

Converting Colors

YUV(168.4250, -1.1955,
10.1513)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513)
contains.

YUV(168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(168.4250, -1.1955,
10.1513)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4A3A6
RGB	180, 163, 166
RGB Percent	71%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3608, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.08, 0.29
HSL	349°, 10%, 67%
HSV	349°, 9%, 71%
XYZ	38.8025, 38.6509, 41.4916
YIQ	168.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

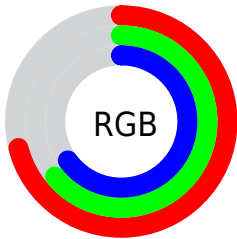
Format	Color
RYB	180, 163, 166
Decimal	11838374
CIELab	68.50, 6.70, 0.69
CIElCh	68, 6.739, 5.852
Yxy	38.6509, 0.3262, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290028454 (0xFFB4A3A6)
YUV	168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513
Hunter-Lab	62.1698, 2.6114, 3.9492

Details

The YUV color $168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $174.5750, 1.1955, -10.1513$, and the grayscale version is $168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $223.7240, -1.3429, 10.7661$, and $116.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $156.1490, -2.5385, 20.9173$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $180.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148$.

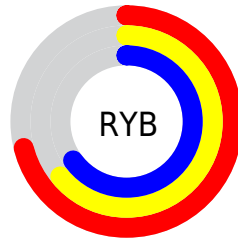
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (64%)

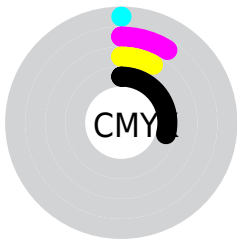
Blue (65%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

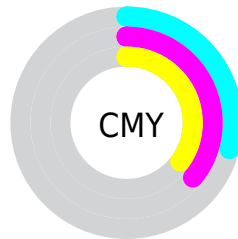


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513 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 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.4250, -1.1955,
10.1513

■ 168.4250, -1.1955,
10.1513

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.1260, -1.0481,
9.5365

■ 223.7240, -1.3429,
10.7661

■ 116.1260, -1.0481,
9.5365

■ 249.1470, 0.4205,
5.1331

■ 91.8270, -0.9007,
8.9217

■ 68.4140, -1.1901,
8.4069

■ 46.1150, -1.0427,
7.7921

■ 24.9300, -0.4585,
7.0774

■ 0.2990, -0.1474,

0.6148

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

168.4250, -1.1955,
10.1513

168.4250, -1.1955,
10.1513

156.1490, -2.5385,
20.9173

180.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

143.8730, -3.8814,
31.6834

192.9770, 1.4903,
-11.3808

131.7110, -4.7875,
42.3495

205.1390, 2.3965,
-22.0469

119.4350, -6.1305,
53.1155

217.4150, 3.7394,
-32.8130

107.1590, -7.4734,
63.8816

229.6910, 5.0823,
-43.5790

■ 94.8830, -8.8163,
74.6476

■ 232.5750, 11.0555,
-46.1083

■ 82.6070, -10.1593,
85.4137

■ 70.3310, -11.5022,
96.1797

■ 58.1690, -12.4083,
106.8458

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168.5000, 1.7255, 6.5775



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



168.3280, -4.1057, 10.2363

Triad

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



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



166.1370, -4.5045, -1.8741



166.1390, 5.8475, -8.8919

Complementary

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



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



174.5750, 1.1955, -10.1513

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.



165.0740, 4.4005, -11.4659



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



165.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923

Square

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



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



166.8280, -5.8312, 3.6588



165.2760, 1.3429, -10.7661



166.8730, 5.9786, -4.2736

Rectangle

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



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



167.3880, -5.1213, 9.3067



165.2760, 1.3429, -10.7661



166.0140, 5.4161, -10.5363

Sweetspot

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



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



230.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



169.1240, 5.3619, 6.9073



114.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



217.2300, -2.0854, 15.5843



171.0180, -3.9529, 7.8772



82.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



48.8250, -10.7597, 91.3615



8.3440, -1.6486, 15.4843

Inverse Universe

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



168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513



217.2300, -2.0854, 15.5843



171.9820, 3.9529, -7.8772



82.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



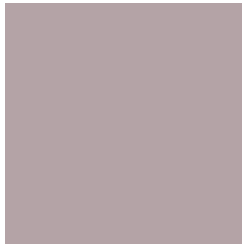
48.8250, -10.7597, 91.3615



8.3440, -1.6486, 15.4843

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

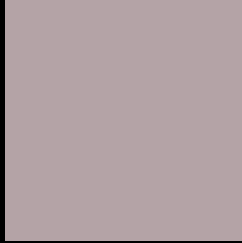
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

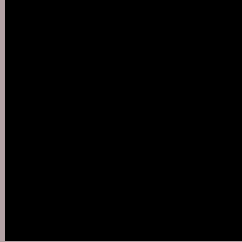
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.4250, -1.1955,

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

168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513

Protanopia

167.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

Deuteranopia

168.7350, -1.3484, 12.5104



Tritanopia

169.0490, 2.4408, 10.4810

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513

Protanomaly

167.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330

Deuteranomaly

168.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956

Tritanomaly

168.7070, 1.1304, 10.7810

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513

Achromatopsia

168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

167.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513 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(180, 163, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 163, 166)  
}
```

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(180, 163, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 163, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513 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(180, 163, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 163, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 163, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 163, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 163, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 163,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 168.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 163, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
163, 166) }
```

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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