

# Converting Colors

YUV(178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(178.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2B3B2
RGB	178, 179, 178
RGB Percent	70%, 70%, 70%
CMY	0.3020, 0.2980, 0.3020
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.30
HSL	120°, 1%, 70%
HSV	120°, 1%, 70%
XYZ	42.5161, 44.9195, 48.5490
YIQ	178.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

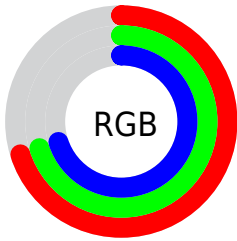
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">178, 179, 179</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11711410</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.84, -0.53, 0.38</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 0.655, 144.774</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.9195, 0.3127, 0.3303</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289901490 (0xFFB2B3B2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.0220, -4.0553, 3.9673</a>

# Details

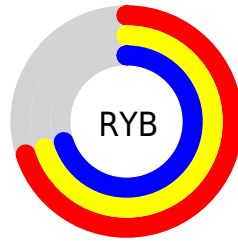
The YUV color  $178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $178.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148$ , and the grayscale version is  $179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $234.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148$ , and  $125.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $171.1530, -5.4984, -9.7812$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $186.0210, 4.9196, 8.7516$ .

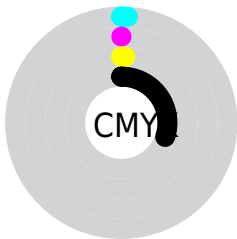
# Distribution



- Red (70%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (70%)



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



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148 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 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 178.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 178.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 234.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 125.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 100.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 77.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 33.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 10.1740, -0.5788,

-1.0296

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 178.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 171.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

■ 186.0210, 4.9196,  
8.7516

■ 163.7190,  
-10.7075, -19.0476

■ 193.4550, 10.1287,  
18.0180

■ 156.2850,  
-15.9165, -28.3139

■ 200.8890, 15.3377,  
27.2843

■ 148.8510,  
-21.1255, -37.5803

■ 208.3230, 20.5468,  
36.5507

■ 141.8300,  
-26.0452, -46.3319

■ 210.3880, 21.9937,  
39.1247

■ 134.3960,  
-31.2542, -55.5983

■ 126.9620,  
-36.4633, -64.8647

■ 119.5280,  
-41.6723, -74.1311

■ 112.0940,  
-46.8813, -83.3974

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



178.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



178.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

# Triad

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



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



178.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



178.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

# Complementary

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



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



178.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

# 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.



178.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



179.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# Square

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



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



178.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



178.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



178.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



# Rectangle

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



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



178.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



178.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



178.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

# Sweetspot

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



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



178.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



231.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



178.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



88.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148



89.8110, -44.2768, -78.7642



15.2620, -7.5242, -13.3848



# Inverse Universe

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



178.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



230.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



88.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



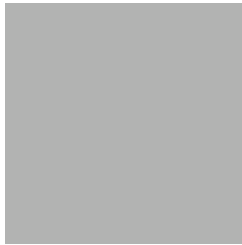
63.1890, 44.2768, 78.7642



10.7380, 7.5242, 13.3848

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148 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 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

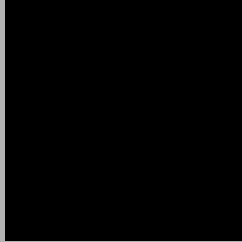
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

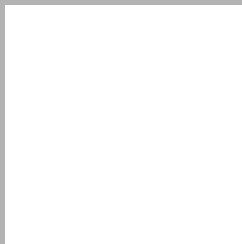
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148.



-0.5148.

# 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

178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

### Protanopia

179.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

### Deuteranopia

180.2620, -0.6222, 12.9252



## Tritanopia

179.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

## Protanomaly

178.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443

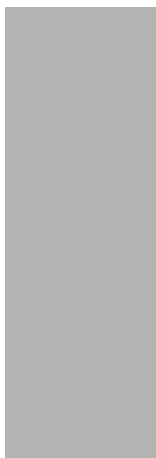
## Deuteranomaly

179.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070

## Tritanomaly

179.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

## Achromatopsia

179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148 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(178, 179, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 179, 178)  
}
```

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(178, 179, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 179, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

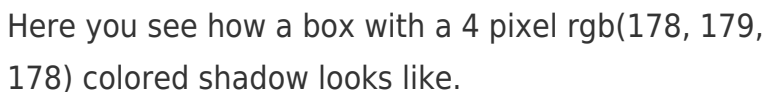
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(178, 179, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 179, 178) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 179, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 179, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 179, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 179,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 178.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 179, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
179, 178) }
```

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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