

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.9160, -30.0316,  
-74.4713)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.9160, -30.0316,  
-74.4713)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	028E1A
RGB	2, 142, 26
RGB Percent	1%, 56%, 10%
CMY	0.9922, 0.4431, 0.8980
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.82, 0.44
HSL	130°, 97%, 28%
HSV	130°, 99%, 56%
XYZ	9.8845, 19.4335, 4.2074
YIQ	86.9160, -46.2040, -65.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

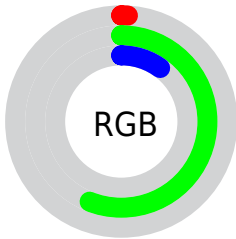
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 122, 142
Decimal	167450
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.19, -54.48, 48.23
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 72.765, 138.484
Y <sub>xy</sub>	19.4335, 0.2948, 0.5797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278357530 (0xFF028E1A)
YUV	86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713
Hunter-Lab	44.0834, -37.1223, 25.1997

# Details

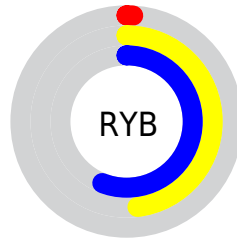
The YUV color **86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **57.0840, 30.0316, 74.4713**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.4730, -34.7432, -56.5428**, and **52.8300, -26.0452, -46.3319** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0900, -30.6104, -75.5009**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4700, -26.8537, -67.0642**.

# Distribution



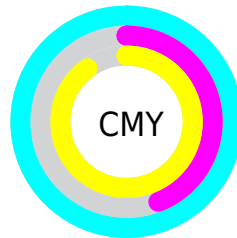
- Red (1%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (44%)




- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (90%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713 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 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.9160, -30.0316,  
-74.4713


 86.9160, -30.0316,  
-74.4713


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 68.0920, -33.5694,  
-59.7167


 150.4730,  
-34.7432, -56.5428


 52.8300, -26.0452,  
-46.3319


 178.8430,  
-35.9116, -55.1133


 38.1550, -18.8104,  
-33.4619

 208.2020,  
-37.0746, -55.4282

 25.2410, -12.4438,  
-22.1364

 219.9510,  
-29.5558, -40.2990

 4.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

 231.8140,  
-21.6003, -25.2699

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 243.9760,

-13.7922, -9.6260

253.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

86.9160, -30.0316,  
-74.4713

86.9160, -30.0316,  
-74.4713

86.0900, -30.6104,  
-75.5009

92.4700, -26.8537,  
-67.0642

98.0240, -23.6758,  
-59.6570

103.7630,  
-21.0822, -51.5352

109.3170,  
-17.9043, -44.1280

114.8710,  
-14.7264, -36.7209

■ 120.4250,  
-11.5485, -29.3137

■ 125.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066

■ 131.7180, -5.7770,  
-13.7847

■ 137.2720, -2.5991,  
-6.3775

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



110.3850, -54.4198, 1.4164



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



97.1190, -1.0447, -85.1734

# Triad

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



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



108.3490, 67.3689, -95.0221



106.5650, -9.6455, 107.3755

# Complementary

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



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



57.0840, 30.0316, 74.4713

# 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.



111.2300, 18.6206, 94.5143



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



109.0210, 65.0656, -56.1464

# Square

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



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



110.2120, 51.6605, -96.6559



123.8070, 40.0281, 41.3883



112.8880, -43.3288, 84.2902



# Rectangle

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



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



103.3090, 17.5957, -90.6020



123.8070, 40.0281, 41.3883



105.3230, 0.8268, 108.4647

# Sweetspot

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



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



162.3110, -11.9853, -29.2137



119.1630, -57.7614, -0.1430



78.9410, -7.3659, -17.4883



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



111.5420, -39.7072, -97.8223



94.7820, 0.1075, -81.3698



68.2230, -1.5889, -3.7036



81.8670, -29.0214, -71.7974



4.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184



# Inverse Universe

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



57.0840, 30.0316, 74.4713



72.3440, 39.2704, 97.9223



49.2180, -0.1075, 81.3698



66.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



53.1330, 29.0214, 71.7974

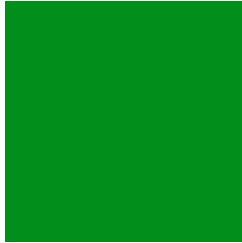


3.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713 looks on a white 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



# Black 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

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

# YUV 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.9160, -30.0316,

-74.4713.

# 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

86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713

### Protanopia

114.9710, -46.3277, 19.3194

### Deuteranopia

117.3990, -38.6507, 30.3451



## Tritanopia

111.4270, 15.5655, -45.9785

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



## Protanomaly

104.6570, -40.2569, -14.6082



## Deuteranomaly

106.2540, -35.6212, -8.1158



## Tritanomaly

102.5940, -1.2788, -56.6489

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713



## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

86.9630, -10.8278, -27.1546

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713 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(2, 142, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 142, 26)  
}
```

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(2, 142, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 142, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713 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(2, 142, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 142, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 142, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 142, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 142, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 142, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.9160, -30.0316, -74.4713 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 142, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 142,  
26) }
```

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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