

# Converting Colors

YUV(164.0180, 12.8091,  
-1.7698)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(164.0180, 12.8091,  
-1.7698)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A0BE
RGB	162, 160, 190
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 75%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3725, 0.2549
CMYK	0.15, 0.16, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	244°, 19%, 69%
HSV	244°, 16%, 75%
XYZ	36.7654, 36.5407, 53.8305
YIQ	164.0180, -8.4380, 9.7540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

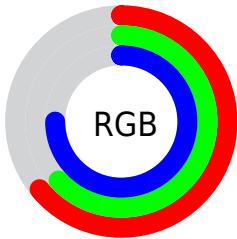
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">162, 160, 190</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10657982</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.93, 6.85, -15.16</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">67, 16.634, 294.310</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.5407, 0.2892, 0.2874</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288848062</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA2A0BE</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.4489, 2.7791, -10.4843</a>

# Details

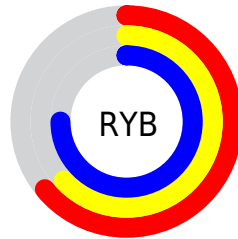
The YUV color **164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **185.9820, -12.8091, 1.7698**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.1320, 13.2459, -1.8698**, and **112.4910, 12.0829, -2.1846** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147.4830, 20.9609, -3.0546**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850**.

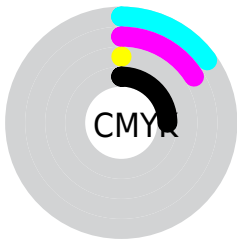
# Distribution



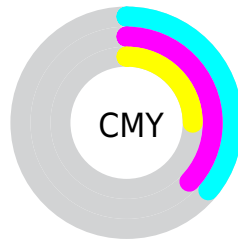
- Red (64%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698 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 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 164.0180, 12.8091,  
-1.7698

■ 164.0180, 12.8091,  
-1.7698

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 137.9040, 12.3723,  
-1.6698

■ 219.1320, 13.2459,  
-1.8698

■ 112.4910, 12.0829,  
-2.1846

■ 245.2650, 4.7994,  
0.6446

■ 87.6760, 11.4987,  
-1.4699

■ 64.2630, 11.2093,  
-1.9847

■ 42.3230, 10.1938,  
-2.9143

■ 21.2090, 9.7570,  
-2.8143

■ 2.9810, 8.8834,

-2.6143

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

164.0180, 12.8091,  
-1.7698

164.0180, 12.8091,  
-1.7698

147.4830, 20.9609,  
-3.0546

180.5530, 4.6574,  
-0.4850

131.2470, 28.9652,  
-3.7246

196.7890, -3.3470,  
0.1850

114.7120, 37.1170,  
-5.0094

213.3240,  
-11.4987, 1.4699

98.1770, 45.2687,  
-6.2942

229.8590,  
-19.6505, 2.7547

81.6420, 53.4205,  
-7.5790

246.3940,  
-27.8022, 4.0395

■ 65.4060, 61.4248,  
-8.2491

■ 247.5900,  
-28.3919, 6.4986

■ 48.8710, 69.5766,  
-9.5339

■ 32.3360, 77.7284,  
-10.8187

■ 25.5470, 81.0753,  
-11.0037

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161.5000, 15.0365, -16.2245



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



165.3250, 7.2348, 12.8700

# Triad

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



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



163.9290, -12.2900, 21.9873



157.3730, 0.8021, -24.0061

# Complementary

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



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



185.9820, -12.8091, 1.7698

# 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.



158.7890, -6.7980, -12.9700



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



162.5920, -14.5889, 12.6358

# Square

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



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



165.0310, -6.9173, 25.4058



160.9710, -12.8037, 0.0254



157.1040, 8.8227, -29.9092



# Rectangle

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



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



165.5170, 2.7031, 19.7176



160.9710, -12.8037, 0.0254



157.9990, -1.9715, -21.0471

# Sweetspot

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



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



236.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850



179.8560, 5.0010, -17.4137



118.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698



206.2550, 20.0873, -2.8546



168.5030, 10.5980, 7.4519



86.3250, 3.7838, -0.2850



21.3010, 67.3926, -9.0340



4.1320, 13.2459, -1.8698



# Inverse Universe

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



172.1620, 7.8081, 15.6439



219.0690, 12.2910, 24.4955



181.4970, -10.5980, -7.4519



88.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



64.1140, 41.3558, 82.3380



12.5750, 8.0975, 16.1587



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

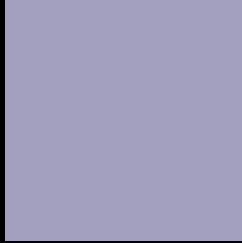
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

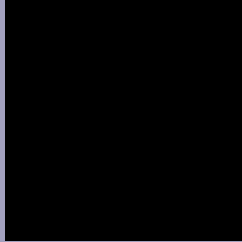
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698.

-1.7698.

# 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

164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698

### Protanopia

163.2240, 13.6936, -5.4584

### Deuteranopia

164.3280, 12.6563, 0.5893



## Tritanopia

163.1720, 5.8312, -3.6588

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698

## Protanomaly

163.8220, 13.3988, -4.2289

## Deuteranomaly

164.0290, 12.8037, -0.0254

## Tritanomaly

163.4540, 8.1572, -3.0292

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698

## Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698 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, 160, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 160, 190)  
}
```

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, 160, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 160, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698 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, 160, 190) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 160, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 160, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 160, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 160, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 160,  
190) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 164.0180, 12.8091, -1.7698 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 160, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
160, 190) }
```

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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