

# Converting Colors

YUV(165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(165.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA9A6
RGB	158, 169, 166
RGB Percent	62%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3373, 0.3490
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	164°, 6%, 64%
HSV	164°, 7%, 66%
XYZ	35.1715, 38.3982, 41.6343
YIQ	165.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

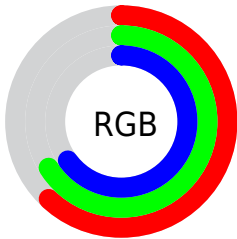
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	158, 164, 169
Decimal	10398118
CIELab	68.31, -4.45, 0.20
CIELCh	68, 4.457, 177.390
Yxy	38.3982, 0.3053, 0.3333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288588198 (0xFF9EA9A6)
YUV	165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626
Hunter-Lab	61.9663, -7.1262, 3.5403

# Details

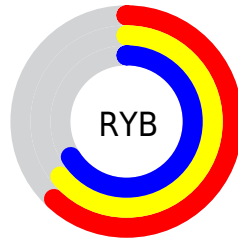
The YUV color **165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626**, and the grayscale version is **165.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626**, and **113.6680, 0.1637, -5.8478** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.7160, 0.6330, -16.4139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887**.

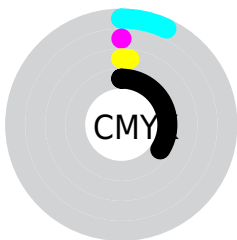
# Distribution



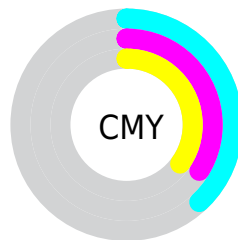
- Red (62%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626 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 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 165.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626


 165.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 139.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626


 220.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626


 113.6680, 0.1637,  
-5.8478

 249.0700, 0.4585,  
-7.0774

 88.7820, 0.6005,  
-5.9478

 65.6680, 0.1637,  
-5.8478

 43.9670, 0.0163,  
-5.2331

 23.0810, 0.4531,  
-5.3330

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 165.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626

■ 165.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626

■ 159.7160, 0.6330,  
-16.4139

■ 171.0220, -0.0108,  
3.4887

■ 154.1770, 1.3917,  
-26.4652

■ 176.5610, -0.7696,  
13.5400

■ 148.5240, 1.7137,  
-36.4165

■ 182.2140, -1.0915,  
23.4913

■ 142.9850, 2.4724,  
-46.4678

■ 187.7530, -1.8502,  
33.5426

■ 137.6310, 2.6469,  
-55.8044

■ 193.1070, -2.0248,  
42.8792

■ 131.9780, 2.9688,  
-65.7557

■ 197.5640, -1.7571,  
50.3714

■ 126.4390, 3.7276,  
-75.8070

■ 198.0200, -0.0099,  
49.9715

■ 120.7860, 4.0495,  
-85.7583

■ 198.5900, 2.1741,  
49.4716

■ 115.2470, 4.8082,  
-95.8096

■ 199.0460, 3.9213,  
49.0717

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165.2230, -1.5889, -3.7036



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



165.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773

# Triad

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



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



167.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850



167.1210, -3.5107, 6.0329

# Complementary

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



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



161.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626

# 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.



167.4740, -2.2057, 7.4773



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



167.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036

# Square

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



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



166.3030, 3.7946, -3.7737



167.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



166.3980, -3.6472, 3.1590



# Rectangle

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



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



165.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



167.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



167.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477

# Sweetspot

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



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



217.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



165.3540, -3.6255, -3.8185



108.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



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.



165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626



213.4610, 0.7587, -10.0513



164.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329



81.3800, 0.3057, -4.7183



99.1880, 4.3443, -86.9879



13.4500, 0.7642, -11.7957



# Inverse Universe

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



161.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



207.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



162.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329



78.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



48.8120, -4.3443, 86.9879

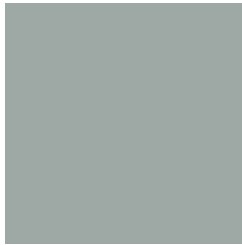


6.6640, -0.3274, 11.6957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

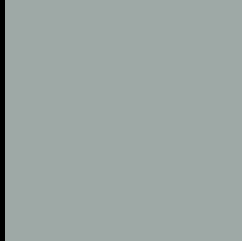
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

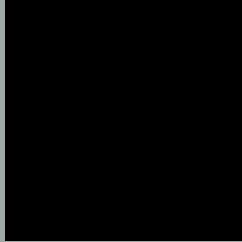
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

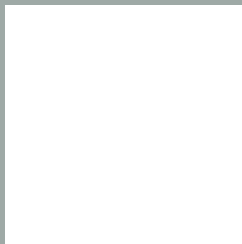
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.3690, 0.3111,

-6.4626.

# 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

165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626

### Protanopia

166.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

### Deuteranopia

168.0770, -0.0380, 12.2105



## Tritanopia

166.3890, 6.7102, -5.6032

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626

## Protanomaly

166.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148

## Deuteranomaly

167.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331

## Tritanomaly

166.1070, 4.3842, -6.2328

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626

## Achromatopsia

165.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

164.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626 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(158, 169, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 169, 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(158, 169, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 169, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626 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(158, 169, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 169, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 169, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 169, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 169, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 169,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 165.3690, 0.3111, -6.4626 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 169, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
169, 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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