

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.8710, 5.4866,  
-33.2129)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	316862
RGB	49, 104, 98
RGB Percent	19%, 41%, 38%
CMY	0.8078, 0.5922, 0.6157
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.06, 0.59
HSL	173°, 36%, 30%
HSV	173°, 53%, 41%
XYZ	8.4215, 11.4354, 13.3187
YIQ	86.8710, -30.8540, -13.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

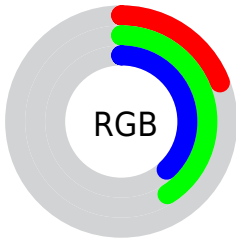
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	49, 78, 104
Decimal	3237986
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.30, -19.79, -2.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 19.908, 186.356
Yxy	11.4354, 0.2538, 0.3447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281428066 (0xFF316862)
YUV	86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129
Hunter-Lab	33.8163, -14.7253, 0.3199




# Details

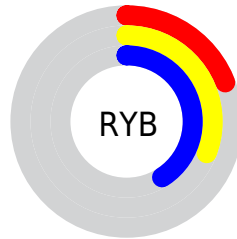
The YUV color **86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.1290, -5.4866, 33.2129**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129**, and **38.8000, 6.5076, -34.0276** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7670, 6.5239, -39.2607**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9750, 4.4493, -27.1651**.

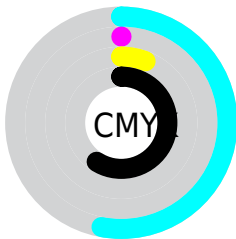
# Distribution







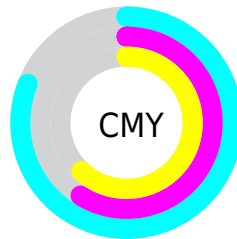
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (41%)
-  Blue (38%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (31%)
-  Blue (41%)



-  Cyan (53%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (6%)
-  Black (59%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (59%)
-  Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129 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 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.8710, 5.4866,  
-33.2129

86.8710, 5.4866,  
-33.2129

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

61.9740, 5.9288,  
-35.0572

137.8710, 5.4866,  
-33.2129

38.8000, 6.5076,  
-34.0276

164.4580, 5.1972,  
-33.7277

24.0790, 3.4121,  
-21.1173

192.1590, 5.3446,  
-34.3424

1.8580, 2.0420,  
-1.6295

220.1590, 5.3446,  
-34.3424

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

241.2460, 6.7807,  
-28.2797

249.9170, 2.5059,

-10.4512

■ 86.8710, 5.4866,  
-33.2129

■ 86.8710, 5.4866,  
-33.2129

■ 83.7670, 6.5239,  
-39.2607

■ 89.9750, 4.4493,  
-27.1651

■ 80.3640, 7.7085,  
-45.9232

■ 93.3780, 3.2646,  
-20.5025

■ 77.2600, 8.7458,  
-51.9710

■ 96.4820, 2.2274,  
-14.4547

■ 73.7430, 9.4937,  
-58.5336

■ 99.9990, 1.4795,  
-7.8921

■ 71.6500, 10.5256,  
-62.8370

■ 103.1030, 0.4422,  
-1.8443

■ 106.2070, -0.5951,  
4.2035

■ 109.6100, -1.7797,  
10.8660

■ 112.7140, -2.8170,  
16.9138

■ 116.1170, -4.0017,  
23.5764

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.4290, -4.1555, -20.5472



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



86.0150, 13.7966, -38.6012

# Triad

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



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



97.1220, 11.7719, 4.2780



95.3370, -14.4631, 18.9985

# Complementary

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



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



66.1290, -5.4866, 33.2129

# 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.



96.2330, -9.9749, 26.1057



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



97.7880, 5.0345, 18.6029

# Square

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



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



93.8640, 16.3360, -13.0357



97.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



93.7440, -15.1568, 8.1175



# Rectangle

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



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



87.8460, 16.8379, -34.0679



97.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504



95.5870, -13.6004, 22.2872

# Sweetspot

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



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



128.4930, 2.2220, -12.7104



83.0790, -16.8009, -24.6253



64.8850, 1.0427, -7.7921



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.



86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129



108.5590, 8.5984, -51.3562



75.2280, 14.1846, -23.0020



49.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



79.1330, 11.2734, -69.3996



166.6780, 24.3157, -146.1766



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1290, -5.4866, 33.2129



76.4410, -8.5984, 51.3562



77.7720, -14.1846, 23.0020



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



35.8670, -11.2734, 69.3996

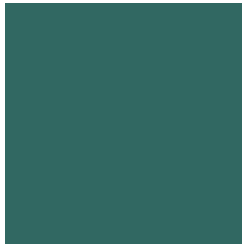


75.3220, -24.3157, 146.1766



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129 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 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

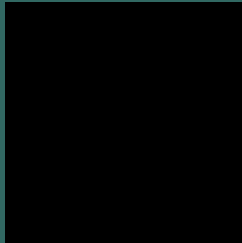
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129.

-33.2129.

# 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

86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129

### Protanopia

94.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443

### Deuteranopia

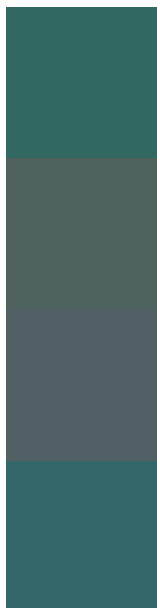
95.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



## Tritanopia

88.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129

## Protanomaly

92.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

## Deuteranomaly

92.2700, 3.8109, -9.0068

## Tritanomaly

88.0930, 8.8282, -31.6536

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.7920, 2.0745, -12.0956

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129 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(49, 104, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 104, 98)  
}
```

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(49, 104, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 104, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129 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(49, 104, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 104, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 104, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 104, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 104, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 104,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.8710, 5.4866, -33.2129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 104, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 104,  
98) }
```

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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