

# Converting Colors

YUV(166.4000, 43.6798,  
-9.9978)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(166.4000, 43.6798,  
-9.9978)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B9BFF
RGB	155, 155, 255
RGB Percent	61%, 61%, 100%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3922, 0.0000
CMYK	0.39, 0.39, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	240°, 100%, 80%
HSV	240°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	43.2889, 37.6313, 99.5897
YIQ	166.4000, -32.1000, 31.1000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

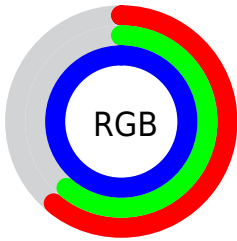
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	155, 155, 255
Decimal	10198015
CIE Lab	67.75, 23.71, -49.75
CIE LCh	68, 55.109, 295.485
Yxy	37.6313, 0.2398, 0.2085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288388095 (0xFF9B9BFF)
YUV	166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978
Hunter-Lab	61.3443, 18.6097, -53.3136

# Details

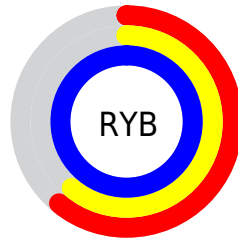
The YUV color **166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **243.6000, -43.6798, 9.9978**, and the grayscale version is **166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.4400, 19.5031, -2.1399**, and **113.2210, 41.7960, -12.4718** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144.2500, 54.5998, -12.4972**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188.5500, 32.7599, -7.4983**.

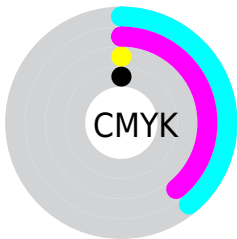
# Distribution



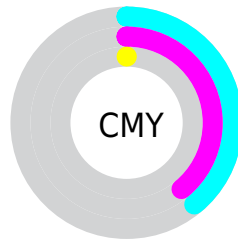
- Red (61%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978 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 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166.4000, 43.6798,  
-9.9978

■ 166.4000, 43.6798,  
-9.9978

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.4600, 42.6642,  
-10.9274

■ 215.4400, 19.5031,  
-2.1399

■ 113.2210, 41.7960,  
-12.4718

■ 241.1340, 6.8359,  
0.7595

■ 87.2700, 40.7859,  
-15.1458

■ 61.4220, 40.2180,  
-19.6641

■ 34.4700, 40.6873,  
-30.2302

■ 20.4670, 35.2658,  
-17.9496

■ 7.7520, 29.7023,

-6.7985

■ 6.7770, 18.3509,  
-5.9434

■ 3.2090, 9.7570,  
-2.8143

■ 166.4000, 43.6798,  
-9.9978

■ 166.4000, 43.6798,  
-9.9978

■ 144.2500, 54.5998,  
-12.4972

■ 188.5500, 32.7599,  
-7.4983

■ 121.2140, 65.9565,  
-15.0967

■ 211.5860, 21.4031,  
-4.8989

■ 99.0640, 76.8764,  
-17.5961

■ 234.6220, 10.0464,  
-2.2995

■ 76.0280, 88.2332,  
-20.1956

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.9920, 99.5899,  
-22.7950

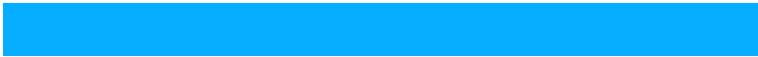
■ 30.8420, 110.5099,  
-25.2944

■ 29.0700, 111.3835,  
-25.4944

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132.4150, 60.4344, -110.8660



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



170.0340, 25.6192, 42.9432

# Triad

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



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



162.9070, -38.9012, 64.1026



128.7270, 13.4456, -112.8936

# Complementary

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



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



243.6000, -43.6798, 9.9978

# 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.



146.9910, -20.2086, -51.7351



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



160.3750, -48.9919, 33.8741

# Square

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



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



163.8700, -19.1629, 79.9210



155.8540, -42.3260, -4.2570



134.4270, 35.2855, -117.8925



# Rectangle

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



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



168.1050, 11.2872, 66.5599



155.8540, -42.3260, -4.2570



126.0880, 5.8726, -110.5792

# Sweetspot

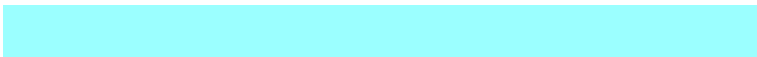
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



227.5340, 13.5407, -3.0993



225.1000, 14.7407, -61.4777



112.0520, 7.8624, -1.7996



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978



148.6800, 52.4158, -11.9974



181.3500, 36.3095, 20.7411



116.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997



21.7740, 83.4284, -19.0958



7.2960, 27.9551, -6.3986



# Inverse Universe

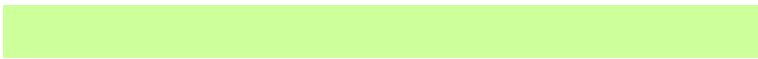
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



196.3000, 28.9391, 51.4799



184.5600, 34.7269, 61.7759



228.6500, -36.3094, -20.7410



120.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924



78.8830, 55.2737, 98.3266

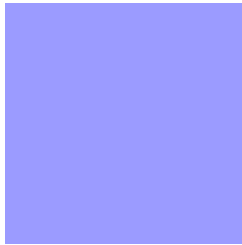


26.4320, 18.5210, 32.9471



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

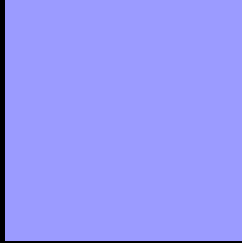
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

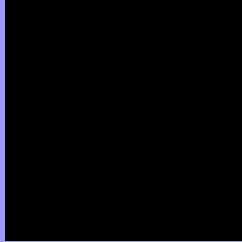
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978.

-9.9978.

# 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

166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978

### Protanopia

163.3330, 45.1918, -28.3560

### Deuteranopia

161.2890, 45.2135, -35.3335



## Tritanopia

162.0280, 10.8322, -21.0726

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978

**Protanomaly**

164.2630, 44.7333, -21.2787

**Deuteranomaly**

163.2300, 44.7496, -26.5117

**Tritanomaly**

163.8510, 22.7515, -17.4093

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978

**Achromatopsia**

166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

166.1040, 15.7247, -3.5992

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978 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(155, 155, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 155, 255)  
}
```

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(155, 155, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 155, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978 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(155, 155, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 155, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 155, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 155, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 155, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 155,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 166.4000, 43.6798, -9.9978 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 155, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
155, 255) }
```

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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