

Converting Colors

YUV(164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(164.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A6A6
RGB	160, 166, 166
RGB Percent	63%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3490, 0.3490
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 3%, 64%
HSV	180°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	35.0164, 37.4992, 41.4689
YIQ	164.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

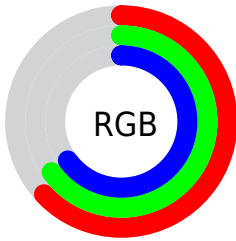
Format	Color
RYB	160, 163, 166
Decimal	10528422
CIELab	67.65, -2.12, -0.75
CIELCh	68, 2.250, 199.422
Yxy	37.4992, 0.3072, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288718502 (0xFFA0A6A6)
YUV	164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887
Hunter-Lab	61.2366, -5.0940, 2.7149

Details

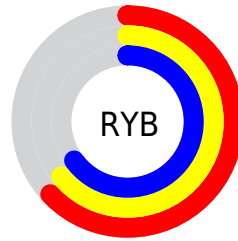
The YUV color **164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887**, and the grayscale version is **164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887**, and **112.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.1230, 3.3904, -14.1399**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625**.

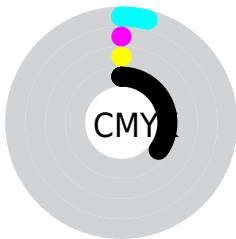
Distribution



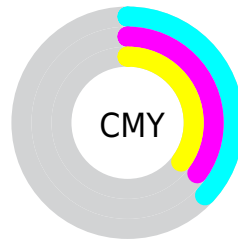
- Red (63%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887 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 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 164.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 138.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 219.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 112.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 247.9070, 1.0318,
-4.3034

■ 88.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 64.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 42.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 22.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 164.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 164.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

■ 159.1230, 3.3904,
-14.1399

■ 169.2890, -1.6215,
6.7625

■ 154.3390, 5.7489,
-23.9763

■ 174.0730, -3.9800,
16.5990

■ 149.2560, 8.2548,
-34.4275

■ 179.1560, -6.4859,
27.0502

■ 144.4720, 10.6133,
-44.2639

■ 183.9400, -8.8444,
36.8866

■ 139.3890, 13.1192,
-54.7152

■ 189.0230,
-11.3503, 47.3378

■ 134.3060, 15.6251,
-65.1664

■ 192.6110,
-13.1192, 54.7152

■ 129.5220, 17.9837,
-75.0028

■ 124.4390, 20.4896,
-85.4540

■ 119.6550, 22.8481,
-95.2904

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



164.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886

Triad

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



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



165.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



164.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

Complementary

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



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



161.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887

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.



165.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



165.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739

Square

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



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



164.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



164.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

Rectangle

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



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



164.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



164.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



164.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590

Sweetspot

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



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



216.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



163.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



109.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



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.



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



214.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330



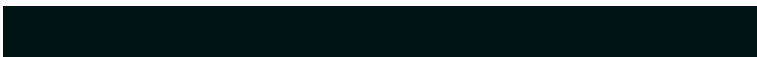
162.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



82.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



103.7480, 21.8162, -90.9870



14.0200, 2.9481, -12.2955

Inverse Universe

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



162.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



211.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



163.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



81.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



61.1240, 42.8299, 76.1903



8.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887 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 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

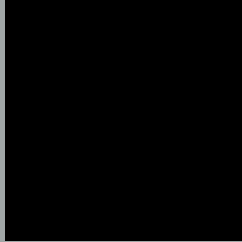
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

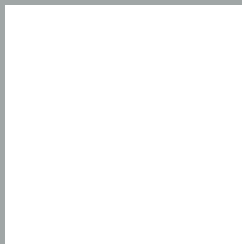
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887.



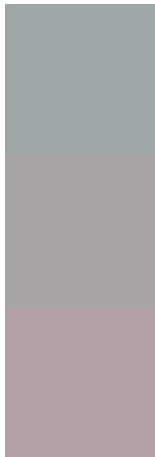
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.2060, 0.8844,

-3.6887.

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

164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887

Protanopia

165.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

Deuteranopia

166.4790, 0.2569, 10.9809



Tritanopia

164.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887

Protanomaly

164.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

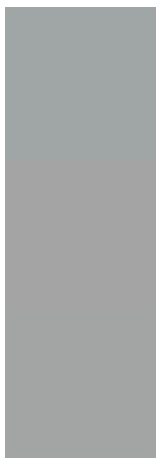
Deuteranomaly

165.5600, 0.7099, 5.6479

Tritanomaly

164.7160, 4.0840, -3.2589

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887

Achromatopsia

164.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887 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, 166, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 166, 166)  
}
```

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, 166, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 166, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887 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, 166, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 166, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 166, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 166, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 166, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 166,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 166, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
166, 166) }
```

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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