

Converting Colors

YUV(164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(164.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A5A1
RGB	165, 165, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3529, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.35
HSL	60°, 2%, 64%
HSV	60°, 2%, 65%
XYZ	35.4052, 37.4828, 39.0871
YIQ	164.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

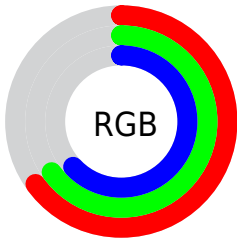
Format	Color
RYB	161, 165, 161
Decimal	10855841
CIELab	67.64, -0.75, 2.06
CIELCh	68, 2.193, 109.926
Yxy	37.4828, 0.3162, 0.3347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289045921 (0xFFA5A5A1)
YUV	164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999
Hunter-Lab	61.2232, -3.9146, 5.0034

Details

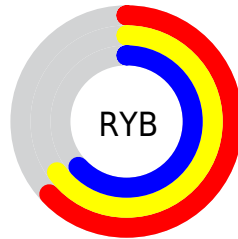
The YUV color **164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999**, and **112.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.6060, -9.1728, 2.0995**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997**.

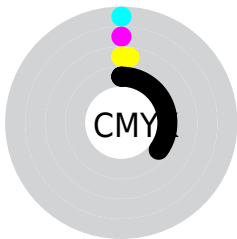
Distribution



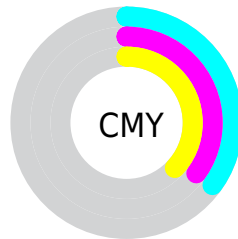
- Red (65%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (35%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999 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 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 164.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 138.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 219.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 112.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 247.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 88.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 64.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 42.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 22.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 164.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 164.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 162.6060, -9.1728,
2.0995

■ 166.3680, 5.2416,
-1.1997

■ 160.7820,
-16.1615, 3.6992

■ 168.3060, 12.6671,
-2.8994

■ 158.8440,
-23.5871, 5.3988

■ 170.1300, 19.6559,
-4.4990

■ 157.0200,
-30.5759, 6.9985

■ 172.0680, 27.0815,
-6.1986

■ 155.0820,
-38.0014, 8.6981

■ 173.8920, 34.0702,
-7.7983

■ 153.2580,
-44.9902, 10.2977

■ 175.2600, 39.3118,
-8.9980

■ 151.3200,
-52.4158, 11.9974

■ 149.4960,
-59.4045, 13.5970

■ 147.5580,
-66.8301, 15.2966

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



164.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444

Triad

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



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



164.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



165.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Complementary

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



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



161.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

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.



165.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



164.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442

Square

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



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



164.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



164.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



164.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887

Rectangle

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



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



164.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



164.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



165.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

Sweetspot

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



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



213.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



162.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



106.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



213.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999



163.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



81.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



128.4700, -63.3357, 14.4968



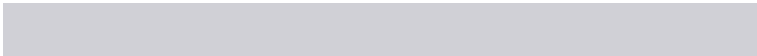
15.9480, -7.8624, 1.7996

Inverse Universe

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



161.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



208.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999



162.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



78.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



16.5300, 63.3357, -14.4968



2.0520, 7.8624, -1.7996

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

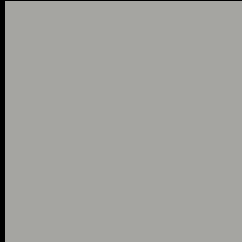
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

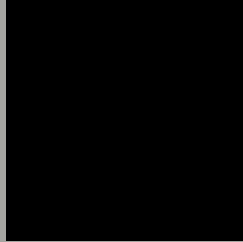
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 164.5440, -1.7472,

0.3999.

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

164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

Protanopia

165.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738

Deuteranopia

165.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252



Tritanopia

165.6780, 5.0887, 1.1594

Trichromacy



Original Color

164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

Protanomaly

164.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590

Deuteranomaly

165.3000, -1.6269, 8.5069

Tritanomaly

165.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297

Monochromacy



Original Color

164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

Achromatopsia

165.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

164.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999 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, 165, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 165, 161)  
}
```

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, 165, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 165, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999 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, 165, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 165, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 165, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 165, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 165, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 165,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 164.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 165, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
165, 161) }
```

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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