

# Converting Colors

YUV(170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(170.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">AFA9A7</a>
RGB	175, 169, 167
RGB Percent	69%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.3137, 0.3373, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.05, 0.31
HSL	15°, 5%, 67%
HSV	15°, 5%, 69%
XYZ	38.8422, 40.2799, 42.2868
YIQ	170.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

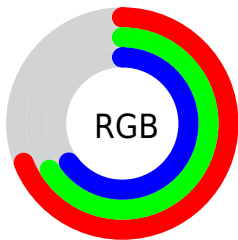
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	175, 170, 167
Decimal	11512231
CIELab	69.67, 1.78, 1.79
CIELCh	70, 2.523, 45.031
Yxy	40.2799, 0.3199, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289702311 (0xFFAFA9A7)
YUV	170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886
Hunter-Lab	63.4665, -1.8222, 4.9224

# Details

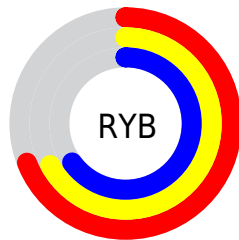
The YUV color **170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886**, and the grayscale version is **171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034**, and **118.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160.9970, -5.4215, 12.2806**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180.2490, 2.3422, -4.6034**.

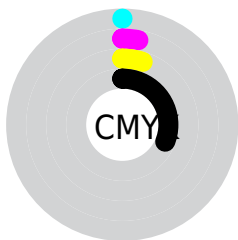
# Distribution



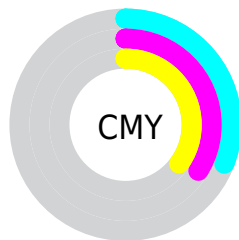
- Red (69%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886 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 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 170.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

■ 170.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.2670, -1.6106,  
3.2738

■ 225.8650, -1.9054,  
4.5034

■ 118.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

■ 253.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

■ 93.6800, -1.3212,  
3.7886

■ 70.2670, -1.6106,  
3.2738

■ 47.9680, -1.4632,  
2.6591

■ 26.9680, -1.4632,  
2.6591

■ 0.2990, -0.1474,

0.6148

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

170.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

170.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

160.9970, -5.4215,  
12.2806

180.2490, 2.3422,  
-4.6034

151.3140, -9.5218,  
20.7726

189.8180, 6.0057,  
-12.9954

141.7450,  
-13.1853, 29.1646

199.3870, 9.6692,  
-21.3874

131.4750,  
-16.9962, 38.1714

209.6570, 13.4801,  
-30.3942

121.9060,  
-20.6597, 46.5634

219.2260, 17.1436,  
-38.7862

■ 112.2230,  
-24.7599, 55.0554

■ 226.9710, 13.8183,  
-45.5786

■ 102.6540,  
-28.4234, 63.4474

■ 231.0800, 11.7926,  
-49.1822

■ 92.9710, -32.5237,  
71.9394

■ 83.2880, -36.6240,  
80.4314

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



170.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

# Triad

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



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



169.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



170.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147

# Complementary

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



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



171.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886

# 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.



170.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



169.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035

# Square

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



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



169.6470, -1.3050, -1.4444



169.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



170.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



# Rectangle

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



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



170.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



169.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



169.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294

# Sweetspot

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



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



225.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



170.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183



114.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

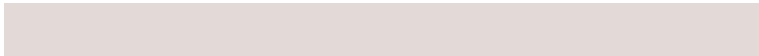


# Same Dimension

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



170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886



220.4630, -2.2003, 5.7329



172.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294



83.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



67.1560, -33.1079, 72.6542



10.3990, -5.1267, 11.0511



# Inverse Universe

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



171.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



221.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181



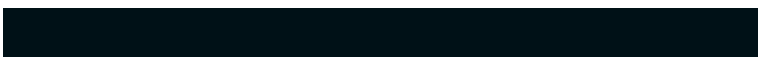
169.0860, 2.9156, -1.8294



84.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



83.4310, 32.8185, -73.1690



12.6010, 5.1267, -11.0511



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

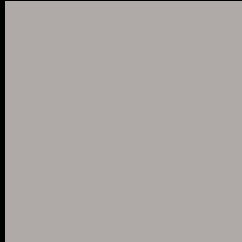
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

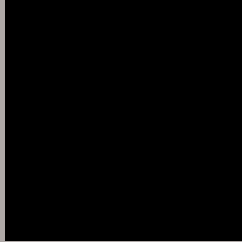
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886.



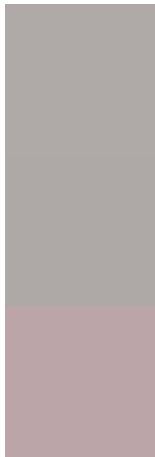
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 170.5660, -1.7580,

3.8886.

# 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

170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886

### Protanopia

170.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738

### Deuteranopia

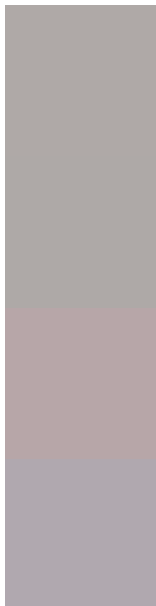
171.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252



## Tritanopia

171.4720, 4.2043, 4.8481

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886

## Protanomaly

170.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738

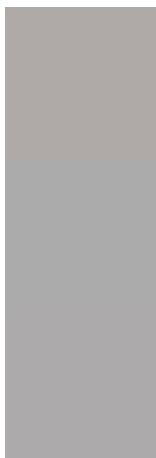
## Deuteranomaly

171.3110, -1.6323, 10.2513

## Tritanomaly

171.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886

## Achromatopsia

171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

170.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886 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(175, 169, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 169, 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(175, 169, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 169, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886 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(175, 169, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 169, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 169, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 169, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 169, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 169,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 170.5660, -1.7580, 3.8886 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 169, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
169, 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](#).

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