

Converting Colors

YUV(86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(86.7640, 8.0043,
-0.6700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565467
RGB	86, 84, 103
RGB Percent	34%, 33%, 40%
CMY	0.6627, 0.6706, 0.5961
CMYK	0.17, 0.18, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	246°, 10%, 37%
HSV	246°, 18%, 40%
XYZ	9.4563, 9.2984, 14.1283
YIQ	86.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

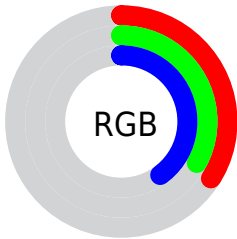
Format	Color
R_YB	86, 84, 103
Decimal	5657703
CIE Lab	36.55, 5.17, -10.65
CIE LCh	37, 11.832, 295.883
Yxy	9.2984, 0.2876, 0.2828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283847783 (0xFF565467)
YUV	86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700
Hunter-Lab	30.4932, 1.9916, -6.1254




Details

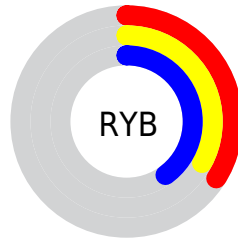
The YUV color $86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $100.2360, -8.0043, 0.6700$, and the grayscale version is $87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is $136.2910, 8.7305, -0.2552$, and $41.2370, 7.2782, -1.0848$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $78.2030, 12.2249, -1.0550$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $95.3250, 3.7838, -0.2850$.

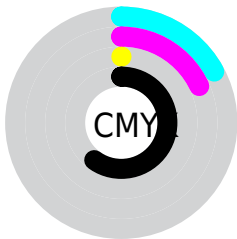
Distribution







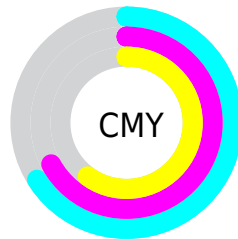
-  Red (34%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (40%)






-  Red (34%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Blue (40%)



-  Cyan (17%)
-  Magenta (18%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (60%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700 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 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.7640, 8.0043,
-0.6700

■ 86.7640, 8.0043,
-0.6700

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.6500, 7.5676,
-0.5700

■ 136.2910, 8.7305,
-0.2552

■ 41.2370, 7.2782,
-1.0848

■ 162.9920, 8.8779,
-0.8700

■ 21.1230, 6.8414,
-0.9849

■ 189.9920, 8.8779,
-0.8700

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,
-1.0998

■ 217.5190, 9.6041,
-0.4552

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.2650, 4.7994,
0.6446

■ 86.7640, 8.0043,
-0.6700

■ 86.7640, 8.0043,
-0.6700

■ 78.2030, 12.2249,
-1.0550

■ 95.3250, 3.7838,
-0.2850

■ 69.0550, 16.7349,
-0.9252

■ 104.4730, -0.7262,
-0.4148

■ 60.1950, 21.1029,
-1.9250

■ 113.3330, -5.0942,
0.5850

■ 51.6340, 25.3234,
-2.3100

■ 121.8940, -9.3147,
0.9700

■ 43.0730, 29.5440,
-2.6950

■ 131.0420,
-13.8247, 0.8402

■ 33.9250, 34.0540,
-2.5652

■ 139.6030,
-18.0453, 1.2252

■ 25.0650, 38.4220,
-3.5650

■ 148.4630,
-22.4133, 2.2249

■ 16.5040, 42.6425,

■ 157.0240,

-3.9500

-26.6338, 2.6100

■ 15.0310, 43.3687,
-3.5352

■ 166.1720,
-31.1438, 2.4802

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.8660, 9.9261, -10.4065



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



87.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368

Triad

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



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



86.7260, -7.7529, 13.3953



82.1290, 0.9224, -15.8991

Complementary

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



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



100.2360, -8.0043, 0.6700

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.



83.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



85.9380, -9.3364, 7.9474

Square

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



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



87.5460, -4.7062, 16.1842



84.6380, -7.7095, -0.5595



82.0730, 5.8800, -19.3580

Rectangle

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



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



87.8320, 1.5618, 12.4253



84.6380, -7.7095, -0.5595



82.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549

Sweetspot

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



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



128.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850



96.1450, 3.3795, -10.6512



64.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



109.6160, 12.5143, -0.5402



89.4550, 6.6777, 4.8630



46.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



16.6980, 48.4629, -4.1201



35.3620, 101.8725, -8.2105

Inverse Universe

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



91.6190, 4.6248, 9.9811



117.0480, 7.3713, 15.7439



97.5450, -6.6777, -4.8630



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



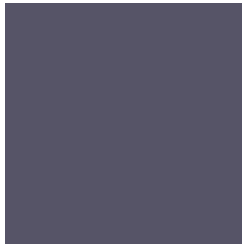
46.1270, 28.0384, 60.4016



97.0960, 59.1127, 127.0808

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

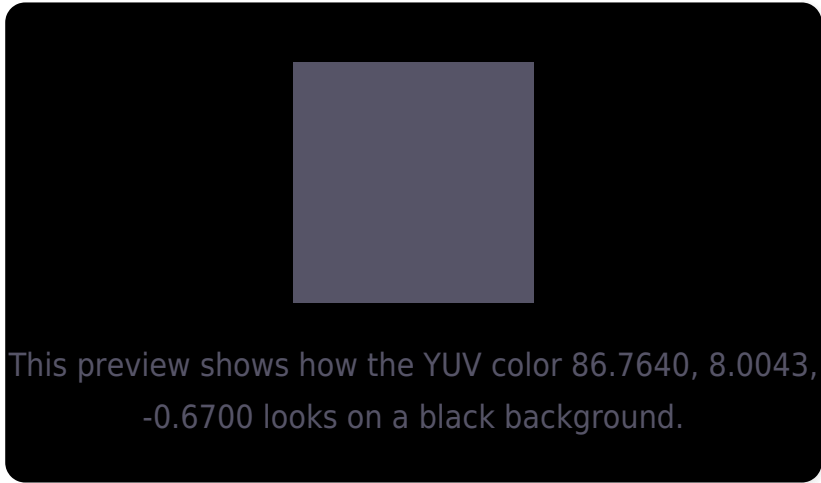
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

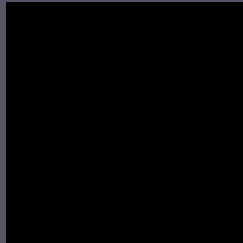
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700.



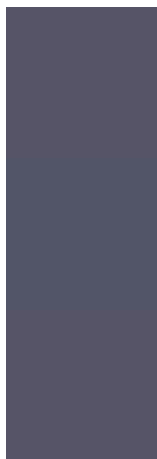
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.7640, 8.0043,

-0.6700.

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

86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700

Protanopia

86.2690, 8.7414, -3.7439

Deuteranopia

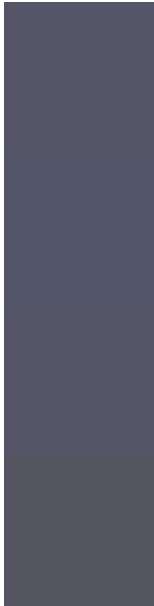
86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700



Tritanopia

86.2000, 3.3524, -1.9294

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700

Protanomaly

86.5680, 8.5940, -3.1291

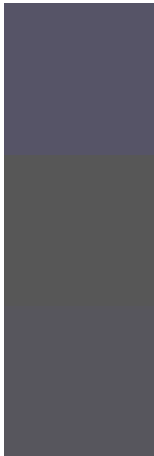
Deuteranomaly

86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700

Tritanomaly

86.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700

Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0970, 2.9102, -0.0851

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700 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(86, 84, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 84, 103)  
}
```

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(86, 84, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 84, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700 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(86, 84, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 84, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 84, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 84, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 84, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 84,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.7640, 8.0043, -0.6700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 84, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 84,  
103) }
```

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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