

Converting Colors

YUV(86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(86.3200, -2.1298,
-16.9436)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	436152
RGB	67, 97, 82
RGB Percent	26%, 38%, 32%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6196, 0.6784
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.15, 0.62
HSL	150°, 18%, 32%
HSV	150°, 31%, 38%
XYZ	8.1124, 10.3519, 9.5532
YIQ	86.3200, -13.0650, -11.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

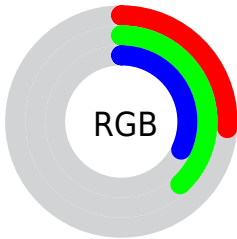
Format	Color
RYB	67, 87, 97
Decimal	4415826
CIELab	38.47, -14.63, 5.04
CIELCh	38, 15.469, 160.996
Yxy	10.3519, 0.2895, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282605906 (0xFF436152)
YUV	86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436
Hunter-Lab	32.1743, -11.2982, 4.9177

Details

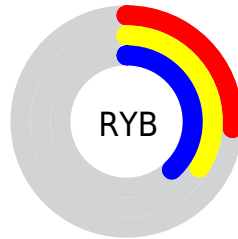
The YUV color $86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $77.6800, 2.1298, 16.9436$, and the grayscale version is $86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $136.4940, -2.7085, -17.9732$, and $40.1460, -1.5510, -15.9140$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $82.7600, -2.8397, -22.5915$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $89.8800, -1.4198, -11.2958$.

Distribution



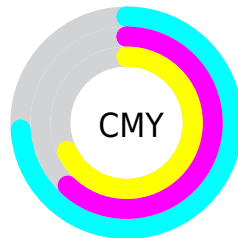
- Red (26%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436 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 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.3200, -2.1298,
-16.9436

86.3200, -2.1298,
-16.9436

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

62.7330, -1.8404,
-16.4288

136.4940, -2.7085,
-17.9732

40.1460, -1.5510,
-15.9140

162.4940, -2.7085,
-17.9732

19.5480, -1.2562,
-17.1436

189.7820, -2.8505,
-19.1028

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

217.7820, -2.8505,
-19.1028

244.0210, -1.9824,
-17.5584

254.4020, 0.2948,

-1.2296

■ 86.3200, -2.1298,
-16.9436

■ 86.3200, -2.1298,
-16.9436

■ 82.7600, -2.8397,
-22.5915

■ 89.8800, -1.4198,
-11.2958

■ 79.4990, -3.6970,
-27.6246

■ 93.1410, -0.5625,
-6.2627

■ 75.9390, -4.4069,
-33.2725

■ 96.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 72.4930, -4.6800,
-39.0204

■ 100.1470, 0.4205,
5.1331

■ 68.9330, -5.3900,
-44.6682

■ 103.4080, 1.2779,
10.1662

■ 65.6720, -6.2473,
-49.7013

■ 106.9680, 1.9878,
15.8141

■ 62.5250, -6.6678,
-54.8344

■ 110.5280, 2.6977,
21.4619

■ 114.0880, 3.4076,
27.1098

■ 117.3490, 4.2649,
32.1429

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.0780, -8.4195, -6.2074



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



85.1000, 4.8807, -25.5207

Triad

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



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



90.4580, 12.0992, -7.4177



91.3570, -8.0640, 19.8579

Complementary

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



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



77.6800, 2.1298, 16.9436

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.



92.6220, -3.2646, 20.5025



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



92.3240, 8.7143, 4.9779

Square

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



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



87.6090, 13.0108, -19.8281



92.3100, 3.2982, 15.5141



90.7000, -11.6841, 14.2951

Rectangle

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



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



84.8270, 8.9593, -27.0353



92.3100, 3.2982, 15.5141



91.7100, -6.7590, 21.3023

Sweetspot

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



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



121.0270, -0.9993, -6.1627



89.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



61.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436



108.6240, -3.2656, -25.9802



88.0300, 4.4222, -18.4433



46.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



72.1280, -7.9511, -63.2563



154.5600, -17.0381, -135.5491

Inverse Universe

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



77.6800, 2.1298, 16.9436



95.3760, 3.2656, 25.9802



75.9700, -4.4222, 18.4433



45.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



39.8720, 7.9511, 63.2563



85.4400, 17.0381, 135.5491

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436 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 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

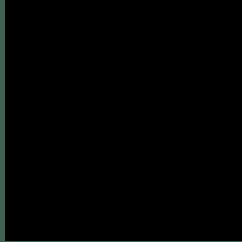
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.3200, -2.1298,

-16.9436.

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

86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436

Protanopia

90.1270, -5.9786, 4.2736

Deuteranopia

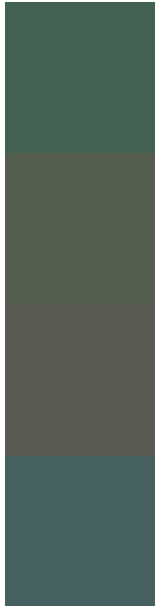
90.8440, -3.3741, 8.9068



Tritanopia

88.0350, 6.8847, -14.9397

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436

Protanomaly

89.0120, -4.9359, -3.5185

Deuteranomaly

89.4900, -3.1996, -0.4297

Tritanomaly

87.5250, 3.6852, -15.3694

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436

Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436 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(67, 97, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 97, 82)  
}
```

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(67, 97, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 97, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

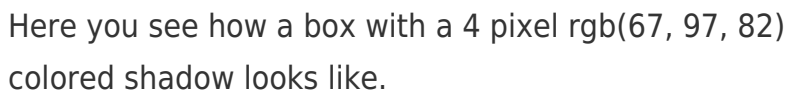
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(67, 97, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 97, 82) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 97, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 97, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 97, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 97, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.3200, -2.1298, -16.9436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 97, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 97,  
82) }
```

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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