

Converting Colors

YUV(86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(86.7210, 9.5045,
-62.0223)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10776A
RGB	16, 119, 106
RGB Percent	6%, 47%, 42%
CMY	0.9373, 0.5333, 0.5843
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.11, 0.53
HSL	172°, 76%, 26%
HSV	172°, 87%, 47%
XYZ	9.4120, 14.3444, 15.9084
YIQ	86.7210, -57.2150, -25.8790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

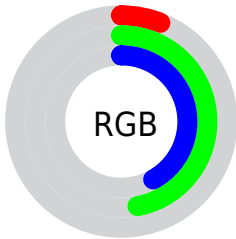
Format	Color
RYB	16, 71, 119
Decimal	1079146
CIELab	44.72, -30.41, -0.64
CIELCh	45, 30.421, 181.212
Yxy	14.3444, 0.2373, 0.3616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279269226 (0xFF10776A)
YUV	86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223
Hunter-Lab	37.8740, -21.9207, 1.6080

Details

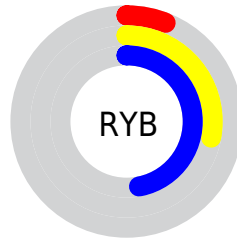
The YUV color **86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **48.2790, -9.5045, 62.0223**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.3800, 6.7147, -53.8303**, and **47.8160, 5.5137, -41.9346** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.9050, 10.3998, -69.1997**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5370, 8.6093, -54.8449**.

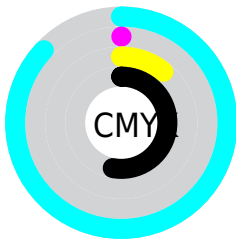
Distribution



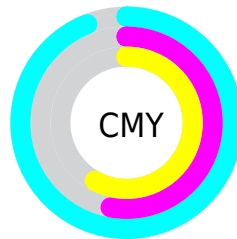
- Red (6%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223 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 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.7210, 9.5045,
-62.0223

86.7210, 9.5045,
-62.0223

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

64.5260, 8.6147,
-56.5893

143.3800, 6.7147,
-53.8303

47.8160, 5.5137,
-41.9346

170.6790, 6.5673,
-53.2155

31.8070, 2.5601,
-27.8947

199.2660, 6.2779,
-53.7303

17.2000, -0.0986,
-15.0844

226.9780, 6.4198,
-52.6007

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.0600, 8.8444,
-36.8866

245.7310, 4.5696,

-19.0581

254.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 86.7210, 9.5045,
-62.0223

■ 86.7210, 9.5045,
-62.0223

■ 82.9050, 10.3998,
-69.1997

■ 90.5370, 8.6093,
-54.8449

■ 81.7090, 10.9895,
-71.6588

■ 94.2390, 7.2772,
-47.5676

■ 98.0550, 6.3819,
-40.3902

■ 101.7570, 5.0498,
-33.1129

■ 105.2740, 4.3019,
-26.5503

■ 108.9760, 2.9698,
-19.2730

■ 112.7920, 2.0745,
-12.0956

■ 116.4940, 0.7425,
-4.8182

■ 120.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.7500, -7.7648, -29.5987



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



84.2000, 23.0724, -73.8434

Triad

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



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



107.9890, 20.2184, 1.7636



105.5790, -21.4844, 31.0642

Complementary

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



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



48.2790, -9.5045, 62.0223

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.



106.6370, -12.6390, 40.6604



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



109.0260, 10.8332, 25.4102

Square

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



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



101.5120, 26.8626, -29.3900



107.7260, -0.8509, 39.7053



103.9700, -24.6352, 14.9353

Rectangle

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



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



84.6220, 29.7664, -74.2135



107.7260, -0.8509, 39.7053



105.8830, -19.1693, 35.1826

Sweetspot

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



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



143.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060



80.6470, -31.8710, -44.4174



71.4820, 2.2274, -14.4547



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223



107.0760, 14.2595, -93.9057



65.8970, 26.1798, -43.7597



57.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



83.8120, 11.4317, -73.5031



171.6020, 22.8742, -150.4950

Inverse Universe

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



48.2790, -9.5045, 62.0223



48.9240, -14.2595, 93.9057



69.1030, -26.1798, 43.7597



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



38.1880, -11.4317, 73.5031



78.3980, -22.8742, 150.4950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223 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 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

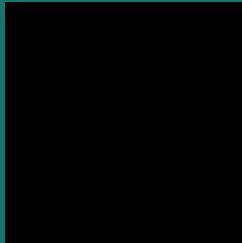
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223.

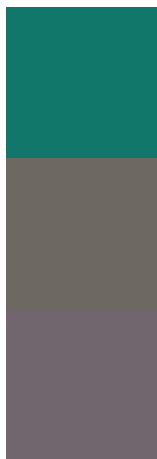


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223.

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

86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223

Protanopia

105.3980, -3.6472, 3.1590

Deuteranopia

106.5000, 1.7255, 6.5775



Tritanopia

92.6220, 16.4554, -51.4115

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223

Protanomaly

98.5090, 1.2281, -20.6174

Deuteranomaly

99.1440, 4.8590, -18.5433

Tritanomaly

90.3180, 14.1402, -55.5299

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223

Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0680, 3.4175, -22.8616

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223 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(16, 119, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 119, 106)  
}
```

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(16, 119, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 119, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223 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(16, 119, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 119, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 119, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 119, 106); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 119, 106); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 119, 106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.7210, 9.5045, -62.0223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 119, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 119,  
106) }
```

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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