

# Converting Colors

YUV(169.1500, -1.0600,  
-33.4576)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576)  
contains.

<b>YUV(169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(169.1500, -1.0600,  
-33.4576)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83BDA7
RGB	131, 189, 167
RGB Percent	51%, 74%, 65%
CMY	0.4863, 0.2588, 0.3451
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.12, 0.26
HSL	157°, 31%, 63%
HSV	157°, 31%, 74%
XYZ	34.5327, 44.0105, 43.2340
YIQ	169.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

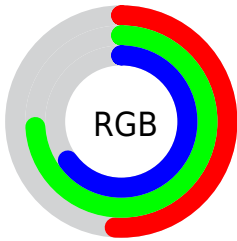
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	131, 167, 189
Decimal	8633767
CIELab	72.24, -23.55, 5.13
CIELCh	72, 24.098, 167.709
Yxy	44.0105, 0.2836, 0.3614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286823847 (0xFF83BDA7)
YUV	169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576
Hunter-Lab	66.3404, -23.1797, 7.7990

# Details

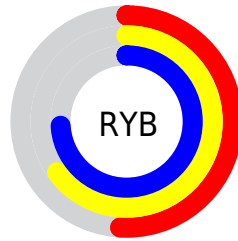
The YUV color **169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **150.8500, 1.0600, 33.4576**, and the grayscale version is **169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224.4380, -1.2019, -34.5871**, and **115.9760, -0.4812, -32.4280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162.6710, -1.3168, -44.4385**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175.6290, -0.8031, -22.4766**.

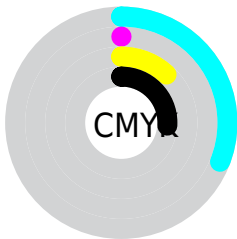
# Distribution



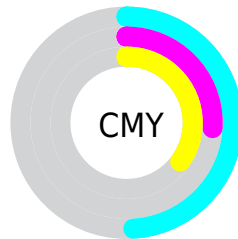
- Red (51%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576 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 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 169.1500, -1.0600,  
-33.4576

■ 169.1500, -1.0600,  
-33.4576

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.5630, -0.7706,  
-32.9428

■ 224.4380, -1.2019,  
-34.5871

■ 115.9760, -0.4812,  
-32.4280

■ 242.2850, 4.2965,  
-24.8059

■ 91.0900, -0.0444,  
-32.5279

■ 251.1130, 1.9163,  
-7.9921

■ 65.9050, 0.5398,  
-33.2427

■ 41.5240, 1.7137,  
-36.4165

■ 25.6290, -0.8031,  
-22.4766

■ 8.8050, -4.3409,

-7.7220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.1500, -1.0600,  
-33.4576

■ 169.1500, -1.0600,  
-33.4576

■ 162.6710, -1.3168,  
-44.4385

■ 175.6290, -0.8031,  
-22.4766

■ 156.1920, -1.5737,  
-55.4194

■ 182.1080, -0.5462,  
-11.4957

■ 149.5990, -2.2673,  
-66.3003

■ 188.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 143.1200, -2.5242,  
-77.2812

■ 195.1800, 0.4043,  
10.3661

■ 136.6410, -2.7810,  
-88.2622

■ 201.6590, 0.6611,  
21.3471

■ 130.4610, -3.1853,  
-98.6283

■ 207.8390, 1.0654,  
31.7132

■ 124.2810, -3.5895,  
-108.9944

■ 211.9260, 2.5015,  
37.7759

■ 212.7240, 5.5591,  
37.0761

■ 213.6360, 9.0535,  
36.2762

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



172.2850, -12.4655, -15.1589



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



167.5750, 11.0555, -46.1083

# Triad

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



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



178.2220, 20.1036, -8.0877



178.8550, -16.6905, 33.4532

# Complementary

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



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



150.8500, 1.0600, 33.4576

# 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.



180.2820, -7.5340, 36.5867



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



180.2310, 13.1971, 13.8294

# Square

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



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



173.4750, 22.9368, -30.2346



180.6970, 3.1074, 30.0837



177.2250, -21.3099, 21.7277



# Rectangle

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



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



167.8830, 17.3127, -46.3784



180.6970, 3.1074, 30.0837



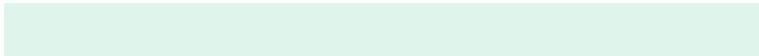
179.2620, -13.9332, 35.7272

# Sweetspot

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



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



237.3960, -0.6882, -12.6253



171.6240, -20.0276, -16.3332



117.5430, -0.2677, -7.4922



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576



213.8010, -1.8739, -52.4455



167.5490, 10.5753, -32.0535



90.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331



103.9180, -2.9176, -91.1361



20.3630, -0.6720, -17.8584



# Inverse Universe

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



150.8500, 1.0600, 33.4576



185.1990, 1.8739, 52.4455



152.4510, -10.5753, 32.0535



88.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



54.0820, 2.9176, 91.1361



10.6370, 0.6720, 17.8584



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576 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 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576 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

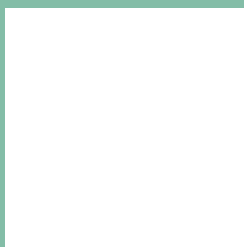
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 169.1500, -1.0600,

-33.4576.

# 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

169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576

### Protanopia

176.2690, -8.0206, 5.9031

### Deuteranopia

178.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546



## Tritanopia

171.9560, 13.3327, -29.7794

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576

## Protanomaly

173.8650, -5.3564, -8.6516

## Deuteranomaly

175.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888

## Tritanomaly

170.8650, 7.9546, -31.4536

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576

## Achromatopsia

169.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

168.8090, -0.3988, -12.1105

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576 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(131, 189, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 189, 167)  
}
```

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(131, 189, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 189, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576 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(131, 189, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 189, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 189, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 189, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 189, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 189,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 169.1500, -1.0600, -33.4576 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 189, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
189, 167) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor