

Converting Colors

YUV(164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(164.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A3A8
RGB	165, 163, 168
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 66%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3608, 0.3412
CMYK	0.02, 0.03, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	264°, 3%, 65%
HSV	264°, 3%, 66%
XYZ	35.6821, 37.0209, 42.3109
YIQ	164.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

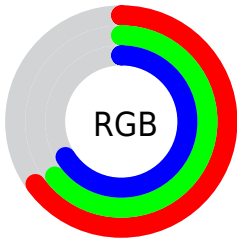
Format	Color
RYB	165, 163, 168
Decimal	10855336
CIELab	67.29, 1.68, -2.34
CIElCh	67, 2.877, 305.618
Yxy	37.0209, 0.3102, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289045416 (0xFFA5A3A8)
YUV	164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297
Hunter-Lab	60.8448, -1.7979, 1.3616

Details

The YUV color **164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297**, and **112.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151.1990, 8.2829, 3.3335**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177.1370, -4.5045, -1.8741**.

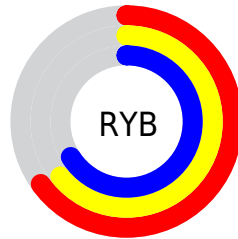
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

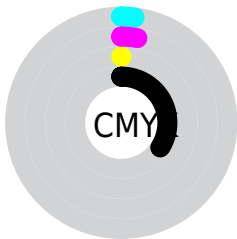
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (66%)

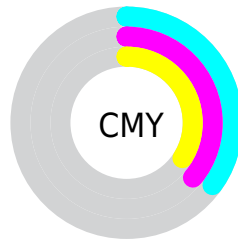


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297 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 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297

■ 164.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 138.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297

■ 219.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297

■ 112.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297

■ 247.2820, 2.3260,
0.6297

■ 88.0540, 1.4524,
0.8296

■ 64.7550, 1.5998,
0.2149

■ 42.7550, 1.5998,
0.2149

■ 22.0540, 1.4524,
0.8296

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 164.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297

■ 164.1680, 1.8892,
0.7297

■ 151.1990, 8.2829,
3.3335

■ 177.1370, -4.5045,
-1.8741

■ 138.2300, 14.6766,
5.9373

■ 190.1060,
-10.8983, -4.4780

■ 125.8480, 20.7809,
8.0263

■ 202.4880,
-17.0026, -6.5670

■ 112.8790, 27.1747,
10.6301

■ 215.4570,
-23.3963, -9.1708

■ 99.9100, 33.5684,
13.2339

■ 228.4260,
-29.7900, -11.7746

■ 86.9410, 39.9621,
15.8377

■ 236.1120,
-33.5792, -9.7452

73.6730, 46.5032,
17.8268

239.4010,
-35.2007, -2.9827

61.2910, 52.6075,
19.9158

242.3910,
-36.6748, 3.1651

48.3220, 59.0013,
22.5196

245.0820,
-38.0014, 8.6981

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



164.2500, 0.8628, 3.2887

Triad

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



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



164.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



162.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035

Complementary

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



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



166.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297

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.



163.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



164.0280, -2.4788, 1.7294

Square

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



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



164.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



163.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



163.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034

Rectangle

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



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



164.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



163.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



162.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035

Sweetspot

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



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



217.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148



165.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



109.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



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.



164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



212.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445



164.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592



81.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



34.5130, 55.9491, 21.4751



4.6720, 7.5567, 2.9187

Inverse Universe

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



164.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



213.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



165.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740



81.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



54.3980, 17.0588, 82.0890



7.3480, 2.2934, 11.0958

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

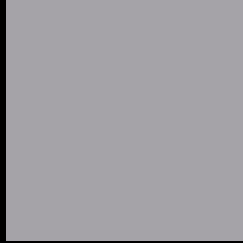
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

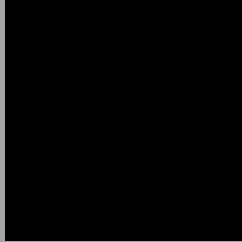
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.1680, 1.8892,

0.7297.

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

164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Protanopia

164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Deuteranopia

165.5220, 1.7147, 10.0662



Tritanopia

164.6780, 5.0887, 1.1594

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Protanomaly

164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Deuteranomaly

164.9130, 2.0149, 7.0923

Tritanomaly

164.3360, 3.7784, 1.4593

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297 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(165, 163, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 163, 168)  
}
```

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(165, 163, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 163, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297 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(165, 163, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 163, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 163, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 163, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 163, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 163,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 164.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 163, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
163, 168) }
```

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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