

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.1230, 13.2504,  
-50.0969)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.1230, 13.2504,  
-50.0969)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D6E71
RGB	29, 110, 113
RGB Percent	11%, 43%, 44%
CMY	0.8863, 0.5686, 0.5569
CMYK	0.74, 0.03, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	182°, 59%, 28%
HSV	182°, 74%, 44%
XYZ	9.0633, 12.6053, 17.5782
YIQ	86.1230, -49.2390, -16.2390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

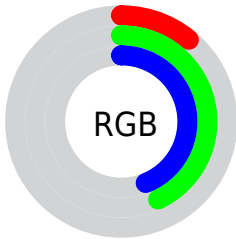
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 70, 113
Decimal	1928817
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.16, -22.27, -8.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 23.881, 201.163
Yxy	12.6053, 0.2309, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280118897 (0xFF1D6E71)
YUV	86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969
Hunter-Lab	35.5040, -16.5655, -4.5019




# Details

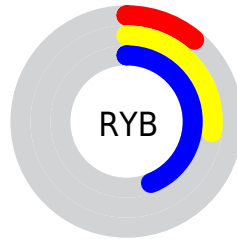
The YUV color **86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **55.8770, -13.2504, 50.0969**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2160, 12.2185, -45.7934**, and **43.8040, 10.4496, -38.4161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.8340, 14.8718, -56.8594**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.4120, 11.6289, -43.3343**.

# Distribution







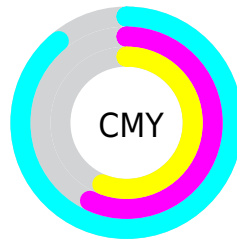
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (43%)
-  Blue (44%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (44%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (3%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (56%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (57%)
-  Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969 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 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.1230, 13.2504,  
-50.0969

86.1230, 13.2504,  
-50.0969

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

60.0410, 14.2768,  
-52.6560

140.2160, 12.2185,  
-45.7934

43.8040, 10.4496,  
-38.4161

167.2160, 12.2185,  
-45.7934

28.3820, 7.2067,  
-24.8910

195.2160, 12.2185,  
-45.7934

11.4270, 5.7055,  
-10.0215

223.8030, 11.9291,  
-46.3082

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

238.2560, 8.2548,  
-34.4275

246.9270, 3.9800,

-16.5990

■ 86.1230, 13.2504,  
-50.0969

■ 86.1230, 13.2504,  
-50.0969

■ 82.8340, 14.8718,  
-56.8594

■ 89.4120, 11.6289,  
-43.3343

■ 78.6590, 16.9301,  
-63.7219

■ 93.5870, 9.5706,  
-36.4718

■ 76.8650, 17.8146,  
-67.4106

■ 96.8760, 7.9491,  
-29.7093

■ 100.7520, 6.0383,  
-23.4615

■ 104.3400, 4.2694,  
-16.0842

■ 107.6290, 2.6479,  
-9.3216

■ 111.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

■ 114.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 118.9690, -2.9427,  
10.5512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.4210, 1.2714, -34.5722



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



88.0830, 20.6651, -48.3078

# Triad

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



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



102.5470, 10.5763, 14.4293



98.5880, -18.5309, 17.0243

# Complementary

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



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



55.8770, -13.2504, 50.0969

# 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.



100.2780, -14.9271, 27.8202



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



102.0450, 1.9498, 28.0245

# Square

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



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



100.5490, 17.4773, -5.7435



100.9610, -7.3758, 32.4832



97.1300, -17.3191, 1.6400



# Rectangle

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



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



92.6870, 21.3533, -35.6825



100.9610, -7.3758, 32.4832



99.1370, -17.8155, 20.9279

# Sweetspot

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



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



137.5460, 5.1538, -19.7728



78.6500, -22.9985, -43.5431



67.7320, 3.0901, -11.1660



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969



105.5970, 20.9047, -78.5766



61.4690, 25.4048, -28.4753



54.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



81.7720, 18.8464, -71.7140



168.4510, 38.7247, -147.7315



# Inverse Universe

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



63.3500, 22.9984, 43.5431



69.9460, 36.0156, 68.4534



80.5310, -25.4048, 28.4753



52.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



49.1040, 32.9797, 62.1758

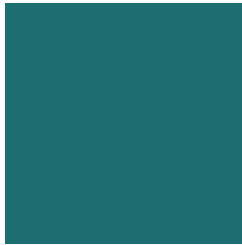


101.0990, 67.9852, 127.9552



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969 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 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969 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 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.1230, 13.2504,

-50.0969.

# 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

86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969

### Protanopia

99.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850

### Deuteranopia

100.3620, 7.7095, 0.5595



## Tritanopia

87.3020, 15.1341, -47.6229

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969

## Protanomaly

94.4260, 7.1850, -17.9136

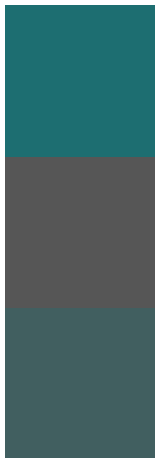
## Deuteranomaly

95.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987

## Tritanomaly

86.7750, 14.4079, -48.0377

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969 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(29, 110, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 110, 113)  
}
```

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(29, 110, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 110, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969 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(29, 110, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 110, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 110, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 110, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 110, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 110,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.1230, 13.2504, -50.0969 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 110, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 110,  
113) }
```

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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