

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.1820, -2.5547,  
26.1504)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	744851
RGB	116, 72, 81
RGB Percent	45%, 28%, 32%
CMY	0.5451, 0.7176, 0.6824
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.30, 0.55
HSL	348°, 23%, 37%
HSV	348°, 38%, 45%
XYZ	11.0050, 8.9418, 8.9305
YIQ	86.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

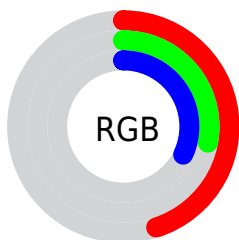
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">116, 72, 81</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7620689</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">35.87, 20.11, 2.54</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">36, 20.272, 7.192</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">8.9418, 0.3811, 0.3096</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285810769</a> (0xFF744851)
YUV	<a href="#">86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">29.9029, 13.3626, 3.2250</a>

# Details

The YUV color **86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **101.8180, 2.5547, -26.1504**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.3780, -3.1444, 28.6095**, and **39.8010, -1.3809, 22.9765** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1120, -3.0132, 33.2278**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2520, -2.0962, 19.0730**.

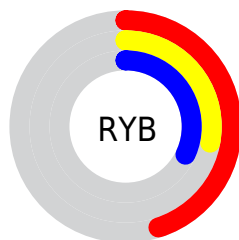
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (28%)

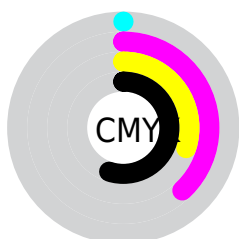
Blue (32%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (32%)

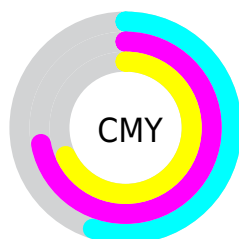


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (68%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504 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 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.1820, -2.5547,  
26.1504


 86.1820, -2.5547,  
26.1504

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 62.5840, -2.2599,  
24.9208


 136.3780, -3.1444,  
28.6095


 39.8010, -1.3809,  
22.9765


 162.9760, -3.4392,  
29.8390


 17.5020, -1.2335,  
22.3617


 190.2750, -3.5866,  
30.4538


 1.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887


 217.9870, -3.4446,  
31.5834


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 238.5010, 0.2460,  
14.4696

 86.1820, -2.5547,  
26.1504


 86.1820, -2.5547,  
26.1504

 78.1120, -3.0132,  
33.2278


 94.2520, -2.0962,  
19.0730


 70.6290, -3.7611,  
39.7904


 101.7350, -1.3484,  
12.5104


 62.4450, -4.6564,  
46.9677


 109.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

 54.9620, -5.4043,  
53.5303


 117.4020, 0.2948,  
-1.2296


 46.8920, -5.8628,  
60.6077

 125.4720, 0.7533,  
-8.3069

 38.8220, -6.3212,  
67.6851

 133.5420, 1.2118,  
-15.3843

 37.4200, -6.6161,  
68.9147

 141.1390, 2.3965,  
-22.0469

 149.2090, 2.8550,

-29.1243

■ 156.6920, 3.6028,  
-35.6869

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.7880, 5.0345, 18.6029



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



85.3470, -9.5381, 26.0057

# Triad

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



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



80.9810, -11.3296, -6.1223



78.0960, 17.7007, -30.7792

# Complementary

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



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



101.8180, 2.5547, -26.1504

# 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.



73.8190, 14.3862, -41.0603



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



78.5430, -3.7187, -20.6472

# Square

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



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



83.3310, -15.4462, 7.6027



75.3870, 6.2182, -34.5424



83.4510, 16.0467, -13.5505



# Rectangle

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



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



84.7010, -13.1636, 22.1872



75.3870, 6.2182, -34.5424



76.8350, 16.8433, -35.8123

# Sweetspot

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



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



139.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365



87.1820, 14.2073, 16.5034



70.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



103.2270, -4.0559, 41.0199



92.2000, -9.9586, 20.8726



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



39.3280, -7.0637, 72.5033



80.5640, -14.5751, 148.5954



# Inverse Universe

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



86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



103.2270, -4.0559, 41.0199



95.8000, 9.9586, -20.8726



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



39.3280, -7.0637, 72.5033

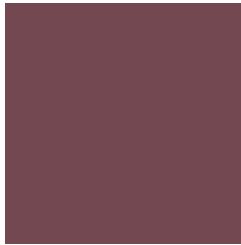


80.5640, -14.5751, 148.5954



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

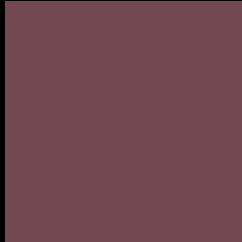
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

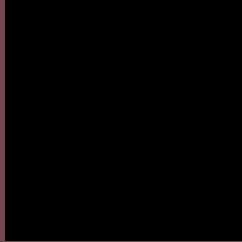
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.1820, -2.5547,



# 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

86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504

### Protanopia

84.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

### Deuteranopia

85.5450, -3.2267, 8.2920



## Tritanopia

86.4270, -4.1545, 25.9355

# Trichromacy



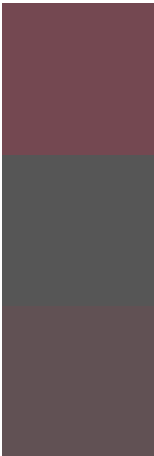
**Original Color**  
86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504

**Protanomaly**  
85.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365

**Deuteranomaly**  
85.7030, -2.8116, 15.1695

**Tritanomaly**  
86.5410, -3.7177, 25.8355

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504

**Achromatopsia**  
86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
86.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504 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(116, 72, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 72, 81)  
}
```

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(116, 72, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 72, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504 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(116, 72, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 72, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 72, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 72, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 72, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 72,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 72, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 72,  
81) }
```

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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