

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.7190, -24.0185,  
3.7544)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5E26
RGB	91, 94, 38
RGB Percent	36%, 37%, 15%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6314, 0.8510
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.60, 0.63
HSL	63°, 42%, 26%
HSV	63°, 60%, 37%
XYZ	8.6669, 10.3695, 3.3784
YIQ	86.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

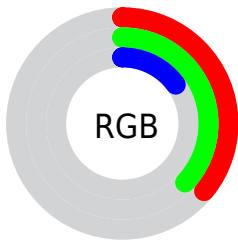
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	38, 94, 41
Decimal	5987878
CIELab	38.50, -9.85, 31.11
CIELCh	38, 32.638, 107.572
Yxy	10.3695, 0.3867, 0.4626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177958 (0xFF5B5E26)
YUV	86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544
Hunter-Lab	32.2017, -8.3105, 16.3208

# Details

The YUV color **86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **45.2810, 24.0185, -3.7544**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.9750, -25.6237, 5.2839**, and **41.3320, -20.3767, 2.3398** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.3940, -27.8022, 4.0395**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0440, -20.2347, 3.4694**.

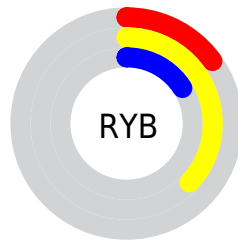
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (37%)

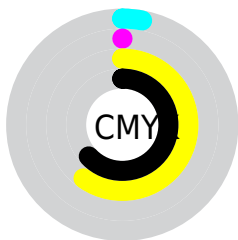
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (16%)

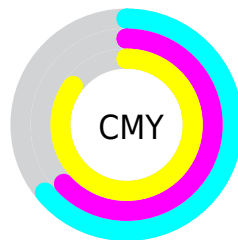


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544 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 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.7190, -24.0185,  
3.7544

86.7190, -24.0185,  
3.7544

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.5340, -23.4343,  
3.0397

136.9750,  
-25.6237, 5.2839

41.3320, -20.3767,  
2.3398

163.7470,  
-26.4973, 5.4839

22.1170, -10.9037,  
-2.7336

190.6330,  
-26.9341, 5.5839

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

218.7040,  
-27.9551, 6.3986

247.5900,  
-28.3919, 6.4986

250.7820,

-16.1615, 3.6992

253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

86.7190, -24.0185,  
3.7544

86.7190, -24.0185,  
3.7544

85.3940, -27.8022,  
4.0395

88.0440, -20.2347,  
3.4694

84.2540, -32.1702,  
5.0392

89.1840, -15.8667,  
2.4696

82.9290, -35.9540,  
5.3243

90.5090, -12.0829,  
2.1846

81.7890, -40.3220,  
6.3240

91.6490, -7.7150,  
1.1848

92.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

■ 94.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.4390, 4.2206,  
-0.3850

■ 96.4650, 8.1518,  
-1.2848

■ 97.9040, 12.3723,  
-1.6698

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.9110, -25.0991, 23.7571



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



83.0950, -14.3438, -19.3773

# Triad

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



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



74.5800, 26.8291, -65.4067



92.8980, 4.9803, 36.0465

# Complementary

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



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



45.2810, 24.0185, -3.7544

# 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.



93.7520, 16.3913, 16.0035



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



73.1270, 33.9544, -64.1324

# Square

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



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



73.1320, 16.2039, -64.1368



89.8560, 25.2140, -13.9057



91.0270, -7.4083, 42.9493



# Rectangle

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



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



78.3080, -4.0958, -39.7351



89.8560, 25.2140, -13.9057



93.4890, 8.6329, 31.1431

# Sweetspot

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



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



119.1930, -9.4621, 1.5847



56.5050, -9.1230, 32.8831



59.2190, -5.5310, 0.6849



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544



110.8860, -37.4118, 6.2390



78.3470, -19.8911, -13.4593



45.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



95.6660, -47.1633, 7.3089



206.0950, -101.6048, 15.7027



# Inverse Universe

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



45.2810, 24.0185, -3.7544



46.4130, 37.2644, -5.6242



53.6530, 19.8911, 13.4593



41.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



14.3340, 47.1633, -7.3089



30.9050, 101.6048, -15.7027



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544 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 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

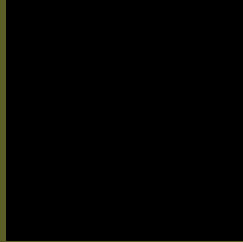
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.7190, -24.0185,

3.7544.

# 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

86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544

### Protanopia

87.8340, -25.0612, 11.5466

### Deuteranopia

88.5300, -23.9253, 20.5832



## Tritanopia

91.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544

## Protanomaly

87.2250, -24.7609, 8.5727

## Deuteranomaly

87.7850, -24.0510, 14.2206

## Tritanomaly

89.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.0080, -8.8779, 0.8700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544 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(91, 94, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 94, 38)  
}
```

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(91, 94, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 94, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544 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(91, 94, 38) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 94, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 94, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 94, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 94, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 94, 38)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.7190, -24.0185, 3.7544 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 94, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 94,  
38) }
```

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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