

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.6920, 0.6448,  
26.5801)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	754758
RGB	117, 71, 88
RGB Percent	46%, 28%, 35%
CMY	0.5412, 0.7216, 0.6549
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.25, 0.54
HSL	338°, 24%, 37%
HSV	338°, 39%, 46%
XYZ	11.3508, 8.9930, 10.3701
YIQ	86.6920, 21.9590, 15.0390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

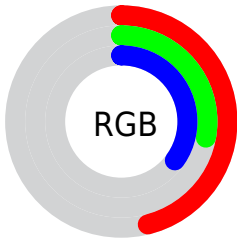
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 71, 88
Decimal	7685976
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.97, 22.21, -1.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 22.281, 355.546
Yxy	8.9930, 0.3696, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285876056 (0xFF754758)
YUV	86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801
Hunter-Lab	29.9883, 15.0842, 0.4890

# Details

The YUV color **86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **101.3080, -0.6448, -26.5801**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0020, 0.4920, 28.9392**, and **40.1970, 1.3819, 23.5062** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8500, 1.0600, 33.4576**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.5340, 0.2297, 19.7027**.

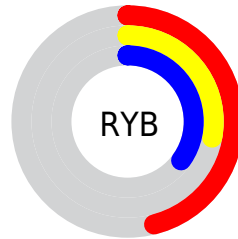
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (28%)

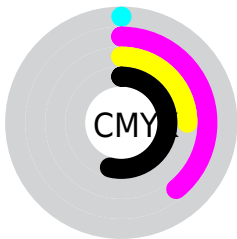
Blue (35%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (35%)

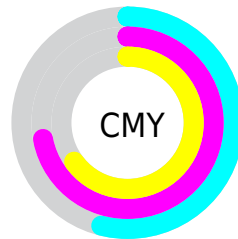


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801 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 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.6920, 0.6448,  
26.5801

 86.6920, 0.6448,  
26.5801

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 63.0940, 0.9397,  
25.3506


 137.0020, 0.4920,  
28.9392


 40.1970, 1.3819,  
23.5062

 163.6000, 0.1972,  
30.1688

 17.4250, 2.2555,  
23.3063

 190.8990, 0.0498,  
30.7836

 3.5880, -1.7689,  
7.3773

 218.6110, 0.1918,  
31.9132

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 238.8260, 4.0298,  
14.1846

86.6920, 0.6448,  
26.5801

86.6920, 0.6448,  
26.5801

78.8500, 1.0600,  
33.4576

94.5340, 0.2297,  
19.7027

71.4810, 0.7489,  
39.9202

101.9030, 0.5408,  
13.2401

63.6390, 1.1640,  
46.7976

109.7450, 0.1257,  
6.3626

55.6830, 1.1423,  
53.7750

117.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

47.8410, 1.5574,  
60.6524

125.5430, -0.2677,  
-7.4922

40.5860, 1.6831,  
67.0151

132.7980, -0.3934,  
-13.8548

39.8850, 1.5357,  
67.6299

140.7540, -0.3717,  
-20.8323

148.5960, -0.7868,

-27.7097

■ 155.8510, -0.9125,  
-34.0723

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3900, 8.6817, 15.4440



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



85.8250, -7.8017, 29.0945

# Triad

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



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



81.8030, -14.6929, -0.7042



74.1760, 19.6332, -44.0044

# Complementary

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



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



101.3080, -0.6448, -26.5801

# 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.



70.6500, 13.9766, -49.6820



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



79.2400, -7.5133, -16.8735

# Square

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



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



83.9080, -17.2096, 13.2357



75.4750, 2.7238, -33.7426



80.8950, 19.2788, -23.5869



# Rectangle

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



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



85.5490, -12.5957, 26.7055



75.4750, 2.7238, -33.7426



71.9150, 18.7759, -49.0375

# Sweetspot

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



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



141.0660, -0.0325, 10.4661



84.6160, 15.9653, 12.6148



69.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626



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.



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



105.6060, 1.1802, 41.5645



87.6890, -8.2277, 25.7057



55.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



41.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038



85.2380, 3.3337, 144.4963



# Inverse Universe

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



86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801



105.6060, 1.1802, 41.5645



100.3110, 8.2277, -25.7057



55.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



41.6080, 1.6723, 70.5038

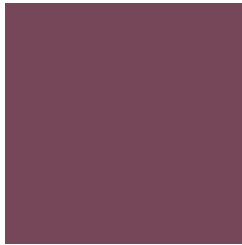


85.2380, 3.3337, 144.4963



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

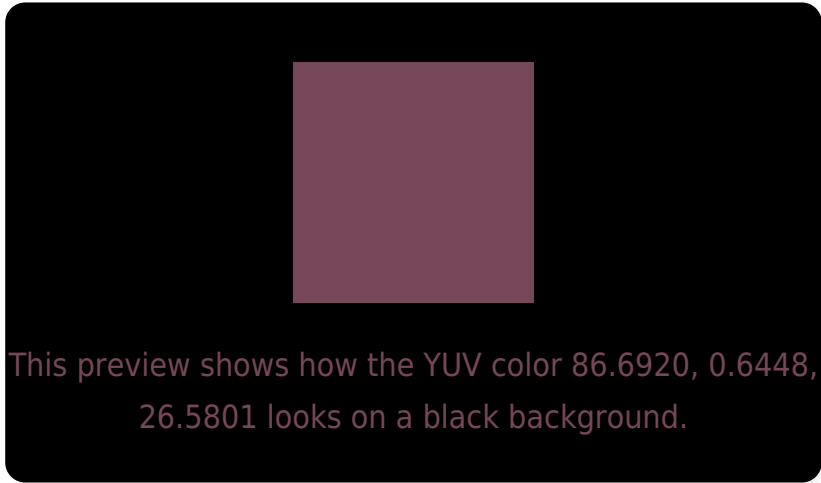
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

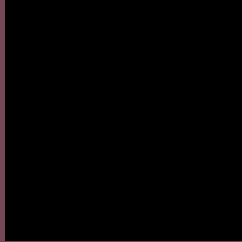
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.6920, 0.6448,



# 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

86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801

### Protanopia

85.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145

### Deuteranopia

85.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626



## Tritanopia

86.4270, -4.1545, 25.9355

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801

## Protanomaly

85.3800, 3.7567, 8.4367

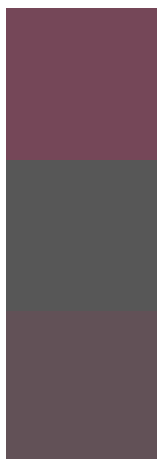
## Deuteranomaly

86.2020, 0.3934, 13.8548

## Tritanomaly

86.2960, -2.1179, 26.0504

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801 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(117, 71, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 71, 88)  
}
```

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(117, 71, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 71, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801 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(117, 71, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 71, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 71, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 71, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 71, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 71,  
88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.6920, 0.6448, 26.5801 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 71, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 71,  
88) }
```

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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