

Converting Colors

YUV(168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)
contains.

YUV(168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	13
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	17
<i>CSS Examples</i>	20

Color

**YUV(168.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A8A8
RGB	168, 168, 168
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 66%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3412, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	0°, 0%, 66%
HSV	0°, 0%, 66%
XYZ	37.2190, 39.1572, 42.6422
YIQ	168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	168, 168, 168
Decimal	11053224
CIELab	68.87, 0.00, -0.01
CIELCh	69, 0.009, 296.813
Yxy	39.1572, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243304 (0xFFA8A8A8)
YUV	168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	62.5758, -3.3389, 3.3999

Details

The YUV color $168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ is a light color, and the **websafe** version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$, and the grayscale version is $168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $223.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$, and $116.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $156.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $179.9170, 2.5059, -10.4512$.

Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (66%)

Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 91.1140, 0.4368,
-0.1000

■ 68.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 46.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 25.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.0830, -2.5059,

■ 168.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 179.9170, 2.5059,

10.4512

144.1660, -5.0118,
20.9024

132.9500, -7.3703,
30.7389

121.0330, -9.8763,
41.1901

109.1160,
-12.3822, 51.6413

97.1990, -14.8881,
62.0925

85.2820, -17.3940,
72.5437

74.0660, -19.7525,
82.3801

62.1490, -22.2585,
92.8313

-10.4512

191.8340, 5.0118,
-20.9024

203.0500, 7.3704,
-30.7388

214.9670, 9.8763,
-41.1901

226.8840, 12.3822,
-51.6413

228.9870, 12.8244,
-53.4856

Harmonies

Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



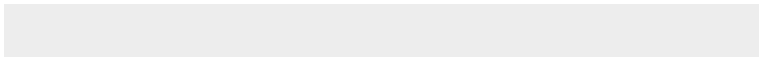
168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

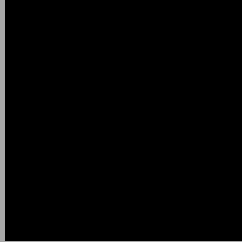
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

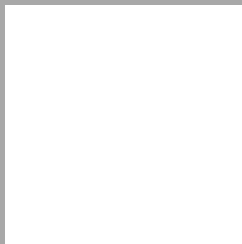
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.

0.0000.

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

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Protanopia

168.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Deuteranopia

169.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104



Tritanopia

168.6780, 5.0887, 1.1594

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Protanomaly

168.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444

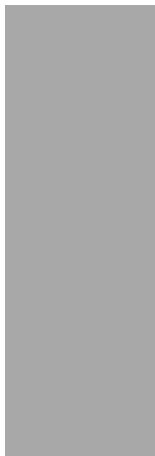
Deuteranomaly

169.3430, -0.1691, 7.5922

Tritanomaly

168.5100, 3.1996, 0.4297

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatopsia

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(168, 168, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 168, 168)  
}
```

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(168, 168, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 168, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(168, 168, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 168, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 168, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 168, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 168,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 168, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
168, 168) }
```

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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