xFFA0A4A4)
YUV	162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591
Hunter-Lab	60.5845, -4.4537, 2.8824

Details

The YUV color **162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591**, and **111.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167.5880, -1.7689, 7.3773**.

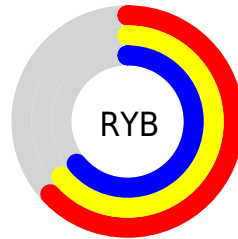
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (64%)

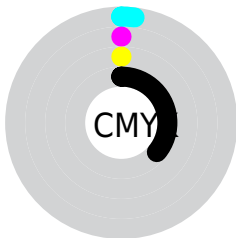
Blue (64%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

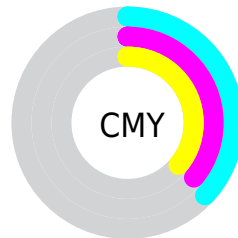


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591 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 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 162.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 136.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 217.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 111.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 245.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 86.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 63.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 41.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 21.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 162.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 162.8040, 0.5896,
-2.4591

■ 158.0200, 2.9481,
-12.2955

■ 167.5880, -1.7689,
7.3773

■ 152.9370, 5.4541,
-22.7467

■ 172.6710, -4.2748,
17.8285

■ 148.1530, 7.8126,
-32.5832

■ 177.4550, -6.6333,
27.6650

■ 143.0700, 10.3185,
-43.0344

■ 182.5380, -9.1392,
38.1162

■ 138.2860, 12.6770,
-52.8708

■ 187.3220,
-11.4977, 47.9526

■ 133.5020, 15.0355,
-62.7073

■ 191.2090,
-13.4140, 55.9447

■ 128.4190, 17.5414,
-73.1585

■ 123.6350, 19.8999,
-82.9949

■ 118.5520, 22.4059,
-93.4461

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



162.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

Triad

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



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



163.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



163.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Complementary

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



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



161.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

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.



163.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



163.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

Square

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



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



163.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



163.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



162.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Rectangle

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



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



163.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



163.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



163.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Sweetspot

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



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



213.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



162.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



106.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



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.



162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



212.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



161.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



80.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



101.6450, 21.3740, -89.1427



12.6180, 2.6533, -11.0660

Inverse Universe

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



161.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



210.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



162.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



79.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



59.8850, 41.9617, 74.6459



7.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

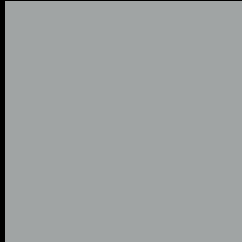
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

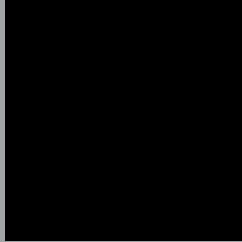
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 162.8040, 0.5896,

-2.4591.

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

162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591

Protanopia

163.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Deuteranopia

164.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957



Tritanopia

163.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997

Trichromacy



Original Color

162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591

Protanomaly

163.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Deuteranomaly

163.8590, 0.5625, 6.2627

Tritanomaly

163.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294

Monochromacy



Original Color

162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591

Achromatopsia

163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

162.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591 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(160, 164, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 164, 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(160, 164, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 164, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591 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(160, 164, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 164, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 164, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 164, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 164, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 164,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 162.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 164, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
164, 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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