

Converting Colors

YUV(168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(168.5530, 4.6574,
-0.4850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A7B2
RGB	168, 167, 178
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 70%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3451, 0.3020
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	245°, 7%, 68%
HSV	245°, 6%, 70%
XYZ	38.0030, 39.1766, 47.6783
YIQ	168.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

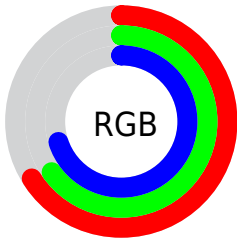
Format	Color
RYB	168, 167, 178
Decimal	11052978
CIELab	68.88, 2.49, -5.53
CIElCh	69, 6.067, 294.275
Yxy	39.1766, 0.3044, 0.3138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243058 (0xFFA8A7B2)
YUV	168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850
Hunter-Lab	62.5912, -1.1561, -1.3498

Details

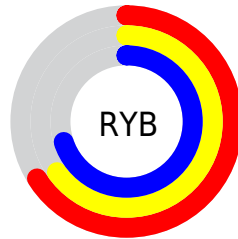
The YUV color **168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **176.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850**, and **116.4390, 4.2206, -0.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153.2030, 12.2249, -1.0550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851**.

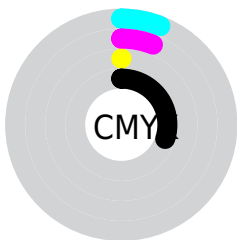
Distribution



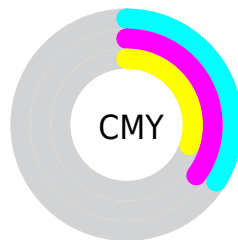
- Red (66%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850 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 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 168.5530, 4.6574,
-0.4850

■ 168.5530, 4.6574,
-0.4850

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.4390, 4.2206,
-0.3850

■ 223.6670, 5.0942,
-0.5850

■ 116.4390, 4.2206,
-0.3850

■ 251.7550, 1.5998,
0.2149

■ 92.0260, 3.9312,
-0.8998

■ 68.4390, 4.2206,
-0.3850

■ 46.3250, 3.7838,
-0.2850

■ 25.3250, 3.7838,
-0.2850

■ 1.0260, 3.9312,

-0.8998

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 168.5530, 4.6574,
-0.4850

■ 168.5530, 4.6574,
-0.4850

■ 153.2030, 12.2249,
-1.0550

■ 183.9030, -2.9102,
0.0851

■ 137.8530, 19.7925,
-1.6251

■ 199.2530,
-10.4777, 0.6551

■ 122.7910, 27.2180,
-3.3247

■ 214.3150,
-17.9033, 2.3547

■ 107.4410, 34.7856,
-3.8948

■ 229.6650,
-25.4708, 2.9248

■ 92.0910, 42.3531,
-4.4648

■ 244.4280,
-32.7490, 4.0096

■ 76.7410, 49.9207,
-5.0349

■ 246.2220,
-33.6334, 7.6983

■ 61.3910, 57.4882,
-5.6049

■ 46.6280, 64.7664,
-6.6898

■ 30.9790, 72.4814,
-7.8746

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167.7480, 5.5472, -5.9180



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



168.8310, 3.0413, 4.5332

Triad

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



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



168.7900, -4.8265, 8.0772



166.3580, 0.3165, -8.2070

Complementary

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



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



176.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850

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.



166.9840, -2.4571, -5.2480



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



167.9530, -5.3998, 5.3032

Square

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



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



169.3710, -2.6479, 9.3216



167.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850



166.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364

Rectangle

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



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



169.5710, 0.7045, 7.3922



167.4470, -4.6574, 0.4850



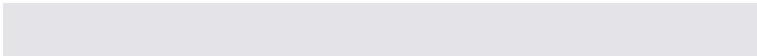
166.4290, -0.7045, -7.3922

Sweetspot

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



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



227.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



174.1240, 1.9109, -6.2477



115.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



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.



168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850



218.1230, 6.8414, -0.9849



170.0480, 3.9203, 2.5889



83.0970, 2.9102, -0.0851



21.6280, 64.7664, -6.6898



3.5620, 11.0619, -1.3699

Inverse Universe

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



171.4290, 2.7465, 5.7628



222.4940, 4.1935, 8.3368



174.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889



84.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



61.5930, 38.1617, 80.1639



10.3960, 6.2138, 13.6847

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850 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 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

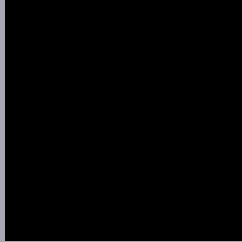
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 168.5530, 4.6574,

-0.4850.

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

168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850

Protanopia

168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850

Deuteranopia

169.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368



Tritanopia

168.7810, 5.5310, -0.6849

Trichromacy



Original Color

168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850

Protanomaly

168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850

Deuteranomaly

168.9990, 4.9305, 5.2629

Tritanomaly

168.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850

Monochromacy



Original Color

168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850

Achromatopsia

169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

168.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850 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, 167, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 167, 178)  
}
```

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, 167, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 167, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850 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, 167, 178) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 167, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 167, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 167, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 167, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 167,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 168.5530, 4.6574, -0.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 167, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
167, 178) }
```

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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