

# Converting Colors

YUV(172.4420, -3.6689,  
10.1364)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364)  
contains.

<b>YUV(172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364)</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(172.4420, -3.6689,  
10.1364)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B8A8A5
RGB	184, 168, 165
RGB Percent	72%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3412, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.10, 0.28
HSL	9°, 12%, 68%
HSV	9°, 10%, 72%
XYZ	40.5613, 40.9122, 41.3563
YIQ	172.4420, 10.4990, 2.4590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

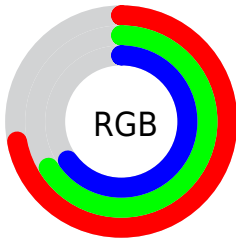
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">184, 169, 165</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12101797</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">70.11, 5.26, 3.63</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">70, 6.389, 34.646</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">40.9122, 0.3302, 0.3331</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290291877 (0xFFB8A8A5)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.9627, 1.2595, 6.4387</a>

# Details

The YUV color  $172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $176.5580, 3.6689, -10.1364$ , and the grayscale version is  $172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $227.7410, -3.8163, 10.7511$ , and  $120.1430, -3.5215, 9.5216$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $161.5850, -7.1904, 19.6580$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $183.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148$ .

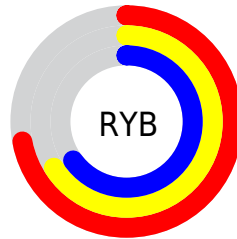
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (66%)

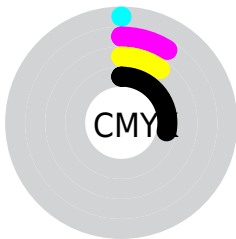
Blue (65%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (65%)

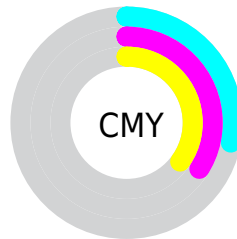


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364 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 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 172.4420, -3.6689,  
10.1364

 172.4420, -3.6689,  
10.1364


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 146.1430, -3.5215,  
9.5216


 227.7410, -3.8163,  
10.7511


 120.1430, -3.5215,  
9.5216

 252.4410, -2.1894,  
2.2442

 95.2570, -3.0847,  
9.4216

 71.5450, -3.2267,  
8.2920

 49.2460, -3.0793,  
7.6773

 28.0610, -2.4951,  
6.9625

 4.1860, -2.0637,

8.6069

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

172.4420, -3.6689,  
10.1364

172.4420, -3.6689,  
10.1364

161.5850, -7.1904,  
19.6580

183.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

150.0270,  
-10.8593, 29.7943

194.8570, 3.5215,  
-9.5216

139.1700,  
-14.3808, 39.3159

205.7140, 7.0430,  
-19.0432

127.6120,  
-18.0497, 49.4523

217.2720, 10.7119,  
-29.1795

116.7550,  
-21.5712, 58.9739

227.9010, 13.3598,  
-38.5012

■ 105.3110,  
-24.8033, 69.0103

■ 233.7710, 10.4659,  
-43.6492

■ 94.3400, -28.7616,  
78.6318

■ 82.8960, -31.9937,  
88.6682

■ 72.0390, -35.5152,  
98.1898

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



171.6760, -5.2633, 8.1771

# Triad

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



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



169.5000, -1.7255, -6.5775



171.7590, 5.5418, -4.1736

# Complementary

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



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



176.5580, 3.6689, -10.1364

# 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.



170.4380, 5.7001, -8.2771



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



169.5750, 1.1955, -10.1513

# Square

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



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



170.5500, -4.2151, -1.3593



170.2590, 3.8163, -10.7511



172.4500, 4.2152, 1.3594



# Rectangle

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



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



171.8390, -5.8366, 5.4032



170.2590, 3.8163, -10.7511



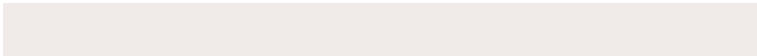
170.8620, 5.9840, -6.0180

# Sweetspot

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



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



235.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



172.5050, 4.1880, 10.0811



117.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



247.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364



222.0190, -5.4324, 15.7693



177.7250, -6.2734, 5.5032



86.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



61.3190, -30.2303, 83.0352



10.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546



# Inverse Universe

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



176.5580, 3.6689, -10.1364



228.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545



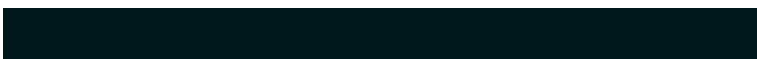
171.2750, 6.2734, -5.5032



88.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



94.6810, 30.2303, -83.0352



17.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

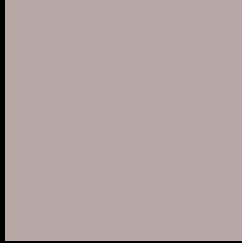
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

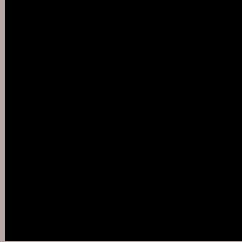
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# YUV 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.4420, -3.6689,



# 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

172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364

### Protanopia

171.9250, -2.9210, 3.5738

### Deuteranopia

173.0620, -3.9746, 14.8546



## Tritanopia

173.4620, 2.7302, 10.9958

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364

## Protanomaly

172.2350, -3.0739, 5.9329

## Deuteranomaly

173.0510, -3.9691, 13.1103

## Tritanomaly

173.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364

## Achromatopsia

172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

172.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364 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(184, 168, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 168, 165)  
}
```

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(184, 168, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 168, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364 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(184, 168, 165) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 168, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 168, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 168, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 168, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 168,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 172.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 168, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
168, 165) }
```

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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