

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.0920, -19.2724,  
68.3253)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.0920, -19.2724,  
68.3253)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A53730
RGB	165, 55, 48
RGB Percent	65%, 22%, 19%
CMY	0.3529, 0.7843, 0.8118
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.71, 0.35
HSL	4°, 55%, 42%
HSV	4°, 71%, 65%
XYZ	17.4167, 10.9451, 3.9910
YIQ	87.0920, 67.8070, 21.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

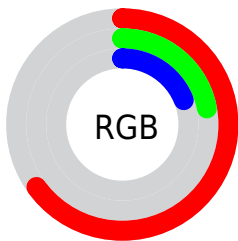
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">165, 55, 48</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10827568</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.49, 44.82, 29.23</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">39, 53.515, 33.111</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.9451, 0.5383, 0.3383</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289017648 (0xFFA53730)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">33.0834, 36.0753, 16.0060</a>

# Details

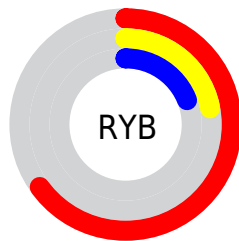
The YUV color **87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **125.9080, 19.2724, -68.3253**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6860, -23.5092, 73.9434**, and **31.9220, -14.7515, 64.9664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.7620, -22.0677, 78.2617**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.4220, -16.4770, 58.3889**.

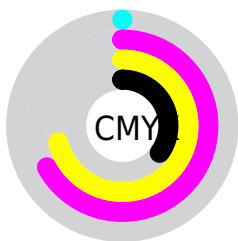
# Distribution



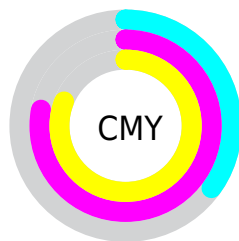
- Red (65%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253 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 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.0920, -19.2724,  
68.3253

 87.0920, -19.2724,  
68.3253


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 59.2920, -15.9200,  
66.3959


 141.6860,  
-23.5092, 73.9434


 31.9220, -14.7515,  
64.9664

 168.4690,  
-24.3882, 75.8877

 23.0230, -11.3503,  
47.3378

 187.8690,  
-21.1344, 58.8739

 15.7760, -6.7916,  
31.7684

 207.3830,  
-17.4438, 41.7601

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 226.8970,  
-13.7532, 24.6463

 247.1120, -9.9152,

6.9178

■ 87.0920, -19.2724,  
68.3253

■ 87.0920, -19.2724,  
68.3253

■ 75.7620, -22.0677,  
78.2617

■ 98.4220, -16.4770,  
58.3889

■ 65.1330, -24.7156,  
87.5834

■ 109.0510,  
-13.8291, 49.0673

■ 55.2050, -27.2161,  
96.2902

■ 120.3810,  
-11.0338, 39.1309

■ 131.0100, -8.3859,  
29.8092

■ 142.3400, -5.5906,  
19.8728

■ 152.9690, -2.9427,  
10.5512

■ 164.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

■ 174.9280, 2.5005,  
-8.7069

■ 186.1440, 4.8590,  
-18.5433

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6190, 1.6668, 72.2481



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



87.8250, -41.3257, 48.3885

# Triad

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



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



70.3840, -9.5563, -61.7268



77.5730, 50.9895, -68.0315

# Complementary

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



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



125.9080, 19.2724, -68.3253

# 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.



82.8900, 43.4382, -72.6945



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



76.6880, 9.5208, -67.2554

# Square

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



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



80.4120, -38.6571, -14.3933



81.7040, 28.7399, -71.6544



94.4140, 35.7849, 2.2679



# Rectangle

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



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



87.8350, -43.3027, 29.0857



81.7040, 28.7399, -71.6544



79.8070, 49.3951, -69.9907

# Sweetspot

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



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



184.2160, -7.5015, 26.1206



95.6370, 31.2380, 60.8314



89.2470, -4.5588, 15.5694



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253



92.8750, -30.0114, 106.2266



120.5510, -35.7676, 38.9818



76.2780, -1.6161, 5.0182



48.6380, -23.9785, 84.5095



5.9690, -2.9427, 10.5512



# Inverse Universe

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



125.9080, 19.2724, -68.3253



153.1250, 30.0114, -106.2266



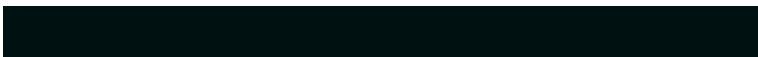
92.4490, 35.7676, -38.9818



78.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



96.9490, 23.6891, -85.0243



12.0310, 2.9427, -10.5512



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253 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 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253 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 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0920, -19.2724,



# 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

87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253

### Protanopia

92.7440, -15.1568, 8.1175

### Deuteranopia

91.6010, -24.9463, 21.3979



## Tritanopia

87.5310, -15.0518, 67.9403

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253

## Protanomaly

90.8330, -16.6797, 29.9645

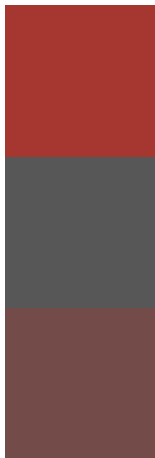
## Deuteranomaly

90.2810, -22.8165, 38.3416

## Tritanomaly

87.1890, -16.3622, 68.2402

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.7320, -6.7699, 24.7910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253 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(165, 55, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 55, 48)  
}
```

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(165, 55, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 55, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253 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(165, 55, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 55, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(165, 55, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 55, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 55, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 55,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.0920, -19.2724, 68.3253 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 55, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 55,  
48) }
```

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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