

# Converting Colors

YUV(165.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(165.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B49EA3
RGB	180, 158, 163
RGB Percent	71%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3804, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.09, 0.29
HSL	346°, 13%, 66%
HSV	346°, 12%, 71%
XYZ	37.6601, 36.8014, 39.7688
YIQ	165.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

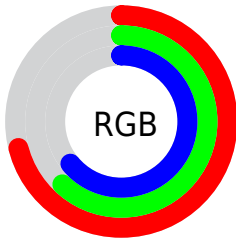
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">180, 158, 163</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11837091</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.13, 8.93, 0.36</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">67, 8.939, 2.311</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.8014, 0.3297, 0.3222</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290027171 (0xFFB49EA3)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.6641, 4.6501, 3.5969</a>

# Details

The YUV color  $165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $172.8520, 1.0590, -13.0252$ , and the grayscale version is  $165.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $220.4470, -1.2064, 13.6400$ , and  $113.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $152.9860, -1.9651, 23.6913$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $177.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591$ .

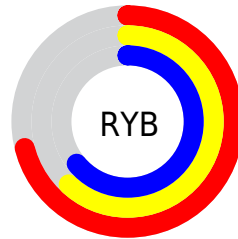
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (62%)

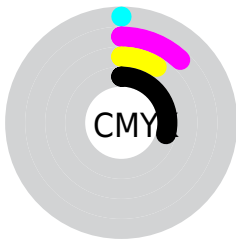
Blue (64%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

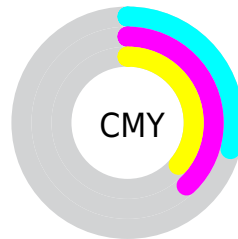


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (36%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252 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 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 165.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252


 165.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 138.8490, -0.9116,  
12.4104


 220.4470, -1.2064,  
13.6400


 113.4360, -1.2009,  
11.8956

 245.7560, 0.1203,  
8.1070

 88.5500, -0.7642,  
11.7956

 65.2510, -0.6167,  
11.1809

 43.5390, -0.7587,  
10.0513

 22.2400, -0.6113,  
9.4365

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

165.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252

165.1480, -1.0590,  
13.0252

152.9860, -1.9651,  
23.6913

177.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

140.8240, -2.8712,  
34.3574

189.4720, 0.7533,  
-8.3069

128.6620, -3.7774,  
45.0234

201.6340, 1.6594,  
-18.9730

116.5000, -4.6835,  
55.6895

213.7960, 2.5656,  
-29.6391

104.3380, -5.5896,  
66.3556

225.9580, 3.4717,  
-40.3052

92.2900, -6.0590,  
76.9217

231.5490, 7.1243,  
-45.2085

■ 80.1280, -6.9651,  
87.5877

■ 232.5750, 11.0555,  
-46.1083

■ 67.9660, -7.8712,  
98.2538

■ 58.4940, -8.6245,  
106.5608

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.1520, 2.8831, 8.6367



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



165.1220, -4.9901, 13.9250

# Triad

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



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



162.3820, -6.1043, -2.0890



161.8720, 7.4581, -12.1657

# Complementary

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



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



172.8520, 1.0590, -13.0252

# 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.



161.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



160.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

# Square

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



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



163.2690, -8.0206, 5.9031



160.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400



163.3180, 7.7312, -6.4179



# Rectangle

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



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



164.6550, -6.7319, 12.5806



160.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400



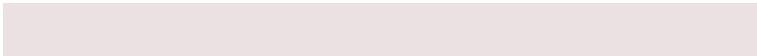
161.7470, 7.0267, -13.8101

# Sweetspot

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



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



228.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



165.5910, 7.1036, 8.2517



113.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



210.6760, -1.8123, 21.3321



168.1000, -4.9793, 10.4363



82.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



49.7370, -7.2653, 90.5617



8.4580, -1.2118, 15.3843



# Inverse Universe

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



165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252



210.6760, -1.8123, 21.3321



169.9000, 4.9793, -10.4363



82.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



49.7370, -7.2653, 90.5617



8.4580, -1.2118, 15.3843



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

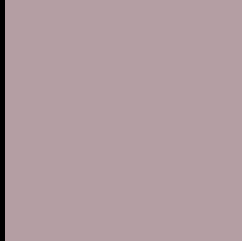
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252 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 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.1480, -1.0590,



# 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

165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252

### Protanopia

164.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

### Deuteranopia

164.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



## Tritanopia

165.5440, 1.7038, 13.5549

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252

## Protanomaly

164.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479

## Deuteranomaly

164.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104

## Tritanomaly

165.3160, 0.8302, 13.7549

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252

## Achromatopsia

165.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252 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(180, 158, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 158, 163)  
}
```

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(180, 158, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 158, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252 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(180, 158, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 158, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 158, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 158, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 158, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 158,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 165.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 158, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
158, 163) }
```

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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