

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147)  
contains.

<b>YUV(87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147)</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(87.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	585755
RGB	88, 87, 85
RGB Percent	35%, 34%, 33%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6588, 0.6667
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.03, 0.65
HSL	40°, 2%, 34%
HSV	40°, 3%, 35%
XYZ	9.0724, 9.5470, 9.9589
YIQ	87.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

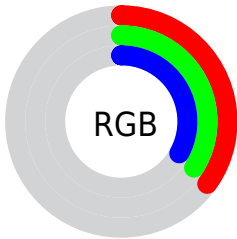
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	87, 88, 85
Decimal	5789525
CIE Lab	37.02, -0.01, 1.30
CIE LCh	37, 1.297, 90.639
Yxy	9.5470, 0.3175, 0.3341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283979605 (0xFF585755)
YUV	87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147
Hunter-Lab	30.8982, -1.6603, 2.5187

# Details

The YUV color **87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147**, and **42.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.2840, -4.0840, 3.2589**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295**.

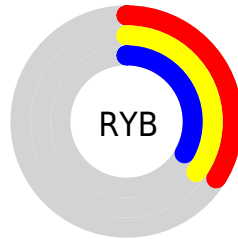
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (34%)

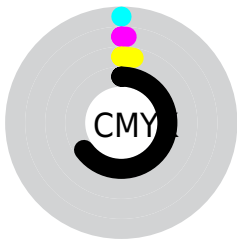
Blue (33%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (33%)

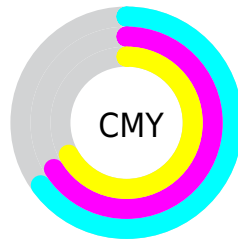


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147 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 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 87.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 137.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 42.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 163.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 21.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

■ 190.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.9570, -1.4578,  
0.9147

■ 246.3700, -1.1684,  
1.4295

■ 87.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 87.0710, -1.0210,  
0.8147

■ 84.2840, -4.0840,  
3.2589

■ 89.8580, 2.0420,  
-1.6295

■ 81.4970, -7.1470,  
5.7031

■ 92.6450, 5.1050,  
-4.0737

■ 78.8240, -9.7732,  
8.0474

■ 95.3180, 7.7312,  
-6.4179

■ 76.0370, -12.8362,  
10.4916

■ 98.1050, 10.7942,  
-8.8621

■ 73.2500, -15.8993,  
12.9358

■ 100.8920, 13.8572,  
-11.3063

■ 70.4630, -18.9623,  
15.3799

■ 103.6790, 16.9203,  
-13.7505

■ 67.6760, -22.0253,  
17.8241

■ 106.4660, 19.9833,  
-16.1947

■ 65.5900, -24.9409,

■ 108.5520, 22.8989,

19.6536

-18.0241

■ 62.8030, -28.0039,  
22.0978

■ 111.3390, 25.9619,  
-20.4683

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



86.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

# Triad

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



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



87.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



87.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

# Complementary

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



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



85.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147

# 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.



87.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



86.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295

# Square

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



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



86.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



86.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



87.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



# Rectangle

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



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



87.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



86.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



87.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

# Sweetspot

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



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



114.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



86.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



58.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



113.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



87.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



42.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



73.6700, -36.3193, 29.2304



161.8370, -79.7856, 64.1640



# Inverse Universe

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



85.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



111.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



85.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



41.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



33.3300, 36.3193, -29.2304



72.5760, 80.0750, -63.6492



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

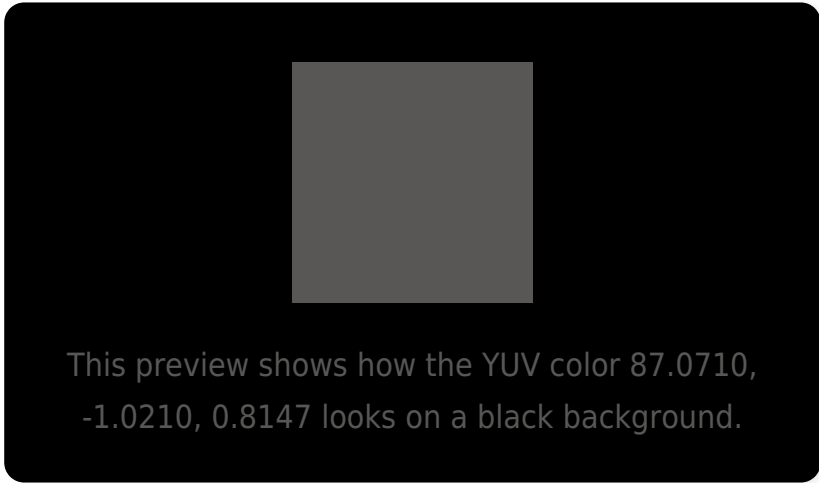
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

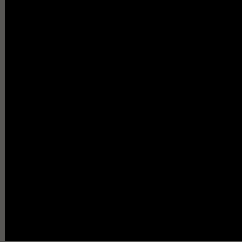
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0710, -1.0210,

0.8147.

# 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

87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

### Protanopia

87.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

### Deuteranopia

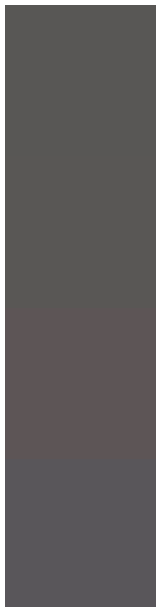
87.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774



## Tritanopia

87.6950, 2.6154, 1.1445

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

## Protanomaly

87.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

## Deuteranomaly

87.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182

## Tritanomaly

87.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147 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(88, 87, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 87, 85)  
}
```

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(88, 87, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 87, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147 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(88, 87, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 87, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 87, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 87, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 87, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 87, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 87, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 87,  
85) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor