

# Converting Colors

YUV(172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(172.4960, -5.6675,  
-2.1890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AAB0A1
RGB	170, 176, 161
RGB Percent	67%, 69%, 63%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3098, 0.3686
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.09, 0.31
HSL	84°, 9%, 66%
HSV	84°, 9%, 69%
XYZ	38.5359, 42.1699, 39.8268
YIQ	172.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

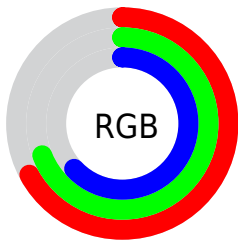
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	161, 176, 167
Decimal	11186337
CIELab	70.99, -4.88, 6.95
CIELCh	71, 8.491, 125.099
Yxy	42.1699, 0.3197, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289376417 (0xFFAAB0A1)
YUV	172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890
Hunter-Lab	64.9384, -7.7162, 9.0943

# Details

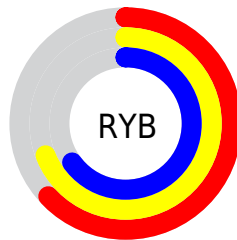
The YUV color **172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890**, and the grayscale version is **173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228.0830, -5.9569, -2.7038**, and **120.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168.3510, -12.4980, -4.6928**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148**.

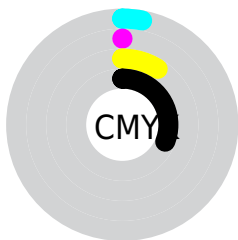
# Distribution



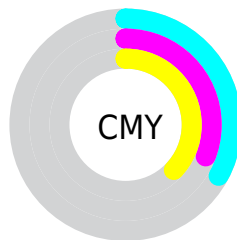
- Red (67%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 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 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 172.4960, -5.6675,  
-2.1890

■ 172.4960, -5.6675,  
-2.1890

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.9090, -5.3781,  
-1.6742

■ 228.0830, -5.9569,  
-2.7038

■ 120.4960, -5.6675,  
-2.1890

■ 253.4470, -4.6574,  
0.4850

■ 95.6100, -5.2307,  
-2.2890

■ 72.0230, -4.9413,  
-1.7742

■ 49.1370, -4.5045,  
-1.8741

■ 28.2510, -4.0677,  
-1.9741

■ 4.1090, -2.0257,

-3.6036

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.4960, -5.6675,  
-2.1890

■ 172.4960, -5.6675,  
-2.1890

■ 168.3510,  
-12.4980, -4.6928

■ 176.6410, 1.1630,  
0.3148

■ 164.3200,  
-18.8918, -7.2966

■ 180.6720, 7.5567,  
2.9187

■ 160.1750,  
-25.7223, -9.8005

■ 184.8170, 14.3872,  
5.4225

■ 156.1440,  
-32.1160, -12.4043

■ 188.8480, 20.7809,  
8.0263

■ 151.9990,  
-38.9465, -14.9081

■ 192.9930, 27.6115,  
10.5301

■ 147.8540,  
-45.7770, -17.4120

■ 195.7700, 29.2004,  
14.2337

■ 143.8230,  
-52.1707, -20.0158

■ 197.8630, 28.1685,  
18.5371

■ 139.6780,  
-59.0013, -22.5196

■ 199.9560, 27.1367,  
22.8406

■ 135.6470,  
-65.3950, -25.1234

■ 202.0490, 26.1048,  
27.1440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



171.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

# Triad

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



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



172.1710, 7.3107, -11.5510



175.7350, -1.3484, 12.5104

# Complementary

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



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



164.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890

# 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.



175.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



173.6170, 7.5838, -5.8031

# Square

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



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



171.5790, 5.1376, -14.5398



174.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



174.8230, -4.8427, 13.3102



# Rectangle

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



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



171.0370, 0.4748, -12.3104



174.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



175.6640, -0.3274, 11.6957

# Sweetspot

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



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



228.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445



169.0070, -3.9475, 6.1329



113.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



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.



172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



224.3880, -8.5723, -3.8483



170.4030, -4.6357, -6.4924



87.0770, -3.4890, -0.9445



117.3190, -57.8383, -22.2048



19.7470, -9.7353, -4.1631



# Inverse Universe

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



164.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



212.3130, 8.7197, 3.2335



166.8960, 4.4883, 7.1072



82.2220, 3.3416, 1.5593



35.6810, 57.8383, 22.2048



5.9540, 9.8827, 3.5483



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

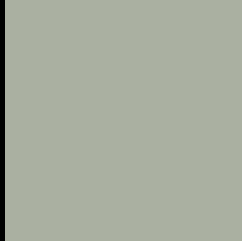
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

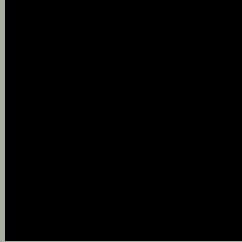
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

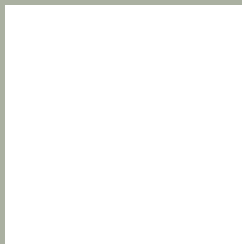
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890.

-2.1890.

# 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

172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

### Protanopia

173.4970, -7.1470, 5.7031

### Deuteranopia

175.2040, -6.0166, 16.4841



## Tritanopia

174.1940, 5.8204, -0.1701

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

## Protanomaly

173.0020, -6.4100, 2.6292

## Deuteranomaly

174.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067

## Tritanomaly

173.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

## Achromatopsia

172.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

171.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 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(170, 176, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 176, 161)  
}
```

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(170, 176, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 176, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 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(170, 176, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 176, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 176, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 176, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 176, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 176,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 172.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 176, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
176, 161) }
```

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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