

Converting Colors

YUV(85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(85.9600, -2.9383,
-37.6759)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B6D50
RGB	43, 109, 80
RGB Percent	17%, 43%, 31%
CMY	0.8314, 0.5725, 0.6863
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.27, 0.57
HSL	154°, 43%, 30%
HSV	154°, 61%, 43%
XYZ	7.9129, 12.0301, 9.4944
YIQ	85.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

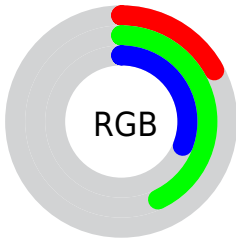
Format	Color
RYB	43, 85, 109
Decimal	2846032
CIELab	41.26, -28.50, 10.04
CIElCh	41, 30.220, 160.591
Yxy	12.0301, 0.2688, 0.4087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281036112 (0xFF2B6D50)
YUV	85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759
Hunter-Lab	34.6844, -19.9748, 8.0492

Details

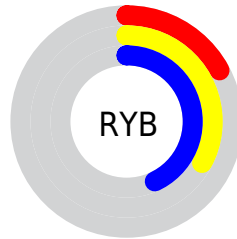
The YUV color **85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **66.0400, 2.9383, 37.6759**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.6180, -4.2487, -37.3760**, and **39.7970, -2.3649, -34.9020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.1010, -3.5008, -43.9386**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8190, -2.3758, -31.4133**.

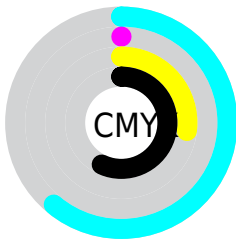
Distribution



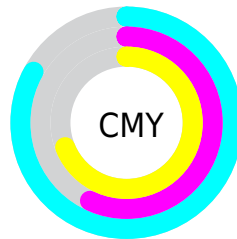
- Red (17%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759 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 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.9600, -2.9383,
-37.6759

85.9600, -2.9383,
-37.6759

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.3940, -1.1802,
-41.5645

137.6180, -4.2487,
-37.3760

39.7970, -2.3649,
-34.9020

164.5040, -4.6855,
-37.2760

24.4890, -5.1711,
-21.4769

191.7920, -4.8275,
-38.4056

5.2830, -2.6045,
-4.6332

220.3790, -5.1168,
-38.9204

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.8130, 0.0922,
-29.6540

248.4220, 3.2430,

-13.5251

■ 85.9600, -2.9383,
-37.6759

■ 85.9600, -2.9383,
-37.6759

■ 82.1010, -3.5008,
-43.9386

■ 89.8190, -2.3758,
-31.4133

■ 78.2420, -4.0633,
-50.2012

■ 93.6780, -1.8133,
-25.1506

■ 74.4970, -4.1890,
-56.5639

■ 97.4230, -1.6875,
-18.7880

■ 70.9370, -4.8989,
-62.2117

■ 101.2820, -1.1250,
-12.5253

■ 105.1410, -0.5625,
-6.2627

■ 108.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 112.5600, 0.7099,
5.6479

■ 116.3050, 0.8356,
12.0105

■ 120.1640, 1.3981,
18.2732

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.3840, -15.9653, -12.6148



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



76.6540, 14.4676, -67.2256

Triad

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



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



95.4100, 24.9409, -19.6536



97.8170, -15.6858, 37.8715

Complementary

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



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



66.0400, 2.9383, 37.6759

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.



98.7000, -4.7821, 40.6051



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



99.6480, 17.4285, 9.9557

Square

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



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



79.8560, 31.6230, -63.0177



99.7340, 7.0331, 30.9283



96.2040, -22.7786, 26.1311

Rectangle

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



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



78.4780, 21.4563, -68.8252



99.7340, 7.0331, 30.9283



98.0390, -12.3442, 39.4308

Sweetspot

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



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



133.9720, -0.9722, -14.8844



90.7120, -23.5220, -15.5334



65.7170, -0.8465, -8.5218



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759



106.6600, -4.7624, -59.3378



87.5050, 10.5970, -39.0309



51.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



76.2030, -5.0301, -66.8300



159.4330, -11.0595, -139.8227

Inverse Universe

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



66.0400, 2.9383, 37.6759



75.2260, 4.3256, 59.4378



64.4950, -10.5970, 39.0309



50.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



40.9110, 5.4669, 66.7301



85.5670, 11.0595, 139.8227

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759 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 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

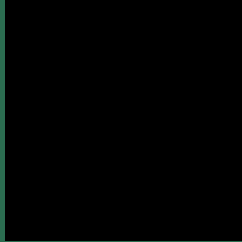
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.9600, -2.9383,

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

85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759

Protanopia

96.1720, -10.9308, 5.9882

Deuteranopia

97.2420, -7.0213, 12.0658



Tritanopia

90.6630, 11.0121, -32.1535

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759

Protanomaly

92.1700, -7.9718, -9.7961

Deuteranomaly

93.1750, -5.5093, -6.2925

Tritanomaly

88.6860, 6.0708, -33.9276

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759

Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759 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(43, 109, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 109, 80)  
}
```

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(43, 109, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 109, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759 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(43, 109, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 109, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 109, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 109, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 109, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 109,  
80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.9600, -2.9383, -37.6759 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 109, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 109,  
80) }
```

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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