

Converting Colors

YUV(179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(179.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7B2B4
RGB	183, 178, 180
RGB Percent	72%, 70%, 71%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3020, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.02, 0.28
HSL	336°, 3%, 71%
HSV	336°, 3%, 72%
XYZ	43.6871, 45.2034, 49.6026
YIQ	179.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

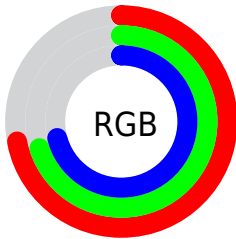
Format	Color
RYB	183, 178, 180
Decimal	12038836
CIELab	73.03, 2.14, -0.40
CIElCh	73, 2.176, 349.463
Yxy	45.2034, 0.3154, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290228916 (0xFFB7B2B4)
YUV	179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739
Hunter-Lab	67.2334, -1.6725, 3.3212

Details

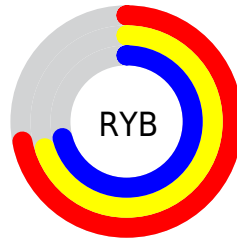
The YUV color $179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $181.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739$, and the grayscale version is $180.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $235.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739$, and $126.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $167.9030, 0.5408, 13.2401$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $191.5430, -0.2677, -7.4922$.

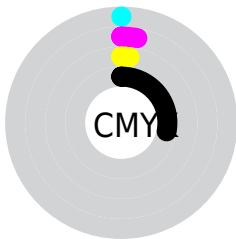
Distribution



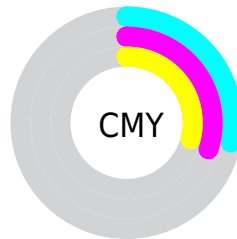
- Red (72%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 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 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 179.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 179.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 235.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 126.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 101.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 78.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 55.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

■ 34.0110, -0.0054,
1.7444

■ 11.1360, 0.4260,

3.3887

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 179.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 179.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 167.9030, 0.5408,
13.2401

■ 191.5430, -0.2677,
-7.4922

■ 155.4960, 1.2345,
24.1210

■ 203.9500, -0.9613,
-18.3731

■ 143.6760, 1.6387,
34.4871

■ 215.7700, -1.3656,
-28.7393

■ 131.8560, 2.0430,
44.8533

■ 227.5900, -1.7699,
-39.1054

■ 119.4490, 2.7366,
55.7342

■ 231.1920, 1.8773,
-42.2644

■ 107.6290, 3.1409,
66.1004

■ 232.4460, 6.6821,
-43.3641

■ 95.8090, 3.5452,
76.4665

■ 233.4720, 10.6133,
-44.2639

■ 83.9890, 3.9494,
86.8326

■ 71.5820, 4.6431,
97.7136

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



179.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887

Triad

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



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



179.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



178.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738

Complementary

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



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



181.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739

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.



178.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



178.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

Square

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



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



179.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442



178.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



179.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

Rectangle

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



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



179.6800, -1.3212, 3.7886



178.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



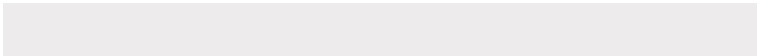
178.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738

Sweetspot

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



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



235.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



179.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



119.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



247.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



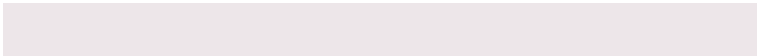
120.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



232.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



179.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



89.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



53.7120, 4.0860, 89.7066



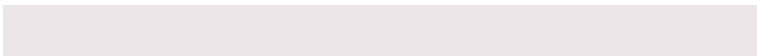
9.6260, 0.6774, 16.1140

Inverse Universe

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



179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



232.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



181.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



89.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



53.7120, 4.0860, 89.7066



9.6260, 0.6774, 16.1140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 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 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

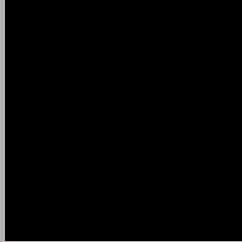
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

YUV 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739.



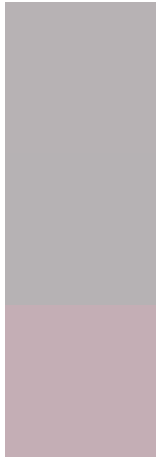
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 179.7230, 0.1366,

2.8739.

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

179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739

Protanopia

179.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

Deuteranopia

181.3760, -0.1854, 12.8252



Tritanopia

180.2870, 4.7885, 4.1333

Trichromacy



Original Color

179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739

Protanomaly

179.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

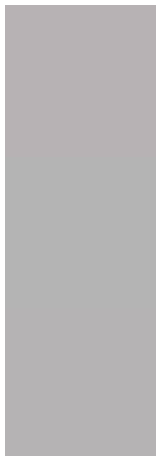
Deuteranomaly

180.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366

Tritanomaly

180.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036

Monochromacy



Original Color

179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739

Achromatopsia

180.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

179.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 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(183, 178, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 178, 180)  
}
```

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(183, 178, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 178, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 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(183, 178, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 178, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 178, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 178, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 178, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 178,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 179.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 178, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
178, 180) }
```

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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