

Converting Colors

YUV(163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(163.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A99FA9
RGB	169, 159, 169
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 66%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3765, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	300°, 5%, 64%
HSV	300°, 6%, 66%
XYZ	35.9218, 36.0959, 42.6100
YIQ	163.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

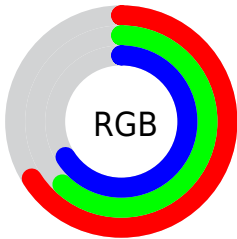
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 159, 169
Decimal	11116457
CIE Lab	66.59, 5.50, -3.89
CIE LCh	67, 6.732, 324.727
Yxy	36.0959, 0.3134, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289306537 (0xFFA99FA9)
YUV	163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480
Hunter-Lab	60.0798, 1.5855, 0.0060

Details

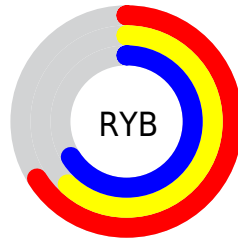
The YUV color **163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480**, and the grayscale version is **163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480**, and **111.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.1510, 7.8136, 13.8996**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036**.

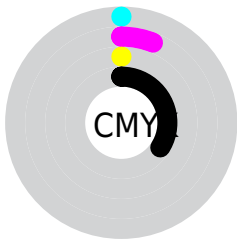
Distribution



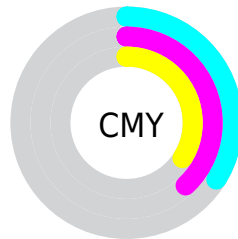
- Red (66%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 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 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480

■ 163.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 137.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480

■ 218.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480

■ 111.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332

■ 246.5430, 3.1833,
5.6628

■ 86.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332

■ 63.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332

■ 42.0050, 2.4625,
3.5036

■ 21.3040, 2.3151,
4.1184

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 163.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480

■ 163.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480

■ 153.1510, 7.8136,
13.8996

■ 173.1090, -2.0257,
-3.6036

■ 143.1720, 12.7332,
22.6512

■ 183.0880, -6.9454,
-12.3552

■ 133.1930, 17.6529,
31.4027

■ 193.0670,
-11.8650, -21.1068

■ 123.2140, 22.5725,
40.1543

■ 203.0460,
-16.7847, -29.8583

■ 113.2350, 27.4921,
48.9059

■ 212.4380,
-21.4149, -38.0951

■ 103.8430, 32.1224,
57.1427

■ 219.4820,
-24.8876, -44.2727

■ 93.8640, 37.0420,
65.8943

■ 83.8850, 41.9617,
74.6459

■ 73.9060, 46.8813,
83.3974

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



163.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365

Triad

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



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



161.8390, -5.8366, 5.4032



160.4330, 3.2375, -11.7807

Complementary

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



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



164.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480

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.



160.3470, 0.3219, -9.9513



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



161.3330, -5.0942, 0.5850

Square

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



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



162.3880, -5.1213, 9.3067



160.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480



160.4270, 5.7055, -10.0215

Rectangle

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



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



163.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512



160.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480



160.2050, 2.3639, -11.5808

Sweetspot

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



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



216.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



160.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998



108.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



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.



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



210.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220



162.5600, 0.7099, 5.6479



79.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



61.1240, 42.8299, 76.1903



8.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

Inverse Universe

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



163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



210.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220



165.4400, -0.7099, -5.6479



79.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



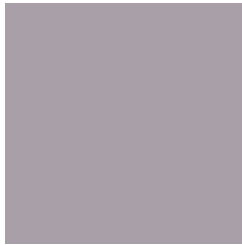
61.1240, 42.8299, 76.1903



8.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

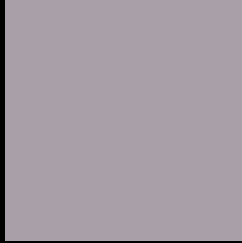
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

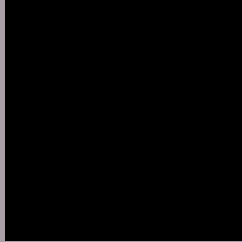
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480.

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

163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480

Protanopia

162.3250, 3.7838, -0.2850

Deuteranopia

163.4510, 2.7357, 9.2515



Tritanopia

163.3580, 3.7675, 4.9480

Trichromacy



Original Color

163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480

Protanomaly

162.6350, 3.6309, 2.0741

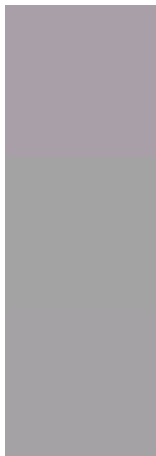
Deuteranomaly

163.4400, 2.7411, 7.5071

Tritanomaly

163.2440, 3.3307, 5.0480

Monochromacy



Original Color

163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480

Achromatopsia

163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

163.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 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(169, 159, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 159, 169)  
}
```

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(169, 159, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 159, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 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(169, 159, 169) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 159, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 159, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 159, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 159, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 159,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 163.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 159, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
159, 169) }
```

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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