

# Converting Colors

YUV(85.1690, 10.2697,  
-27.3352)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(85.1690, 10.2697,  
-27.3352)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	36616A
RGB	54, 97, 106
RGB Percent	21%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.7882, 0.6196, 0.5843
CMYK	0.49, 0.08, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	190°, 33%, 31%
HSV	190°, 49%, 42%
XYZ	8.3975, 10.3743, 15.1955
YIQ	85.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

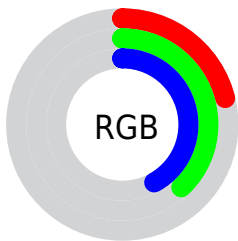
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	54, 78, 106
Decimal	3563882
CIELab	38.51, -12.25, -9.76
CIElCh	39, 15.662, 218.569
Yxy	10.3743, 0.2472, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281753962 (0xFF36616A)
YUV	85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352
Hunter-Lab	32.2091, -9.8276, -5.4253




# Details

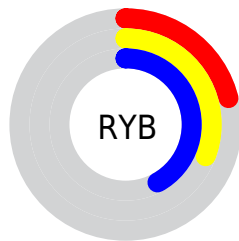
The YUV color **85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **74.8310, -10.2697, 27.3352**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.8700, 10.4171, -27.9500**, and **36.6630, 11.0121, -32.1535** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7060, 12.4699, -33.0682**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6320, 8.0694, -21.6023**.

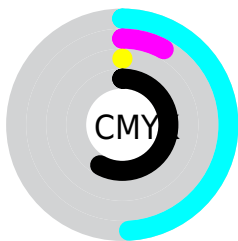
# Distribution







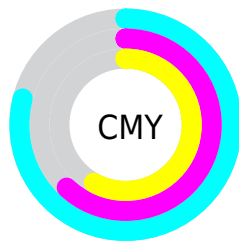
-  Red (21%)
-  Green (38%)
-  Blue (42%)






-  Red (21%)
-  Yellow (31%)
-  Blue (42%)



-  Cyan (49%)
-  Magenta (8%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (79%)
-  Magenta (62%)
-  Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352 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 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.1690, 10.2697,  
-27.3352

85.1690, 10.2697,  
-27.3352

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

60.8700, 10.4171,  
-27.9500

135.8700, 10.4171,  
-27.9500

36.6630, 11.0121,  
-32.1535

162.2830, 10.7065,  
-27.4352

21.8280, 7.4798,  
-19.1432

189.6850, 11.0013,  
-28.6647

2.4110, 6.6994,  
-2.1144

217.6850, 11.0013,  
-28.6647

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

242.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

251.1130, 1.9163,

-7.9921

■ 85.1690, 10.2697,  
-27.3352

■ 85.1690, 10.2697,  
-27.3352

■ 80.7060, 12.4699,  
-33.0682

■ 89.6320, 8.0694,  
-21.6023

■ 76.5420, 14.5228,  
-38.1863

■ 93.7960, 6.0166,  
-16.4841

■ 72.0790, 16.7231,  
-43.9193

■ 98.2590, 3.8163,  
-10.7511

■ 68.5020, 18.4865,  
-49.5523

■ 101.8360, 2.0529,  
-5.1182

■ 64.0390, 20.6868,  
-55.2852

■ 106.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 63.7400, 20.8342,  
-55.9000

■ 110.7620, -2.3477,  
6.3477

■ 114.9260, -4.4005,  
11.4659

■ 119.3890, -6.6008,  
17.1988

■ 123.5530, -8.6536,  
22.3170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.2850, 4.2965, -24.8059



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



87.0110, 13.3056, -21.0576

# Triad

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



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



93.0110, 3.4456, 14.8994



89.6450, -11.6570, 5.5733

# Complementary

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



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



74.8310, -10.2697, 27.3352

# 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.



90.9990, -11.8315, 14.9099



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



92.1490, -2.5385, 20.9173

# Square

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



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



92.1390, 9.2985, 4.2631



91.6560, -8.2114, 20.4727



88.3770, -8.5669, -5.5926



# Rectangle

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



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



89.3540, 13.1365, -13.4655



91.6560, -8.2114, 20.4727



90.4390, -12.5414, 9.2620

# Sweetspot

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



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



129.3730, 4.2531, -10.8511



85.5500, -11.1171, -27.6693



63.9390, 2.4951, -6.9625



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352



105.2640, 16.1388, -43.2045



69.9070, 17.7938, -13.9504



51.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



70.2770, 23.0344, -61.6329



146.5040, 48.5585, -128.4840



# Inverse Universe

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



74.4500, 11.1172, 27.6694



88.2700, 17.6149, 43.6132



90.0930, -17.7938, 13.9504



50.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



46.0410, 25.1228, 62.2310

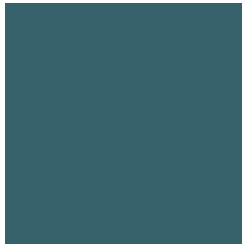


96.2830, 52.1185, 130.4248



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352 looks on a white 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

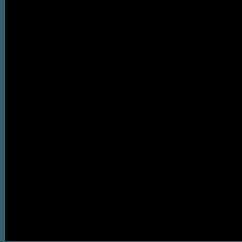
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352.

-27.3352.

# 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

85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352

### Protanopia

90.9550, 4.9522, -1.7145

### Deuteranopia

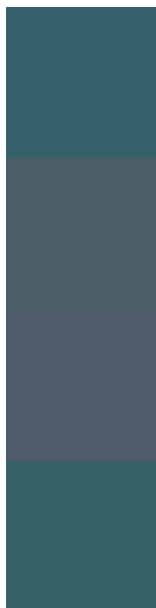
90.8780, 8.4411, -0.7700



## Tritanopia

85.0550, 9.8329, -27.2352

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352

## Protanomaly

89.0570, 6.8739, -11.4510

## Deuteranomaly

88.6380, 9.0525, -10.2065

## Tritanomaly

85.0550, 9.8329, -27.2352

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.9710, 3.9583, -9.6216

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352 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(54, 97, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 97, 106)  
}
```

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(54, 97, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 97, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352 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(54, 97, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 97, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(54, 97, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 97, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 97, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 97,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 97, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 97,  
106) }
```

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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