

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.2520, -15.9002,  
-33.5470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.2520, -15.9002,  
-33.5470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	307036
RGB	48, 112, 54
RGB Percent	19%, 44%, 21%
CMY	0.8118, 0.5608, 0.7882
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.52, 0.56
HSL	126°, 40%, 31%
HSV	126°, 57%, 44%
XYZ	7.6789, 12.4831, 5.4948
YIQ	86.2520, -19.5260, -31.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

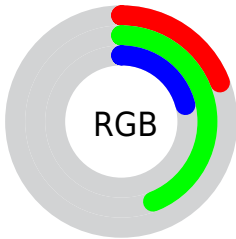
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 107, 112
Decimal	3174454
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.97, -33.74, 26.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 42.621, 142.329
Yxy	12.4831, 0.2993, 0.4865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281364534 (0xFF307036)
YUV	86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470
Hunter-Lab	35.3314, -23.0346, 15.5111




# Details

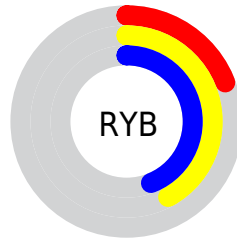
The YUV color **86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **73.7480, 15.9002, 33.5470**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.7960, -17.6474, -33.1471**, and **37.8930, -14.7372, -33.2322** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8230, -18.6467, -39.3098**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6810, -13.1537, -27.7842**.

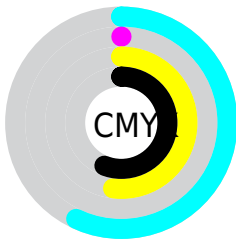
# Distribution







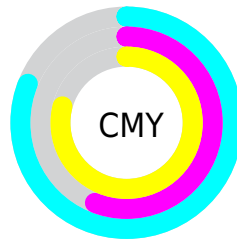
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (44%)
-  Blue (21%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (42%)
-  Blue (44%)



-  Cyan (57%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (52%)
-  Black (56%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (56%)
-  Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470 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 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.2520, -15.9002,  
-33.5470

■ 86.2520, -15.9002,  
-33.5470

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.2840, -14.4370,  
-36.2061

■ 137.7960,  
-17.6474, -33.1471

■ 37.8930, -14.7372,  
-33.2322

■ 165.1550,  
-18.8104, -33.4619

■ 24.0670, -11.8650,  
-21.1068

■ 192.7420,  
-19.0998, -33.9767

■ 7.6310, -3.7621,  
-6.6924

■ 220.9160,  
-19.6786, -35.0063

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 236.1870,  
-13.8962, -22.9660

■ 247.8650, -5.3564,

-8.6516

■ 86.2520, -15.9002,  
-33.5470

■ 86.2520, -15.9002,  
-33.5470

■ 81.8230, -18.6467,  
-39.3098

■ 90.6810, -13.1537,  
-27.7842

■ 77.3940, -21.3932,  
-45.0725

■ 95.1100, -10.4072,  
-22.0215

■ 72.6660, -23.9923,  
-51.4501

■ 99.8380, -7.8081,  
-15.6439

■ 68.1230, -27.1756,  
-57.1129

■ 104.3810, -4.6248,  
-9.9811

■ 66.9980, -27.6070,  
-58.7572

■ 108.8100, -1.8783,  
-4.2184

■ 113.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

■ 117.6680, 3.6147,  
7.3072

■ 122.3960, 6.2138,  
13.6847

■ 126.8250, 8.9603,  
19.4475

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.3350, -31.7172, -0.2938



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



77.6510, 5.5951, -68.0999

# Triad

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



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



81.4880, 43.1434, -71.4650



97.6760, -11.6723, 57.2891

# Complementary

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



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



73.7480, 15.9002, 33.5470

# 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.



99.6980, 5.0789, 51.1309



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



98.4030, 32.3393, -12.6314

# Square

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



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



83.8870, 34.5657, -73.5689



102.3280, 19.5583, 26.8993



96.8260, -26.0432, 46.6336



# Rectangle

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



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



80.9740, 15.7888, -71.0142



102.3280, 19.5583, 26.8993



97.8700, -5.8519, 57.1190

# Sweetspot

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



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



135.3160, -6.0718, -12.5551



103.2090, -27.2180, 3.3247



68.0330, -3.4673, -7.9219



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.



86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470



104.7260, -25.0079, -52.3797



89.7860, -2.3595, -36.6463



53.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888



71.6940, -29.9221, -62.8756



147.6110, -61.4332, -129.4548



# Inverse Universe

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



73.7480, 15.9002, 33.5470



85.2740, 25.0079, 52.3797



70.2140, 2.3595, 36.6463



52.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



48.3060, 29.9221, 62.8756



99.3890, 61.4332, 129.4548



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

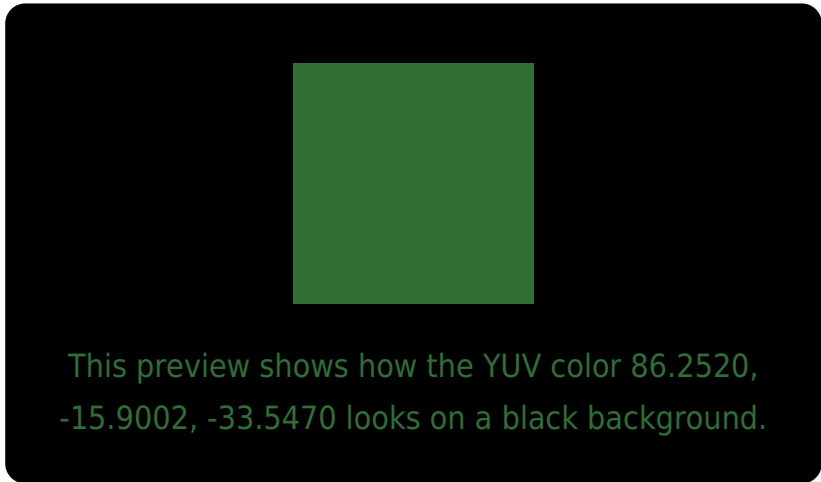
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470.

-33.5470.

# 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

86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470

### Protanopia

96.4040, -22.8772, 11.0467

### Deuteranopia

97.7840, -19.1205, 19.4834



## Tritanopia

93.4680, 10.1223, -26.7204

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470

## Protanomaly

92.8750, -20.6444, -5.1524

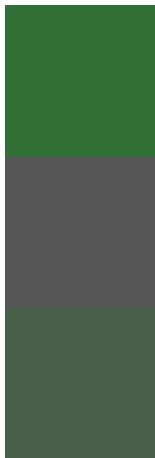
## Deuteranomaly

93.8910, -18.1873, 0.0956

## Tritanomaly

91.2260, 0.3816, -29.1392

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.7290, -5.7824, -12.0403

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470 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(48, 112, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 112, 54)  
}
```

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(48, 112, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 112, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470 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(48, 112, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 112, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 112, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 112, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 112, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 112,  
54) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.2520, -15.9002, -33.5470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 112, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 112,  
54) }
```

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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