

Converting Colors

YUV(87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.0950, -10.8928,
-6.2223)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	505F41
RGB	80, 95, 65
RGB Percent	31%, 37%, 25%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6275, 0.7451
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.32, 0.63
HSL	90°, 19%, 31%
HSV	90°, 32%, 37%
XYZ	8.3546, 10.2715, 6.5433
YIQ	87.0950, 0.6900, -12.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

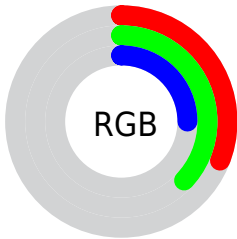
Format	Color
RYB	65, 95, 80
Decimal	5267265
CIELab	38.33, -11.85, 15.33
CIELCh	38, 19.372, 127.706
Yxy	10.2715, 0.3319, 0.4081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283457345 (0xFF505F41)
YUV	87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223
Hunter-Lab	32.0493, -9.5548, 10.3296

Details

The YUV color $[87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[72.9050, 10.8928, 6.2223]$, and the grayscale version is $[87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[136.8670, -11.7664, -6.0224]$, and $[41.7360, -9.7298, -5.9075]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.5740, -14.0870, -8.3964]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[89.7300, -7.2619, -4.1482]$.

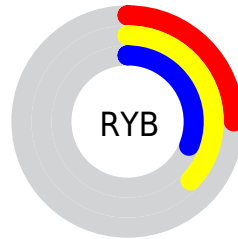
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (37%)

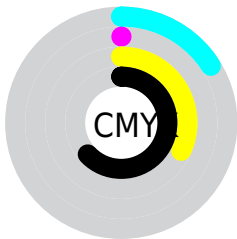
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (31%)

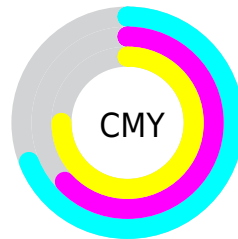


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223 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 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.0950, -10.8928,
-6.2223

87.0950, -10.8928,
-6.2223

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

63.6220, -10.1666,
-5.8075

136.8670,
-11.7664, -6.0224

41.7360, -9.7298,
-5.9075

163.4540,
-12.0558, -6.5372

20.9210, -10.3141,
-5.1927

190.3400,
-12.4926, -6.4372

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

217.9270,
-12.7820, -6.9520

246.2260,
-12.9294, -6.3372

254.3160, -2.6208,

0.5999

■ 87.0950, -10.8928,
-6.2223

■ 87.0950, -10.8928,
-6.2223

■ 84.5740, -14.0870,
-8.3964

■ 89.7300, -7.2619,
-4.1482

■ 82.2380, -17.8653,
-9.8557

■ 92.2510, -4.0677,
-1.9741

■ 79.7170, -21.0595,
-12.0298

■ 94.5870, -0.2894,
-0.5148

■ 77.0820, -24.6904,
-14.1039

■ 97.1080, 2.9048,
1.6593

■ 74.5610, -27.8846,
-16.2780

■ 99.7430, 6.5357,
3.7334

■ 71.9260, -31.5155,
-18.3521

■ 102.2640, 9.7298,
5.9075

■ 70.1170, -34.5677,
-19.3966

■ 104.6000, 13.5082,
7.3668

■ 107.1210, 16.7023,
9.5409

■ 109.6420, 19.8965,
11.7150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.1460, -14.8620, 6.8880



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



84.9560, -3.4293, -20.1324

Triad

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



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



85.1780, 16.6742, -28.2201



91.8830, -2.4073, 25.5356

Complementary

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



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



72.9050, 10.8928, 6.2223

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.



92.6740, 4.5977, 18.7029



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



89.3480, 15.6044, -11.7062

Square

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



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



81.6130, 13.5018, -37.3716



92.3070, 11.1876, 4.9928



91.6350, -9.6801, 24.8761

Rectangle

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



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



83.0950, 2.4182, -29.0243



92.3070, 11.1876, 4.9928



92.7410, -0.3653, 23.9061

Sweetspot

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



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



119.2510, -4.0677, -1.9741



82.7750, -8.7631, 10.7213



59.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



109.8790, -16.7023, -9.5409



82.6100, -8.6817, -15.4440



46.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



82.4880, -40.6666, -23.2300



176.7600, -87.1427, -49.7785

Inverse Universe

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



72.9050, 10.8928, 6.2223



88.1210, 16.7023, 9.5409



77.3900, 8.6817, 15.4440



45.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



29.5120, 40.6666, 23.2300



63.2400, 87.1427, 49.7785

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223 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 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223 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 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223.

-6.2223.

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

87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223

Protanopia

89.0150, -12.8254, 7.0028

Deuteranopia

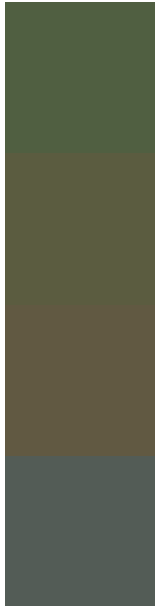
89.8140, -11.2473, 14.1951



Tritanopia

90.0040, 3.9420, -4.3885

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223

Protanomaly

88.5090, -12.0829, 2.1846

Deuteranomaly

88.7700, -11.2256, 7.2177

Tritanomaly

88.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223

Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223 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(80, 95, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 95, 65)  
}
```

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(80, 95, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 95, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223 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(80, 95, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 95, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 95, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 95, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 95, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 95, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 95, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 95,  
65) }
```

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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