

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.0840, 29.0456,  
-76.3727)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.0840, 29.0456,  
-76.3727)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	007892
RGB	0, 120, 146
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 57%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5294, 0.4275
CMYK	1.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	191°, 100%, 29%
HSV	191°, 100%, 57%
XYZ	11.9048, 15.5083, 29.5601
YIQ	87.0840, -79.8660, -17.3540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

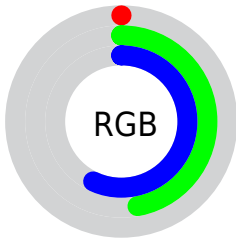
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 66, 146
Decimal	30866
CIELab	46.32, -18.46, -22.05
CIELCh	46, 28.760, 230.057
Yxy	15.5083, 0.2090, 0.2722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220946 (0xFF007892)
YUV	87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727
Hunter-Lab	39.3805, -14.9552, -16.9383

# Details

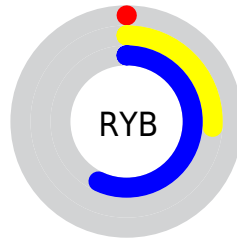
The YUV color **87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **58.9160, -29.0456, 76.3727**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.8800, 25.2022, -56.8998**, and **52.5070, 20.9490, -46.0486** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3300, 25.9663, -68.6954**.

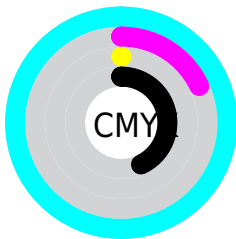
# Distribution



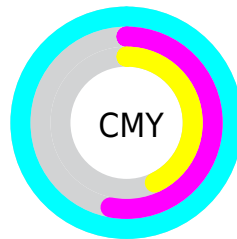
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727 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 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.0840, 29.0456,  
-76.3727

87.0840, 29.0456,  
-76.3727

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

69.4450, 24.9236,  
-60.9033

148.8800, 25.2022,  
-56.8998

52.5070, 20.9490,  
-46.0486

177.4780, 24.9073,  
-55.6702

36.9710, 17.2693,  
-32.4236

205.6630, 24.3231,  
-54.9555

22.6090, 13.0108,  
-19.8281

230.1830, 12.2348,  
-51.0265

4.3660, 11.6516,  
-3.8290

238.8540, 7.9600,  
-33.1980

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.8240, 3.5378,

-14.7546

■ 87.0840, 29.0456,  
-76.3727

■ 93.3300, 25.9663,  
-68.6954

■ 98.6900, 23.3238,  
-61.1181

■ 104.9360, 20.2446,  
-53.4409

■ 110.2960, 17.6021,  
-45.8636

■ 116.5420, 14.5228,  
-38.1863

■ 122.7880, 11.4435,  
-30.5091

■ 128.1480, 8.8010,  
-22.9318

■ 134.3940, 5.7218,  
-15.2545

■ 139.7540, 3.0793,  
-7.6773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.8640, 19.2940, -75.3027



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



103.0440, 26.6003, -38.6266

# Triad

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



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



112.7190, 3.0965, 33.5724



106.2180, -20.8135, 2.4398

# Complementary

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



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



58.9160, -29.0456, 76.3727

# 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.



109.0570, -23.1991, 20.9980



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



111.0760, -8.4185, 40.2753

# Square

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



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



113.0680, 13.7705, 16.6034



109.9260, -17.7115, 34.2679



102.9640, -12.3073, -19.2624



# Rectangle

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



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



108.1930, 24.0619, -17.7093



109.9260, -17.7115, 34.2679



107.0940, -22.7243, 8.6876

# Sweetspot

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



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



166.0870, 11.2961, -29.8943



88.4380, -31.7679, -77.5601



80.3120, 6.7482, -17.8136



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727



112.5310, 37.6992, -98.6897



45.4070, 49.5923, -39.8219



71.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



82.0630, 27.5769, -71.9693



5.8360, 2.0529, -5.1182



# Inverse Universe

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



57.3340, 30.8943, 77.7601



74.1810, 39.8438, 100.6963



100.5930, -49.5923, 39.8219



69.7770, 1.5889, 3.7036



54.1440, 29.0160, 73.5417



3.9020, 2.0203, 5.3479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727 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 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

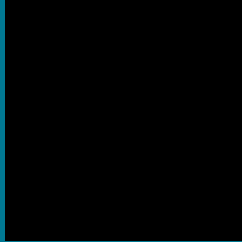
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727.



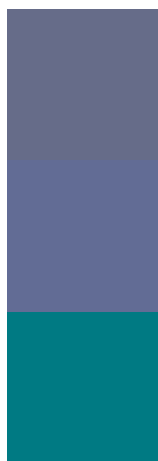
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0840, 29.0456,



# 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



### Protanopia

109.5120, 13.5516, -6.5880

### Deuteranopia

109.6840, 19.3828, -10.2469

### Tritanopia

86.5480, 21.9148, -75.9026

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

101.1390, 19.1585, -31.6939

## Deuteranomaly

101.1540, 23.0951, -34.3381

## Tritanomaly

86.5310, 24.3882, -75.8877

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.8700, 10.4171, -27.9500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727 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(0, 120, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 120, 146)  
}
```

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(0, 120, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 120, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727 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(0, 120, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 120, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 120, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 120, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120,  
146) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.0840, 29.0456, -76.3727 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 120, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 120,  
146) }
```

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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