

# Converting Colors

YUV(170.3500, -4.1165,  
13.7251)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(170.3500, -4.1165,  
13.7251)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<a href="#">BAA4A2</a>
RGB	<a href="#">186, 164, 162</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">73%, 64%, 64%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.2706, 0.3569, 0.3647</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.12, 0.13, 0.27</a>
HSL	<a href="#">5°, 15%, 68%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">5°, 13%, 73%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">40.0467, 39.5987, 39.7150</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">170.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

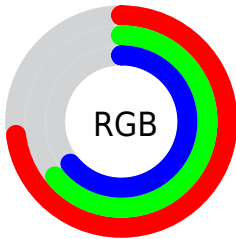
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 164, 162
Decimal	12231842
CIE Lab	69.18, 7.67, 3.97
CIE LCh	69, 8.639, 27.344
Yxy	39.5987, 0.3355, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290421922 (0xFFBAA4A2)
YUV	170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251
Hunter-Lab	62.9275, 3.4735, 6.6299

# Details

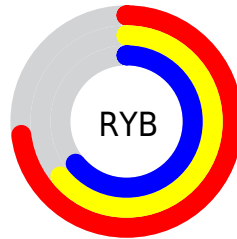
The YUV color  $170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $177.6500, 4.1165, -13.7251$ , and the grayscale version is  $170.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $225.6490, -4.2640, 14.3398$ , and  $118.0510, -3.9691, 13.1103$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $158.2050, -7.4961, 24.3762$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $182.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739$ .

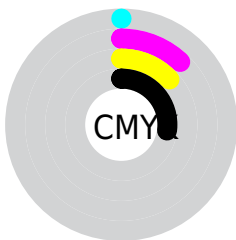
# Distribution



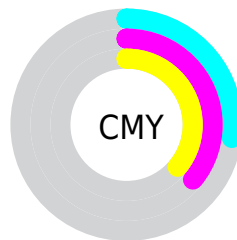
- Red (73%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 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 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 170.3500, -4.1165,  
13.7251


 170.3500, -4.1165,  
13.7251


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 144.0510, -3.9691,  
13.1103


 225.6490, -4.2640,  
14.3398


 118.0510, -3.9691,  
13.1103

 249.1640, -2.0529,  
5.1182

 93.4530, -3.6743,  
11.8807

 69.5670, -3.2375,  
11.7807

 46.9690, -2.9427,  
10.5512

 26.3710, -2.6479,  
9.3216

 3.2890, -1.6215,

6.7625

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 170.3500, -4.1165,  
13.7251

■ 170.3500, -4.1165,  
13.7251

■ 158.2050, -7.4961,  
24.3762

■ 182.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 146.1740,  
-10.4388, 34.9274

■ 194.5260, 2.2057,  
-7.4773

■ 134.0290,  
-13.8183, 45.5786

■ 206.6710, 5.5852,  
-18.1285

■ 121.9980,  
-16.7610, 56.1298

■ 218.7020, 8.5279,  
-28.6797

■ 109.8530,  
-20.1405, 66.7809

■ 230.8470, 11.9074,  
-39.3308

■ 97.7080, -23.5200,  
77.4321

■ 234.3690, 10.1711,  
-42.4196

■ 85.6770, -26.4628,  
87.9833

■ 73.5320, -29.8423,  
98.6344

■ 65.0060, -32.0480,  
106.1117

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



169.9430, -6.8739, 11.4510

# Triad

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



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



167.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



168.6060, 7.5892, -7.5475

# Complementary

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



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



177.6500, 4.1165, -13.7251

# 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.



167.4590, 7.1687, -12.6805



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



166.7380, 0.6222, -12.9252

# Square

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



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



167.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595



166.4650, 4.7008, -14.4398



169.7210, 6.5465, 0.2447



# Rectangle

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



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



169.1060, -7.4473, 8.6770



166.4650, 4.7008, -14.4398



168.2960, 7.7421, -9.9066

# Sweetspot

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



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



235.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



171.6840, 6.0718, 12.5551



118.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



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.



170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251



218.5250, -6.1748, 20.5876



177.3940, -7.5892, 7.5475



85.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



54.2750, -26.7576, 89.2128



9.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842

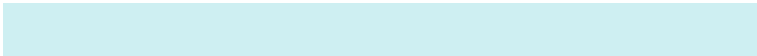


# Inverse Universe

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



177.6500, 4.1165, -13.7251



229.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876



170.6060, 7.5892, -7.5475



88.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



101.7250, 26.7576, -89.2128

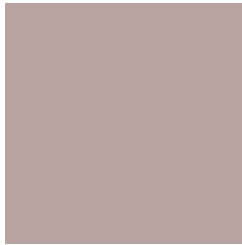


18.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 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 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

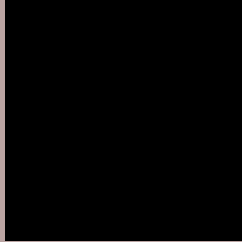
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 170.3500, -4.1165,



# 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

170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251

### Protanopia

169.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738

### Deuteranopia

170.3610, -4.1220, 15.4694



## Tritanopia

171.2560, 1.8458, 14.6845

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251

## Protanomaly

169.8330, -3.3687, 7.1625

## Deuteranomaly

170.0620, -3.9746, 14.8546

## Tritanomaly

170.9740, -0.4802, 14.0548

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251

## Achromatopsia

170.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

170.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 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(186, 164, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 164, 162)  
}
```

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(186, 164, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 164, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 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(186, 164, 162) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 164, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 164, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 164, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 164, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 164,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 170.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 164, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
164, 162) }
```

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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