

Converting Colors

YUV(165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(165.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABA2AB
RGB	171, 162, 171
RGB Percent	67%, 64%, 67%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3647, 0.3294
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	300°, 5%, 65%
HSV	300°, 5%, 67%
XYZ	37.0656, 37.4389, 43.8009
YIQ	165.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

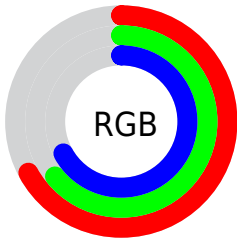
Format	Color
RYB	171, 162, 171
Decimal	11248299
CIELab	67.60, 4.93, -3.49
CIELCh	68, 6.044, 324.687
Yxy	37.4389, 0.3133, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289438379 (0xFFABA2AB)
YUV	165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332
Hunter-Lab	61.1873, 1.0527, 0.3884

Details

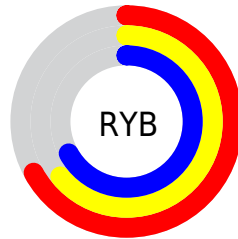
The YUV color **165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332**, and **113.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155.7380, 7.5242, 13.3848**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184**.

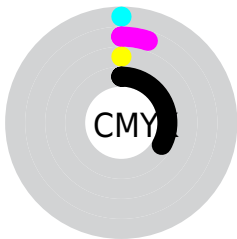
Distribution



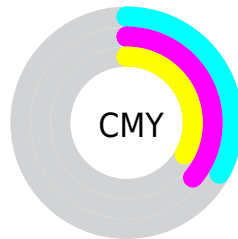
- Red (67%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332 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 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 165.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332


 165.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 139.4180, 2.7519,
4.0184


 220.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332


 113.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332

 249.1300, 2.8939,
5.1480

 89.3040, 2.3151,
4.1184

 66.3040, 2.3151,
4.1184

 43.8910, 2.0257,
3.6036

 23.4780, 1.7363,
3.0888

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 165.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332

■ 165.7170, 2.6045,
4.6332

■ 155.7380, 7.5242,
13.3848

■ 175.6960, -2.3151,
-4.1184

■ 145.7590, 12.4438,
22.1364

■ 185.6750, -7.2348,
-12.8700

■ 135.7800, 17.3635,
30.8879

■ 195.6540,
-12.1544, -21.6216

■ 125.8010, 22.2831,
39.6395

■ 205.6330,
-17.0741, -30.3731

■ 115.2350, 27.4921,
48.9059

■ 215.6120,
-21.9937, -39.1247

■ 105.2560, 32.4118,
57.6575

■ 220.3080,
-24.3088, -43.2431

■ 95.2770, 37.3314,
66.4091

■ 85.2980, 42.2511,
75.1607

■ 75.3190, 47.1707,
83.9122

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165.4390, 4.2206, -0.3850



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



165.7560, 0.1203, 8.1070

Triad

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



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



164.6540, -5.2524, 4.6884



163.0310, 2.9427, -10.5512

Complementary

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



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



167.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332

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.



162.9450, 0.0271, -8.7218



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



164.1480, -4.5100, -0.1298

Square

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



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



165.2030, -4.5371, 8.5920



163.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332



163.4980, 4.6845, -9.2067

Rectangle

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



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



165.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365



163.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332



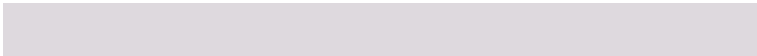
163.1020, 1.9217, -9.7365

Sweetspot

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



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



219.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



163.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998



110.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



240.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



112.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



214.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924



165.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



83.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



61.9500, 43.4087, 77.2198



9.4990, 6.6560, 11.8404

Inverse Universe

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



165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



214.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924



167.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



83.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



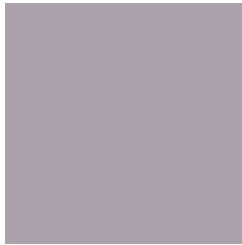
61.9500, 43.4087, 77.2198



9.4990, 6.6560, 11.8404

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

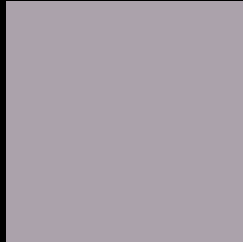
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

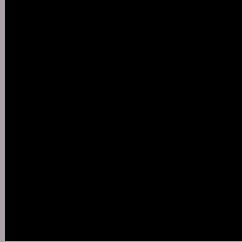
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 165.7170, 2.6045,

4.6332.

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

165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332

Protanopia

165.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850

Deuteranopia

166.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662



Tritanopia

165.4720, 4.2043, 4.8481

Trichromacy



Original Color

165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332

Protanomaly

165.2220, 3.3416, 1.5593

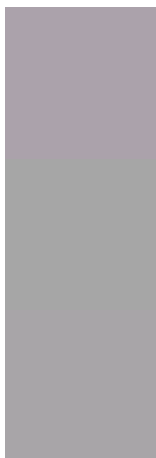
Deuteranomaly

166.3260, 2.3043, 7.6071

Tritanomaly

165.3580, 3.7675, 4.9480

Monochromacy



Original Color

165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332

Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

166.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332 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(171, 162, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 162, 171)  
}
```

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(171, 162, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 162, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

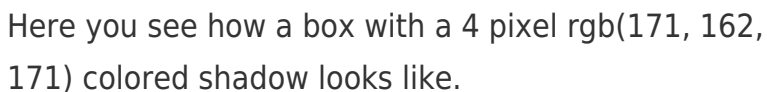
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(171, 162, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 162, 171) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 162, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 162, 171); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 162, 171); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 162, 171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 165.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 162, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
162, 171) }
```

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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