

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.6420, 3.1345,  
21.3620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F495D
RGB	111, 73, 93
RGB Percent	44%, 29%, 36%
CMY	0.5647, 0.7137, 0.6353
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.16, 0.56
HSL	328°, 21%, 36%
HSV	328°, 34%, 44%
XYZ	10.9139, 8.9349, 11.5053
YIQ	86.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

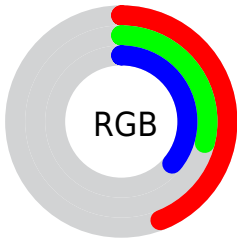
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	111, 73, 93
Decimal	7293277
CIE Lab	35.86, 19.50, -5.14
CIE LCh	36, 20.162, 345.226
Yxy	8.9349, 0.3481, 0.2850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285483357 (0xFF6F495D)
YUV	86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620
Hunter-Lab	29.8913, 12.8638, -1.8971

# Details

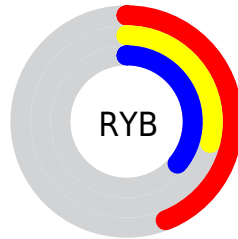
The YUV color **86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **97.3580, -3.1345, -21.3620**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063**, and **40.3320, 3.2873, 19.0028** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6150, 4.1338, 27.5246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6690, 2.1352, 15.1993**.

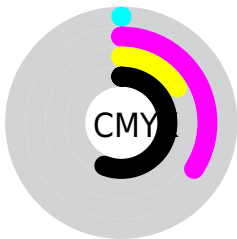
# Distribution



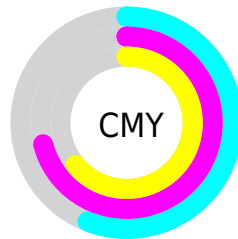
- Red (44%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620 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 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.6420, 3.1345,  
21.3620

86.6420, 3.1345,  
21.3620

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.9300, 2.9925,  
20.2324

136.6530, 3.1291,  
23.1063

40.3320, 3.2873,  
19.0028

163.3650, 3.2711,  
24.2359

18.4460, 3.7241,  
18.9029

190.6640, 3.1236,  
24.8507

1.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

218.0770, 3.4130,  
25.3655

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.7980, 6.5086,  
12.4552

86.6420, 3.1345,  
21.3620

86.6420, 3.1345,  
21.3620

79.6150, 4.1338,  
27.5246

93.6690, 2.1352,  
15.1993

72.4740, 4.6963,  
33.7873

100.8100, 1.5727,  
8.9366

65.4470, 5.6956,  
39.9500

107.8370, 0.5734,  
2.7740

58.4200, 6.6949,  
46.1127

114.8640, -0.4260,  
-3.3887

50.8060, 7.9836,  
52.7901

122.4780, -1.7147,  
-10.0662

43.6650, 8.5462,  
59.0528

129.6190, -2.2772,  
-16.3289

39.8010, 8.9721,  
62.4415

136.6460, -3.2765,  
-22.4915

143.6730, -4.2758,

-28.6542

■ 150.7000, -5.2751,  
-34.8169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.4000, 10.1558, 9.2962



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



85.7260, -4.3019, 26.5503

# Triad

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



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



82.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



75.1720, 15.6912, -39.6158

# Complementary

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



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



97.3580, -3.1345, -21.3620

# 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.



74.6470, 8.5550, -37.4014



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



80.4150, -9.5716, -10.0110

# Square

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



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



84.0870, -15.3259, 15.7097



78.2050, -1.0871, -24.7358



79.7160, 17.3950, -26.0609



# Rectangle

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



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



85.4610, -9.1013, 25.9057



78.2050, -1.0871, -24.7358



74.0040, 13.8020, -40.3455

# Sweetspot

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



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



135.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070



82.7140, 13.9450, 7.2668



68.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



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.



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



107.1750, 4.8437, 33.1725



84.4760, -5.1647, 23.2615



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



43.0620, 9.8294, 67.4746



88.6730, 20.3742, 138.8528



# Inverse Universe

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



86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620



107.1750, 4.8437, 33.1725



99.5240, 5.1647, -23.2615



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



43.0620, 9.8294, 67.4746



88.6730, 20.3742, 138.8528



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

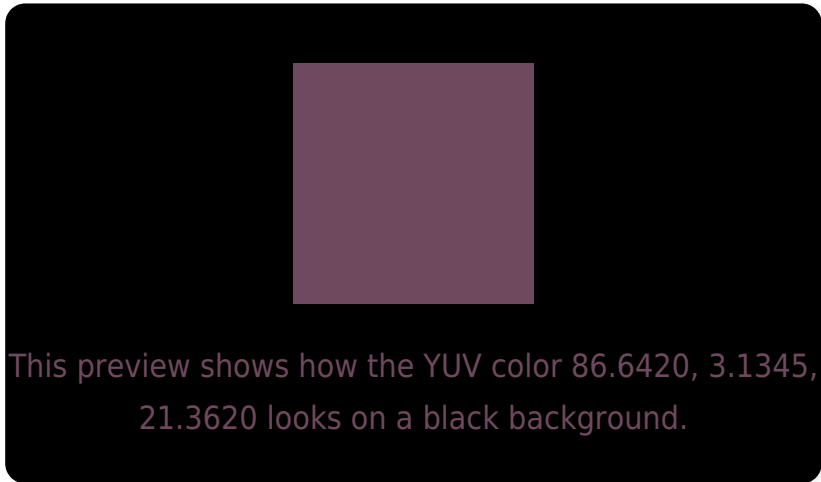
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

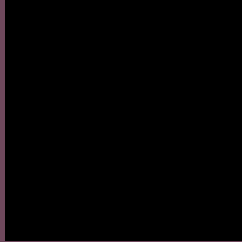
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.6420, 3.1345,



# 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

86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620

### Protanopia

84.9270, 7.4310, -3.4440

### Deuteranopia

85.4180, 2.7519, 4.0184



## Tritanopia

86.1490, -2.5385, 20.9173

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620

## Protanomaly

85.5260, 5.6567, 5.6777

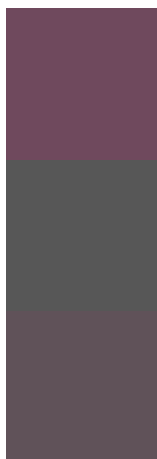
## Deuteranomaly

86.1630, 2.8776, 10.3810

## Tritanomaly

86.0180, -0.5019, 21.0322

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620 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(111, 73, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 73, 93)  
}
```

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(111, 73, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 73, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620 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(111, 73, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 73, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 73, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 73, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 73, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 73,  
93) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.6420, 3.1345, 21.3620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 73, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 73,  
93) }
```

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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