

Converting Colors

YUV(86.2380, -24.7673,
-36.1657)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(86.2380, -24.7673,
-36.1657)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D7524
RGB	45, 117, 36
RGB Percent	18%, 46%, 14%
CMY	0.8235, 0.5412, 0.8588
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.69, 0.54
HSL	113°, 53%, 30%
HSV	113°, 69%, 46%
XYZ	7.7619, 13.4078, 3.8479
YIQ	86.2380, -16.9110, -40.4550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

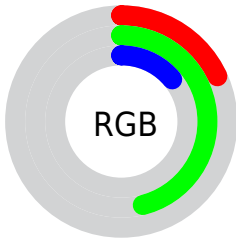
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 117, 108
Decimal	2979108
CIE Lab	43.37, -38.98, 36.73
CIE LCh	43, 53.563, 136.704
Yxy	13.4078, 0.3103, 0.5359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281169188 (0xFF2D7524)
YUV	86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657
Hunter-Lab	36.6167, -26.2413, 19.4011

Details

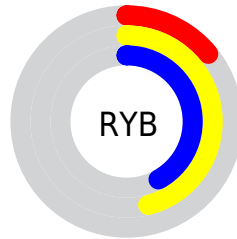
The YUV color **86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **66.7620, 24.7673, 36.1657**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.0810, -26.6619, -35.1510**, and **39.9160, -19.6786, -35.0063** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8800, -28.5348, -41.1138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5960, -20.9998, -31.2177**.

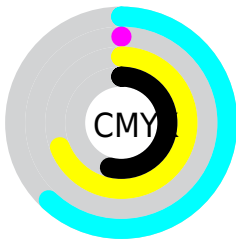
Distribution



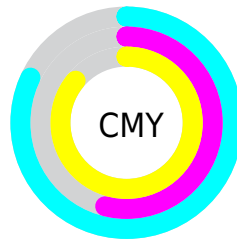
- Red (18%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657 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 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.2380, -24.7673,
-36.1657

■ 86.2380, -24.7673,
-36.1657

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.3190, -24.3143,
-41.4988

■ 139.0810,
-26.6619, -35.1510

■ 39.9160, -19.6786,
-35.0063

■ 165.8530,
-27.5355, -34.9511

■ 26.4150, -13.0226,
-23.1660

■ 194.2120,
-28.6985, -35.2659

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,
-10.2960

■ 222.6850,
-29.4247, -35.6807

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.2490,
-21.3218, -21.2664

■ 246.1120,

-13.3662, -6.2372

254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

86.2380, -24.7673,
-36.1657

86.2380, -24.7673,
-36.1657

81.8800, -28.5348,
-41.1138

90.5960, -20.9998,
-31.2177

77.3370, -31.7181,
-46.7765

95.1390, -17.8165,
-25.5549

72.9790, -35.4856,
-51.7246

99.4970, -14.0490,
-20.6069

72.5660, -35.7750,
-52.2394

104.1540,
-10.4289, -15.0441

108.5120, -6.6614,
-10.0960

■ 112.7560, -3.3307,
-5.0480

■ 117.4130, 0.2894,
0.5148

■ 121.7710, 4.0569,
5.4628

■ 126.3140, 7.2402,
11.1256

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.2960, -45.9949, 5.8794



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



80.8480, 0.0749, -70.9037

Triad

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



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



87.8770, 49.8536, -77.0681



96.6980, -8.2321, 73.9329

Complementary

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



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



66.7620, 24.7673, 36.1657

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.



100.7840, 11.4455, 62.4564



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



96.2890, 45.2135, -35.3335

Square

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



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



89.9510, 37.4922, -78.8870



105.4340, 28.8730, 25.9294



98.4150, -29.2916, 61.9030

Rectangle

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



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



84.9690, 13.3263, -74.5178



105.4340, 28.8730, 25.9294



97.7070, -1.8276, 73.0480

Sweetspot

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



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



140.6810, -9.7027, -14.6292



102.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314



69.6370, -6.2300, -8.4516



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.



86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657



104.7350, -38.8164, -56.7726



87.0810, -9.8999, -44.7980



56.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



75.8000, -37.3694, -54.1986



155.1220, -76.4751, -111.4860

Inverse Universe

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



66.7620, 24.7673, 36.1657



74.2650, 38.8164, 56.7726



65.9190, 9.8999, 44.7980



55.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



46.4990, 37.2220, 54.8134



94.8780, 76.4751, 111.4860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657 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



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 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657.

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

86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657

Protanopia

97.6080, -32.3447, 14.3758

Deuteranopia

99.8140, -28.0093, 23.8421



Tritanopia

96.5710, 10.5645, -28.5648

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657

Protanomaly

93.1820, -29.6697, -3.6676

Deuteranomaly

94.6110, -26.9232, 2.0952

Tritanomaly

92.8190, -2.3758, -31.4133

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657

Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.9200, -8.8346, -13.0848

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657 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(45, 117, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 117, 36)  
}
```

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(45, 117, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 117, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657 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(45, 117, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 117, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 117, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 117, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 117, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 117,  
36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.2380, -24.7673, -36.1657 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 117, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 117,  
36) }
```

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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