

Converting Colors

YUV(178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(178.7460, -4.8048,
1.0998)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B4A9
RGB	180, 180, 169
RGB Percent	71%, 71%, 66%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2941, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.29
HSL	60°, 7%, 68%
HSV	60°, 6%, 71%
XYZ	42.3051, 45.2104, 44.0329
YIQ	178.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

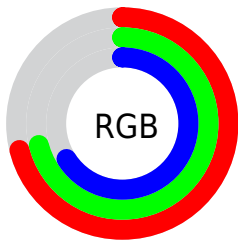
Format	Color
RYB	169, 180, 169
Decimal	11842729
CIELab	73.03, -1.99, 5.60
CIELCh	73, 5.944, 109.590
Yxy	45.2104, 0.3216, 0.3437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290032809 (0xFFB4B4A9)
YUV	178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998
Hunter-Lab	67.2387, -5.3594, 8.2396

Details

The YUV color $178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $170.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998$, and the grayscale version is $179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $234.6320, -5.2416, 1.1997$, and $125.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $176.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $180.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998$.

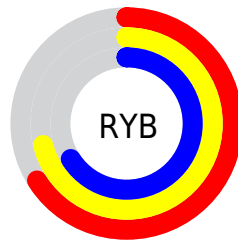
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (71%)

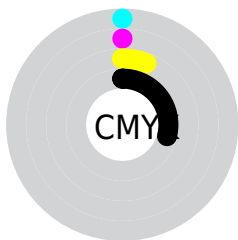
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (66%)

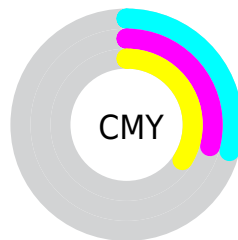


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998 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 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 178.7460, -4.8048,
1.0998

■ 178.7460, -4.8048,
1.0998

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

■ 234.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 125.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

254.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 100.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

■ 76.9740, -3.9312,
0.8998

■ 54.6750, -3.7838,
0.2850

■ 33.0880, -3.4944,
0.7998

■ 10.6320, -5.2416,

1.1997

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.7460, -4.8048,
1.0998

■ 178.7460, -4.8048,
1.0998

■ 176.6940,
-12.6671, 2.8994

■ 180.7980, 3.0576,
-0.6998

■ 174.6420,
-20.5295, 4.6990

■ 182.8500, 10.9200,
-2.4994

■ 172.5900,
-28.3919, 6.4986

■ 184.9020, 18.7823,
-4.2991

■ 170.5380,
-36.2542, 8.2982

■ 186.9540, 26.6447,
-6.0987

■ 168.4860,
-44.1166, 10.0978

■ 188.5500, 32.7599,
-7.4983

■ 166.4340,
-51.9790, 11.8974

■ 164.3820,
-59.8413, 13.6970

■ 162.3300,
-67.7037, 15.4966

■ 160.2780,
-75.5661, 17.2962

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.3660, -5.1104, 5.8180



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



178.4680, -3.1887, -3.9184

Triad

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



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



178.0850, 4.3951, -9.7215



180.4570, 0.2677, 7.4922

Complementary

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



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



170.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998

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.



180.4180, 2.7519, 4.0184



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



178.7480, 5.5472, -5.9180

Square

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



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



177.9170, 2.5059, -10.4512



179.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998



180.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217

Rectangle

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



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



177.6140, -1.2887, -6.6775



179.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998



180.3860, 1.2887, 6.6775

Sweetspot

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



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



234.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



172.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



116.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



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.



178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



233.0620, -7.4256, 1.6996



177.2510, -4.0677, -1.9741



88.2020, -3.0576, 0.6998



135.5580, -66.8301, 15.2966



23.0360, -11.3567, 2.5994

Inverse Universe

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



170.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998



219.9380, 7.4256, -1.6996



172.0480, 3.9203, 2.5889



82.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998



17.4420, 66.8301, -15.2966



2.9640, 11.3567, -2.5994

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998 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 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

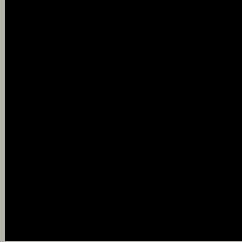
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

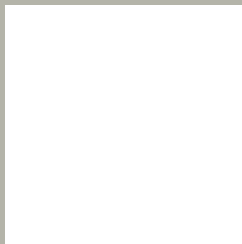
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 178.7460, -4.8048,

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

178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998

Protanopia

178.9530, -5.3998, 5.3032

Deuteranopia

180.7310, -5.2904, 16.8989



Tritanopia

180.3900, 5.2307, 2.2890

Trichromacy



Original Color

178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998

Protanomaly

178.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

Deuteranomaly

180.3990, -5.1267, 11.0511

Tritanomaly

179.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592

Monochromacy



Original Color

178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998

Achromatopsia

179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

178.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998 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(180, 180, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 180, 169)  
}
```

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(180, 180, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 180, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998 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(180, 180, 169) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 180, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 180, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 180, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 180, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 180,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 178.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 180, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
180, 169) }
```

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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