

# Converting Colors

YUV(167.5410, 26.3553,  
-6.6135)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(167.5410, 26.3553,  
-6.6135)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A1DD
RGB	160, 161, 221
RGB Percent	63%, 63%, 87%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3686, 0.1333
CMYK	0.28, 0.27, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	239°, 47%, 75%
HSV	239°, 28%, 87%
XYZ	40.2932, 38.1838, 73.6531
YIQ	167.5410, -19.8560, 18.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

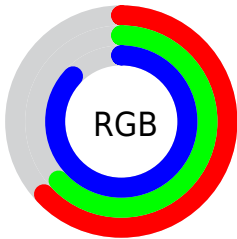
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	160, 161, 221
Decimal	10527197
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.16, 12.87, -30.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 33.075, 292.894
Y <sub>xy</sub>	38.1838, 0.2649, 0.2510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288717277 (0xFFA0A1DD)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135
Hunter-Lab	61.7930, 8.2562, -27.4146

# Details

The YUV color **167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **213.4590, -26.3553, 6.6135**, and the grayscale version is **167.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220.4460, 17.0351, -3.8991**, and **115.4870, 24.9029, -7.4431** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148.0490, 35.9648, -8.8130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187.0330, 16.7457, -4.4139**.

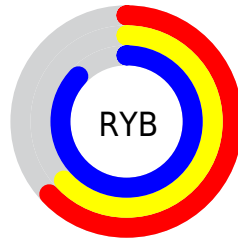
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (63%)

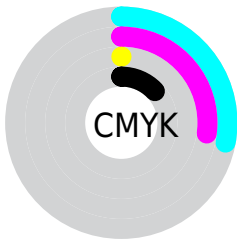
Blue (87%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (87%)

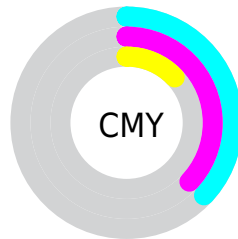


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135 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 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 167.5410, 26.3553,  
-6.6135

■ 167.5410, 26.3553,  
-6.6135

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.0140, 25.6291,  
-7.0283

■ 220.4460, 17.0351,  
-3.8991

■ 115.4870, 24.9029,  
-7.4431

■ 245.5530, 4.6574,  
-0.4850

■ 89.9600, 24.1767,  
-7.8579

■ 66.0200, 23.1611,  
-8.7875

■ 42.8950, 22.7298,  
-10.4319

■ 19.7370, 22.3147,  
-17.3093

■ 4.9020, 18.7823,

-4.2991

■ 2.9810, 8.8834,  
-2.6143

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.5410, 26.3553,  
-6.6135

■ 167.5410, 26.3553,  
-6.6135

■ 148.0490, 35.9648,  
-8.8130

■ 187.0330, 16.7457,  
-4.4139

■ 129.1440, 45.2850,  
-11.5273

■ 205.9380, 7.4256,  
-1.6996

■ 109.6520, 54.8946,  
-13.7268

■ 225.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

■ 90.1600, 64.5041,  
-15.9263

■ 244.9220,  
-11.7935, 2.6994

■ 70.6680, 74.1137,  
-18.1258

■ 251.1240,  
-14.8511, 3.3993

■ 51.4640, 83.5812,  
-21.4549

■ 31.9720, 93.1908,  
-23.6544

■ 27.5420, 95.3748,  
-24.1543

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



160.1130, 31.9893, -40.4411



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



170.5680, 15.4960, 23.1809

# Triad

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



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



167.1890, -23.2642, 41.9302



152.3540, 2.7835, -52.9305

# Complementary

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



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



213.4590, -26.3553, 6.6135

# 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.



157.7630, -14.1802, -25.2252



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



164.9990, -28.5935, 24.5569

# Square

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



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



168.8060, -12.2294, 49.2821



161.6540, -25.4654, 1.1804



147.1030, 20.1622, -73.7583



# Rectangle

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



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



170.6640, 6.5746, 38.0057



161.6540, -25.4654, 1.1804



154.2150, -3.0640, -44.0386

# Sweetspot

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



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



237.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



202.6470, 8.5550, -37.4014



116.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997



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.



167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135



181.1630, 36.4016, -8.9130



175.6250, 22.3699, 11.7299



100.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998



21.4830, 74.6979, -18.8406



5.8310, 19.8033, -5.1138



# Inverse Universe

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



178.3530, -8.5550, 37.4014



196.2300, -11.9454, 51.5413



205.3750, -22.3699, -11.7299



102.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



52.0690, -24.1910, 106.0565



13.8680, -6.3439, 28.1798



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

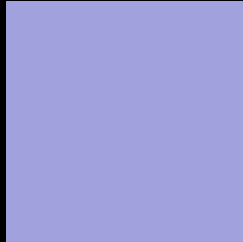
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

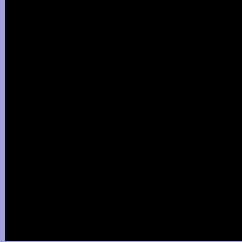
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135.

-6.6135.

# 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

167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135

### Protanopia

166.2410, 27.9822, -15.1204

### Deuteranopia

166.2090, 26.5190, -12.4613



## Tritanopia

164.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135

## Protanomaly

166.7360, 27.2452, -12.0465

## Deuteranomaly

166.5190, 26.3661, -10.1022

## Tritanomaly

165.5440, 15.0148, -9.2471

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135

## Achromatopsia

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

167.5080, 9.6096, -2.1995

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135 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(160, 161, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 161, 221)  
}
```

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(160, 161, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 161, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135 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(160, 161, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 161, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 161, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 161, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 161, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 161,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 167.5410, 26.3553, -6.6135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 161, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
161, 221) }
```

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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