

# Converting Colors

YUV(163.9330, 1.5120,  
-18.3582)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(163.9330, 1.5120,  
-18.3582)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FAEA7
RGB	143, 174, 167
RGB Percent	56%, 68%, 65%
CMY	0.4392, 0.3176, 0.3451
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.04, 0.32
HSL	166°, 16%, 62%
HSV	166°, 18%, 68%
XYZ	33.4388, 38.9018, 42.3056
YIQ	163.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

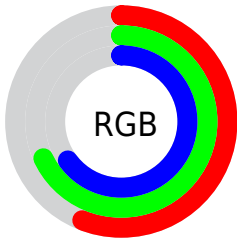
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	143, 160, 174
Decimal	9416359
CIELab	68.68, -12.03, 0.06
CIELCh	69, 12.028, 179.716
Yxy	38.9018, 0.2917, 0.3393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287606439 (0xFF8FAEA7)
YUV	163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582
Hunter-Lab	62.3713, -13.4514, 3.4443

# Details

The YUV color **163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **153.0670, -1.5120, 18.3582**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.2210, 1.3700, -19.4878**, and **112.2320, 1.3646, -17.7435** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158.3940, 2.2708, -28.4095**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.4720, 0.7533, -8.3069**.

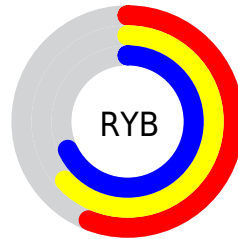
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (68%)

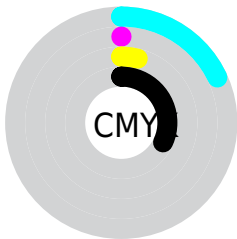
Blue (65%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (68%)

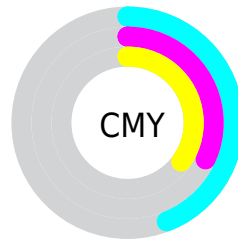


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 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 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 163.9330, 1.5120,  
-18.3582

■ 163.9330, 1.5120,  
-18.3582

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 137.3460, 1.8014,  
-17.8434

■ 219.2210, 1.3700,  
-19.4878

■ 112.2320, 1.3646,  
-17.7435

■ 245.5740, 2.6750,  
-18.0434

■ 87.6450, 1.6540,  
-17.2287

254.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 63.9440, 1.5066,  
-16.6139

■ 41.3570, 1.7960,  
-16.0991

■ 19.7590, 2.0908,  
-17.3286

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 163.9330, 1.5120,  
-18.3582

■ 163.9330, 1.5120,  
-18.3582

■ 158.3940, 2.2708,  
-28.4095

■ 169.4720, 0.7533,  
-8.3069

■ 152.5560, 3.1769,  
-39.0756

■ 175.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 147.0170, 3.9356,  
-49.1269

■ 180.8490, -0.9116,  
12.4104

■ 141.1790, 4.8418,  
-59.7930

■ 186.6870, -1.8177,  
23.0765

■ 135.6400, 5.6005,  
-69.8443

■ 192.2260, -2.5764,  
33.1278

■ 130.1010, 6.3592,  
-79.8956

■ 197.7650, -3.3351,  
43.1791

■ 124.2630, 7.2653,  
-90.5617

■ 200.6130, -2.7672,  
47.6974

■ 118.8380, 8.4609,  
-100.7129

■ 200.9550, -1.4568,  
47.3975

■ 117.5280, 8.6137,  
-103.0721

■ 201.4110, 0.2904,  
46.9976

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164.7830, -4.3300, -11.2107



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



164.2900, 6.7590, -21.3023

# Triad

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



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



168.8890, 8.4357, 0.9743



168.2810, -9.5055, 15.5396

# Complementary

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



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



153.0670, -1.5120, 18.3582

# 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.



169.5140, -6.1694, 18.8432



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



169.9180, 4.4774, 10.5959

# Square

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



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



166.8060, 10.9416, -9.4769



169.5830, -0.7804, 17.0287



167.5960, -10.6468, 8.2473



# Rectangle

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



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



164.3980, 9.6638, -19.6430



169.5830, -0.7804, 17.0287



168.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840

# Sweetspot

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



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



223.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



163.2900, -10.0030, -11.6553



112.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582



211.3940, 2.2708, -28.4095



160.0350, 6.8847, -14.9397



84.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330



101.2740, 7.2599, -88.8173



15.5530, 1.2064, -13.6400



# Inverse Universe

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



153.0670, -1.5120, 18.3582



194.6060, -2.2708, 28.4095



156.9650, -6.8847, 14.9397



80.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



48.7260, -7.2599, 88.8173

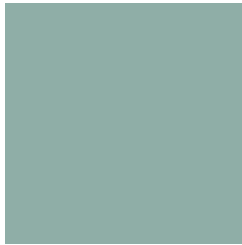


7.4470, -1.2064, 13.6400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

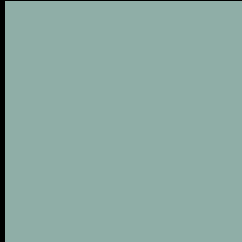
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

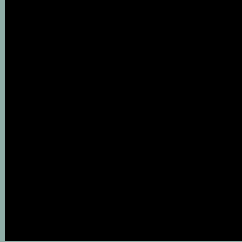
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 163.9330, 1.5120,

-18.3582.

# 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

163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582

### Protanopia

167.1530, -2.0474, 3.3738

### Deuteranopia

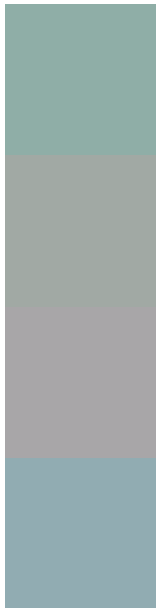
168.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957



## Tritanopia

165.1210, 9.8003, -16.7691

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582

## Protanomaly

166.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183

## Deuteranomaly

166.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

## Tritanomaly

164.6110, 6.6008, -17.1988

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 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(143, 174, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 174, 167)  
}
```

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(143, 174, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 174, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 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(143, 174, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 174, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 174, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 174, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 174, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 174,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 163.9330, 1.5120, -18.3582 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 174, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
174, 167) }
```

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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