

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(166.3380, -6.0826,  
-9.0664)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9CAE9A
RGB	156, 174, 154
RGB Percent	61%, 68%, 60%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3176, 0.3961
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.11, 0.32
HSL	114°, 11%, 64%
HSV	114°, 11%, 68%
XYZ	34.6791, 39.6731, 36.4017
YIQ	166.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

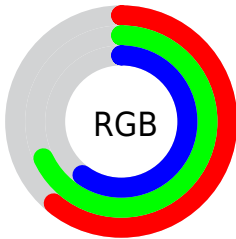
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	154, 174, 172
Decimal	10268314
CIELab	69.24, -10.11, 8.15
CIELCh	69, 12.988, 141.136
Yxy	39.6731, 0.3131, 0.3582
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288458394 (0xFF9CAE9A)
YUV	166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664
Hunter-Lab	62.9866, -11.9482, 9.8252

# Details

The YUV color **166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161.6620, 6.0826, 9.0664**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221.2240, -6.5194, -8.9664**, and **114.7510, -5.7932, -8.5516** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159.6160, -11.1497, -17.2032**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296**.

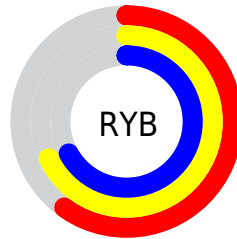
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (68%)

Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (67%)

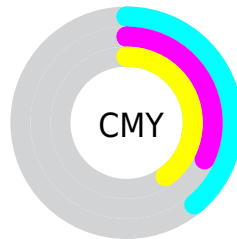


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (32%)


Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664 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 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166.3380, -6.0826,  
-9.0664


 166.3380, -6.0826,  
-9.0664


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 139.7510, -5.7932,  
-8.5516


 221.2240, -6.5194,  
-8.9664


 114.7510, -5.7932,  
-8.5516

 248.1640, -5.5039,  
-8.0368

 89.8650, -5.3564,  
-8.6516

 66.2780, -5.0671,  
-8.1368

 44.1040, -4.4883,  
-7.1072

 22.9900, -4.9251,  
-7.0072

 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 166.3380, -6.0826,  
-9.0664

■ 166.3380, -6.0826,  
-9.0664

■ 159.6160,  
-11.1497, -17.2032

■ 173.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 153.0790,  
-16.8009, -24.6253

■ 179.5970, 4.6357,  
6.4924

■ 146.3570,  
-21.8680, -32.7621

■ 186.3190, 9.7027,  
14.6292

■ 139.5210,  
-27.3719, -40.7989

■ 193.1550, 15.2066,  
22.6661

■ 133.0980,  
-32.5863, -48.3209

■ 199.5780, 20.4210,  
30.1881

■ 126.3760,  
-37.6534, -56.4578

■ 205.9580, 24.1777,  
38.6248

■ 119.5400,  
-43.1572, -64.4946

■ 207.4530, 23.4407,  
41.6987

■ 113.1170,  
-48.3717, -72.0166

■ 107.2210,  
-52.8600, -79.1238

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167.9650, -10.3357, 1.7847



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



165.4770, -0.2352, -17.9583

# Triad

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



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



167.7130, 11.9735, -13.7803



170.8670, -4.8644, 20.2876

# Complementary

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



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



161.6620, 6.0826, 9.0664

# 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.



171.3380, 0.8194, 17.2436



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



169.7360, 10.4832, -2.3995

# Square

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



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



165.9140, 10.3954, -20.9726



171.3630, 6.2300, 8.4516



170.0040, -9.3690, 18.4135



# Rectangle

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



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



164.8940, 3.9963, -21.8320



171.3630, 6.2300, 8.4516



171.3230, -3.1172, 19.8877

# Sweetspot

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



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



224.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888



170.5460, -8.1572, 3.0292



113.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



214.6810, -9.7027, -14.6292



166.6520, -2.2934, -11.0958



83.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184



92.5350, -45.6198, -67.9982



14.0990, -6.9508, -10.6108



# Inverse Universe

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



161.6620, 6.0826, 9.0664



207.3190, 9.7027, 14.6292



161.3480, 2.2934, 11.0958



81.4180, 2.7519, 4.0184



57.4650, 45.6198, 67.9982

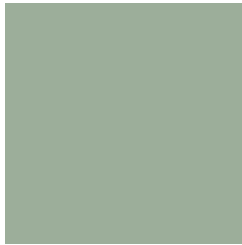


8.9010, 6.9508, 10.6108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

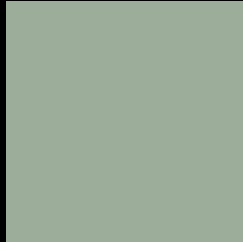
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

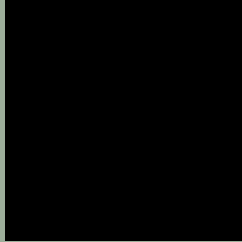
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

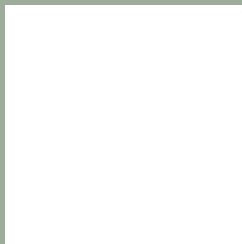
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664.

-9.0664.

# 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

166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664

### Protanopia

168.4540, -8.6048, 6.6178

### Deuteranopia

170.2750, -7.0376, 17.2988



## Tritanopia

168.7910, 7.0050, -6.8327

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664

## Protanomaly

167.6490, -7.7150, 1.1848

## Deuteranomaly

168.9210, -6.8631, 7.9623

## Tritanomaly

167.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664

## Achromatopsia

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

166.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664 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(156, 174, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 174, 154)  
}
```

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(156, 174, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 174, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664 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(156, 174, 154) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 174, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 174, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 174, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 174, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 174,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 174, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
174, 154) }
```

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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