

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.1860, -8.9657,  
-17.7031)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	436545
RGB	67, 101, 69
RGB Percent	26%, 40%, 27%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6039, 0.7294
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.32, 0.60
HSL	124°, 20%, 33%
HSV	124°, 34%, 40%
XYZ	8.0426, 10.9303, 7.3161
YIQ	87.1860, -9.9920, -17.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

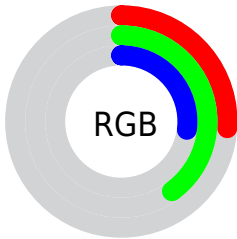
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	67, 99, 101
Decimal	4416837
CIELab	39.46, -19.55, 14.32
CIELCh	39, 24.234, 143.788
Yxy	10.9303, 0.3059, 0.4158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282606917 (0xFF436545)
YUV	87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031
Hunter-Lab	33.0610, -14.4340, 10.0224

# Details

The YUV color **87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **80.8140, 8.9657, 17.7031**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.2460, -9.9813, -18.6327**, and **40.8270, -7.8027, -17.3883** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.0560, -11.8596, -22.8511**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3160, -6.0718, -12.5551**.

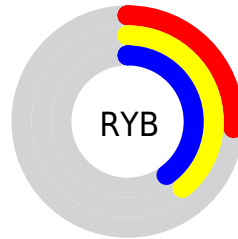
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (40%)

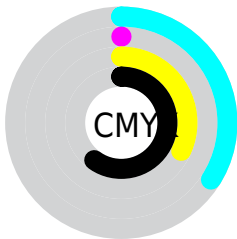
Blue (27%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (40%)

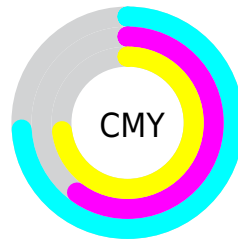


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 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 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.1860, -8.9657,  
-17.7031

■ 87.1860, -8.9657,  
-17.7031

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.7130, -8.2395,  
-17.2883

■ 137.2460, -9.9813,  
-18.6327

■ 40.8270, -7.8027,  
-17.3883

■ 163.8330,  
-10.2707, -19.1475

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

■ 191.4200,  
-10.5601, -19.6623

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 219.0070,  
-10.8495, -20.1771

■ 242.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

254.2880, -0.1420,

-1.1296

■ 87.1860, -8.9657,  
-17.7031

■ 87.1860, -8.9657,  
-17.7031

■ 83.0560, -11.8596,  
-22.8511

■ 91.3160, -6.0718,  
-12.5551

■ 79.0400, -14.3167,  
-28.0991

■ 95.3320, -3.6147,  
-7.3072

■ 74.9100, -17.2106,  
-33.2471

■ 99.4620, -0.7208,  
-2.1592

■ 70.8940, -19.6677,  
-38.4950

■ 103.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

■ 66.7640, -22.5617,  
-43.6430

■ 107.9070, 4.4828,  
8.8516

■ 62.4490, -24.8714,  
-49.5058

■ 111.9230, 6.9400,  
14.0995

■ 59.9710, -26.6077,  
-52.5946

■ 116.0530, 9.8339,  
19.2475

■ 120.0690, 12.2910,  
24.4955

■ 124.1990, 15.1849,  
29.6435

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.2330, -16.8769, -0.2043



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



82.7520, 2.5873, -36.6165

# Triad

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



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



88.4430, 21.4736, -27.5755



94.4340, -8.1020, 32.0684

# Complementary

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



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



80.8140, 8.9657, 17.7031

# 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.



95.2300, 1.3656, 28.7393



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



93.5600, 17.4719, -3.9991

# Square

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



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



80.0010, 21.6915, -50.8669



95.4440, 10.1341, 16.2736



93.4520, -15.5058, 26.7906



# Rectangle

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



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



79.2540, 11.2138, -50.2118



95.4440, 10.1341, 16.2736



94.8300, -5.3392, 32.5981

# Sweetspot

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



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



124.7450, -3.3253, -6.7924



96.5260, -14.5563, 2.1697



62.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031



108.8660, -13.7379, -27.0695



89.1240, -1.5401, -19.4027



48.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740



68.3030, -30.2224, -59.9017



143.6500, -63.9175, -125.9811



# Inverse Universe

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



80.8140, 8.9657, 17.7031



99.1340, 13.7379, 27.0695



78.8760, 1.5401, 19.4027



48.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



46.6970, 30.2224, 59.9017

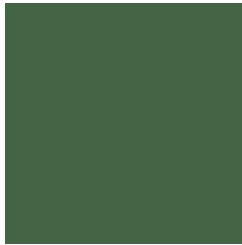


98.3500, 63.9174, 125.9810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 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 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

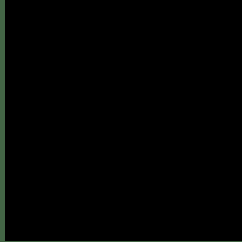
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031.

-17.7031.

# 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

87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

### Protanopia

91.9010, -13.2622, 7.1028

### Deuteranopia

93.0420, -10.3737, 13.9952



## Tritanopia

90.9210, 6.4479, -14.8397

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

## Protanomaly

90.1880, -11.9247, -1.9189

## Deuteranomaly

90.7910, -9.7570, 2.8143

## Tritanomaly

89.1290, 0.9224, -15.8991

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 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(67, 101, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 101, 69)  
}
```

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(67, 101, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 101, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 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(67, 101, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 101, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 101, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 101, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 101, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 101,  
69) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.1860, -8.9657, -17.7031 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 101, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 101,  
69) }
```

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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