

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.8610, -32.9625,  
-20.9261)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261)  
contains.

<b>YUV(86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(86.8610, -32.9625,  
-20.9261)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F7014
RGB	63, 112, 20
RGB Percent	25%, 44%, 8%
CMY	0.7529, 0.5608, 0.9216
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.82, 0.56
HSL	92°, 70%, 26%
HSV	92°, 82%, 44%
XYZ	7.9703, 12.6956, 2.6922
YIQ	86.8610, 0.3280, -39.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

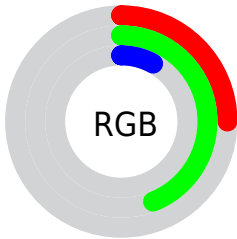
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">20, 112, 69</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4157460</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">42.30, -32.45, 42.25</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">42, 53.273, 127.520</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">12.6956, 0.3412, 0.5435</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282347540 (0xFF3F7014)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">35.6309, -22.4251, 20.4617</a>

# Details

The YUV color **86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **45.1390, 32.9625, 20.9261**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261**, and **39.0740, -19.2635, -28.1289** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.8130, -36.8828, -23.5150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9090, -29.0421, -18.3372**.

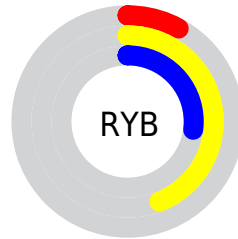
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (44%)

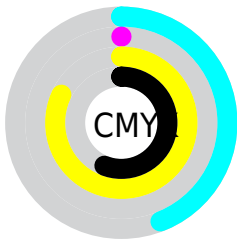
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (27%)

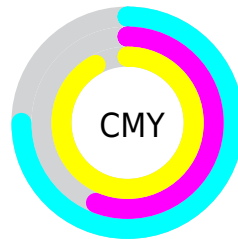


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261 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 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.8610, -32.9625,  
-20.9261

86.8610, -32.9625,  
-20.9261

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.1320, -30.6311,  
-22.0408

138.8610,  
-32.9625, -20.9261

39.0740, -19.2635,  
-28.1289

165.6330,  
-33.8361, -20.7261

24.0670, -11.8650,  
-21.1068

193.4050,  
-34.7097, -20.5262

8.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

221.7640,  
-35.8727, -20.8410

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.7360,  
-29.9428, -9.4155

249.3000,

-21.8399, 4.9989

■ 252.4920, -9.6096,  
2.1995

■ 86.8610, -32.9625,  
-20.9261

■ 86.8610, -32.9625,  
-20.9261

■ 83.8130, -36.8828,  
-23.5150

■ 89.9090, -29.0421,  
-18.3372

■ 81.2920, -40.0770,  
-25.6891

■ 92.9570, -25.1218,  
-15.7483

■ 96.1190, -20.7647,  
-13.2594

■ 99.1670, -16.8443,  
-10.6705

■ 102.2150,  
-12.9240, -8.0816

■ 105.2630, -9.0037,  
-5.4927

■ 108.3110, -5.0833,  
-2.9037

■ 111.4730, -0.7262,  
-0.4148

■ 114.5210, 3.1941,  
2.1741

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.1770, -45.4433, 15.6308



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



76.5620, -6.1931, -67.1449

# Triad

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



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



86.9650, 46.3593, -76.2683



94.4080, -1.6801, 72.4332

# Complementary

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



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



45.1390, 32.9625, 20.9261

# 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.



99.5100, 17.0036, 53.0497



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



81.3060, 52.6001, -71.3054

# Square

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



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



87.1810, 31.9558, -76.4577



102.4860, 33.2844, 10.9748



94.8700, -22.6139, 66.7660



# Rectangle

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



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



81.2700, 6.7689, -71.2738



102.4860, 33.2844, 10.9748



95.4060, 4.7298, 69.8039

# Sweetspot

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



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



135.2150, -12.9240, -8.0816



75.6840, -27.4522, 31.8491



67.9040, -7.8407, -5.1778



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.



86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261



105.8600, -51.6960, -32.3262



74.2320, -25.7504, -47.5615



54.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445



87.1840, -42.9817, -27.3484



179.6730, -88.5788, -55.8412



# Inverse Universe

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



45.1390, 32.9625, 20.9261



40.4390, 51.5486, 32.9410



57.7680, 25.7504, 47.5615



51.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445



32.8160, 42.9817, 27.3484



67.6260, 88.4314, 56.4560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

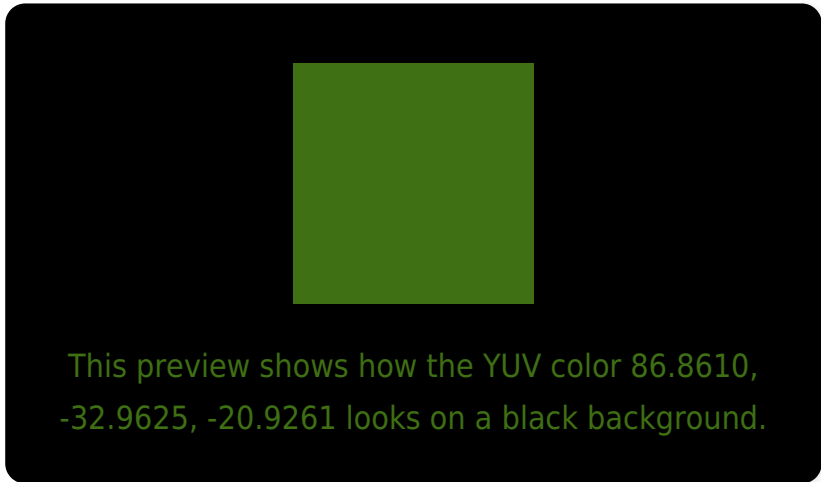
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261.

-20.9261.

# 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

86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261

### Protanopia

94.1260, -38.0231, 15.6755

### Deuteranopia

95.8590, -32.9615, 25.5567



## Tritanopia

96.6540, 8.0586, -18.1136

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261

## Protanomaly

91.2060, -36.0906, 2.4503

## Deuteranomaly

92.7490, -32.9073, 8.1131

## Tritanomaly

93.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.8560, -11.7610, -7.7667

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261 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(63, 112, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 112, 20)  
}
```

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(63, 112, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 112, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261 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(63, 112, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 112, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 112, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 112, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 112, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 112,  
20) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.8610, -32.9625, -20.9261 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 112, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 112,  
20) }
```

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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