

Converting Colors

YUV(86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(86.9830, -17.7396,
-3.4931)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	536033
RGB	83, 96, 51
RGB Percent	33%, 38%, 20%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6235, 0.8000
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.47, 0.62
HSL	77°, 31%, 29%
HSV	77°, 47%, 38%
XYZ	8.3477, 10.4438, 4.7078
YIQ	86.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

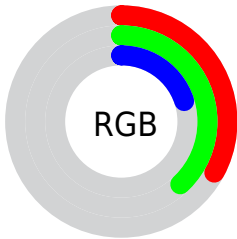
Format	Color
RYB	51, 96, 64
Decimal	5464115
CIELab	38.63, -13.21, 23.99
CIElCh	39, 27.385, 118.842
Yxy	10.4438, 0.3552, 0.4444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283654195 (0xFF536033)
YUV	86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931
Hunter-Lab	32.3168, -10.4464, 13.9845

Details

The YUV color $[86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[60.0170, 17.7396, 3.4931]$, and the grayscale version is $[87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[137.2280, -19.3394, -3.7080]$, and $[40.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.9460, -21.6654, -4.3376]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[89.0200, -13.8139, -2.6485]$.

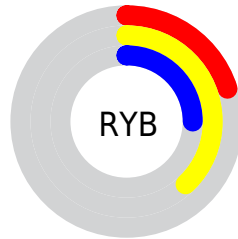
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (38%)

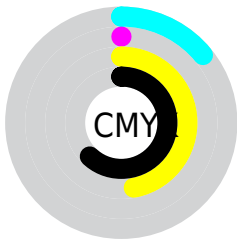
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (25%)

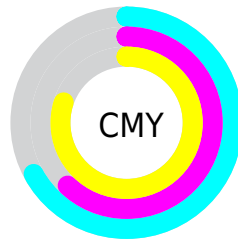


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931 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 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.9830, -17.7396,
-3.4931

86.9830, -17.7396,
-3.4931

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

63.2110, -16.8660,
-3.6930

137.2280,
-19.3394, -3.7080

40.9830, -17.7396,
-3.4931

163.5270,
-19.4868, -3.0932

21.2090, -10.4560,
-6.3223

190.4130,
-19.9236, -2.9932

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

218.7720,
-21.0866, -3.3080

245.8970,
-20.6552, -1.6637

252.3780,

-10.0464, 2.2995

■ 86.9830, -17.7396,
-3.4931

■ 86.9830, -17.7396,
-3.4931

■ 84.9460, -21.6654,
-4.3376

■ 89.0200, -13.8139,
-2.6485

■ 83.0230, -25.1543,
-5.2822

■ 90.9430, -10.3249,
-1.7040

■ 81.2850, -29.2275,
-5.5119

■ 92.6810, -6.2517,
-1.4742

■ 79.3620, -32.7165,
-6.4565

■ 94.6040, -2.7628,
-0.5297

■ 77.3250, -36.6422,
-7.3010

■ 96.6410, 1.1630,
0.3148

■ 76.6840, -37.8052,
-7.6159

■ 98.6780, 5.0887,
1.1594

■ 100.3020, 8.7251,
1.4891

■ 102.3390, 12.6509,
2.3337

■ 104.2620, 16.1398,
3.2782

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.1810, -21.2882, 14.7503



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



83.0820, -7.9284, -23.7509

Triad

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



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



72.7050, 27.2604, -63.7623



92.9210, 0.0389, 34.2723

Complementary

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



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



60.0170, 17.7396, 3.4931

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.



94.0640, 9.8284, 20.9919



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



86.1270, 24.0944, -28.1754

Square

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



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



72.6420, 19.4035, -63.7070



92.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



91.8860, -10.2968, 36.0570

Rectangle

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



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



79.0890, 1.4351, -40.4201



92.2230, 18.6241, -0.1956



93.1100, 3.3968, 30.5985

Sweetspot

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



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



121.4530, -7.1253, -1.2743



72.0860, -10.3954, 20.9726



61.8490, -4.3626, -0.7446



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



111.0400, -27.6277, -5.2971



80.4050, -14.4967, -17.0182



47.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



89.6640, -44.2044, -8.4753



191.7100, -94.5130, -19.0397

Inverse Universe

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



60.0170, 17.7396, 3.4931



68.9600, 27.6277, 5.2971



66.5950, 14.4967, 17.0182



44.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



22.3360, 44.2044, 8.4753



47.9910, 94.6604, 18.4249

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931 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 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

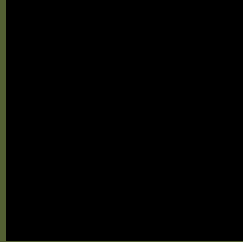
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931.

-3.4931.

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

86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931

Protanopia

88.9030, -19.6722, 9.7321

Deuteranopia

90.0010, -18.2415, 17.5391



Tritanopia

91.2000, 3.3524, -1.9294

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931

Protanomaly

88.3970, -18.9297, 4.9138

Deuteranomaly

88.6580, -18.0724, 9.9469

Tritanomaly

89.8380, -4.3571, -2.4889

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931

Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931 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(83, 96, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 96, 51)  
}
```

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(83, 96, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 96, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931 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(83, 96, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 96, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 96, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 96, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 96, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 96, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 96, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 96,  
51) }
```

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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