

# Converting Colors

YUV(176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(176.9950, -2.4625,  
-3.5036)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADB4AC
RGB	173, 180, 172
RGB Percent	68%, 71%, 67%
CMY	0.3216, 0.2941, 0.3255
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.04, 0.29
HSL	113°, 5%, 69%
HSV	113°, 4%, 71%
XYZ	41.0012, 44.5053, 45.4591
YIQ	176.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

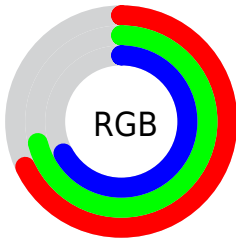
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">172, 180, 179</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11383980</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.56, -3.95, 3.22</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 5.095, 140.835</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.5053, 0.3131, 0.3398</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289574060</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFADB4AC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.7123, -7.0408, 6.2972</a>

# Details

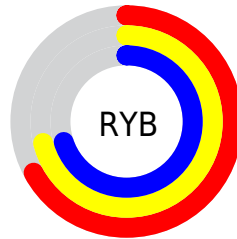
The YUV color **176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **175.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036**, and the grayscale version is **177.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232.5820, -2.7519, -4.0184**, and **124.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170.1590, -7.9664, -11.5404**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183.8310, 3.0413, 4.5332**.

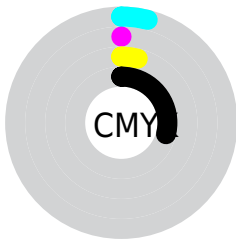
# Distribution



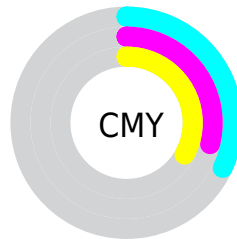
- Red (68%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036 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 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 176.9950, -2.4625,  
-3.5036

■ 176.9950, -2.4625,  
-3.5036

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.9950, -2.4625,  
-3.5036

■ 232.5820, -2.7519,  
-4.0184

■ 124.4080, -2.1731,  
-2.9888

■ 99.4080, -2.1731,  
-2.9888

■ 75.4080, -2.1731,  
-2.9888

■ 53.4080, -2.1731,  
-2.9888

■ 31.8210, -1.8838,  
-2.4740

■ 8.0550, -3.4781,

-4.4332

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

176.9950, -2.4625,  
-3.5036

176.9950, -2.4625,  
-3.5036

170.1590, -7.9664,  
-11.5404

183.8310, 3.0413,  
4.5332

163.3230,  
-13.4702, -19.5773

190.6670, 8.5452,  
12.5700

156.7860,  
-19.1215, -26.9993

197.2040, 14.1964,  
19.9921

149.9500,  
-24.6254, -35.0362

204.0400, 19.7003,  
28.0289

143.1140,  
-30.1292, -43.0730

210.0780, 22.1465,  
36.7656

■ 136.2780,  
-35.6331, -51.1098

■ 210.9750, 21.7043,  
38.6099

■ 129.7410,  
-41.2843, -58.5319

■ 122.9050,  
-46.7882, -66.5687

■ 116.0690,  
-52.2920, -74.6055

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



177.5610, -4.2206, 0.3850



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



176.8420, -0.4151, -6.8774

# Triad

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



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



177.8190, 4.5262, -5.1033



178.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921

# Complementary

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



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



175.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036

# 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.



179.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



178.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998

# Square

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



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



176.9820, 3.9529, -7.8772



179.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036



178.7190, -3.8055, 7.2624



# Rectangle

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



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



176.7000, 1.6269, -8.5069



179.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036



179.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921

# Sweetspot

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



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



234.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



178.5010, -3.2050, 1.3146



116.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036



230.3430, -3.6201, -5.5628



177.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183



87.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592



95.4920, -47.0776, -67.0835



16.1590, -7.9664, -11.5404



# Inverse Universe

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



175.0050, 2.4625, 3.5036



227.3580, 3.7675, 4.9480



174.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



86.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



57.5080, 47.0776, 67.0835



9.5420, 8.1138, 10.9257



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036 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 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

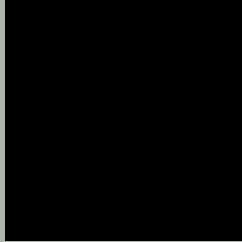
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

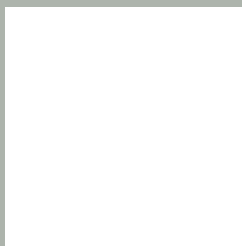
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036.

-3.5036.

# 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

176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036

### Protanopia

177.9960, -3.9420, 4.3885

### Deuteranopia

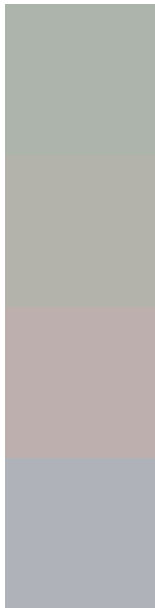
179.7030, -2.8116, 15.1695



## Tritanopia

178.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036

## Protanomaly

177.5010, -3.2050, 1.3146

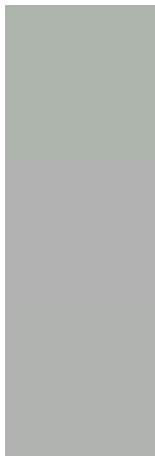
## Deuteranomaly

178.6590, -2.7899, 8.1921

## Tritanomaly

177.7870, 3.0630, -2.4442

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036

## Achromatopsia

177.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

177.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036 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(173, 180, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 180, 172)  
}
```

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(173, 180, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 180, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036 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(173, 180, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 180, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 180, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 180, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 180, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 180,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 176.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 180, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
180, 172) }
```

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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