

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.0160, -4.4449,  
-21.0620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3E644D
RGB	62, 100, 77
RGB Percent	24%, 39%, 30%
CMY	0.7569, 0.6078, 0.6980
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.23, 0.61
HSL	144°, 23%, 32%
HSV	144°, 38%, 39%
XYZ	7.8833, 10.6743, 8.6660
YIQ	86.0160, -15.2650, -15.2090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

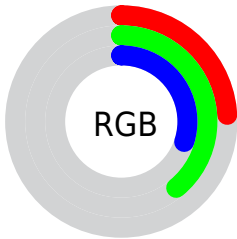
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	62, 89, 100
Decimal	4088909
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.03, -19.13, 8.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 21.076, 155.191
Yxy	10.6743, 0.2896, 0.3921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282278989 (0xFF3E644D)
YUV	86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620
Hunter-Lab	32.6715, -14.1049, 7.1436

# Details

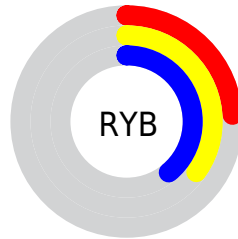
The YUV color **86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **75.9840, 4.4449, 21.0620**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.1900, -5.0237, -22.0916**, and **39.3580, -3.1345, -21.3620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3420, -5.5916, -26.6099**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6900, -3.2982, -15.5141**.

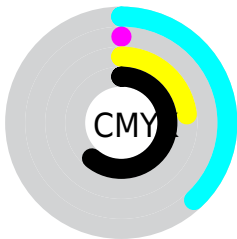
# Distribution



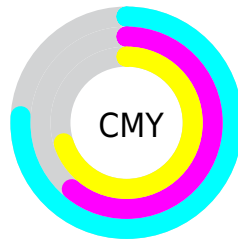
- Red (24%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620 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 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.0160, -4.4449,  
-21.0620

■ 86.0160, -4.4449,  
-21.0620

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 62.4290, -4.1555,  
-20.5472

■ 136.1900, -5.0237,  
-22.0916

■ 39.3580, -3.1345,  
-21.3620

■ 162.7770, -5.3131,  
-22.6064

■ 19.9240, -4.8925,  
-17.4733

■ 189.7770, -5.3131,  
-22.6064

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.9510, -5.8918,  
-23.6360

■ 241.8420, -3.8661,  
-20.0324

■ 252.9070, 1.0318,

-4.3034

■ 86.0160, -4.4449,  
-21.0620

■ 86.0160, -4.4449,  
-21.0620

■ 82.3420, -5.5916,  
-26.6099

■ 89.6900, -3.2982,  
-15.5141

■ 78.6680, -6.7383,  
-32.1578

■ 93.3640, -2.1515,  
-9.9662

■ 74.9940, -7.8850,  
-37.7057

■ 97.0380, -1.0047,  
-4.4183

■ 71.3200, -9.0318,  
-43.2536

■ 100.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 67.6460, -10.1785,  
-48.8015

■ 104.3860, 1.2887,  
6.6775

■ 63.9720, -11.3252,  
-54.3494

■ 108.0600, 2.4354,  
12.2254

■ 63.1460, -11.9040,  
-55.3790

■ 111.7340, 3.5821,  
17.7733

■ 115.4080, 4.7289,  
23.3212

■ 119.0820, 5.8756,  
28.8691

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6390, -12.6400, -5.8224



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



82.5610, 5.6394, -35.5720

# Triad

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



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



90.7820, 17.3625, -15.5948



92.9450, -9.8329, 27.2352

# Complementary

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



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



75.9840, 4.4449, 21.0620

# 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.



94.0080, -1.9759, 27.1800



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



93.4640, 13.0822, 3.9781

# Square

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



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



85.6010, 18.4377, -33.8531



94.4290, 6.1975, 18.9178



92.1200, -15.3422, 20.9428



# Rectangle

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



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



81.5370, 12.0603, -41.6899



94.4290, 6.1975, 18.9178



93.5260, -7.6543, 28.4797

# Sweetspot

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



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



124.7880, -1.8675, -7.7071



91.1830, -14.3872, -5.4225



63.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620



107.9560, -6.8803, -33.2874



88.1820, 3.8543, -22.9616



49.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



72.6350, -13.6241, -63.7009



152.9980, -28.1000, -134.1792



# Inverse Universe

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



75.9840, 4.4449, 21.0620



92.0440, 6.8803, 33.2874



73.8180, -3.8543, 22.9616



47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



42.2510, 13.1873, 63.8009



89.1160, 28.5368, 134.0793



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620 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 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

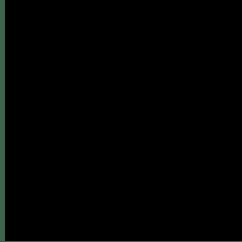
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.0160, -4.4449,

-21.0620.

# 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

86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620

### Protanopia

90.7420, -8.7468, 5.4883

### Deuteranopia

92.1710, -6.0003, 11.2510



## Tritanopia

88.5400, 7.6218, -18.0136

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620

## Protanomaly

88.7300, -7.2619, -4.1482

## Deuteranomaly

89.6210, -5.2362, -0.5446

## Tritanomaly

87.3890, 3.2592, -18.7582

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.9020, -1.4307, -7.8071

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620 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(62, 100, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 100, 77)  
}
```

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(62, 100, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 100, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620 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(62, 100, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 100, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 100, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 100, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 100, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 100,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.0160, -4.4449, -21.0620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 100, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 100,  
77) }
```

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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