

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.3130, -41.5663,  
32.1745)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.3130, -41.5663,  
32.1745)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C5503
RGB	124, 85, 3
RGB Percent	49%, 33%, 1%
CMY	0.5137, 0.6667, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.98, 0.51
HSL	41°, 95%, 25%
HSV	41°, 98%, 49%
XYZ	11.5771, 10.7887, 1.5584
YIQ	87.3130, 49.5660, -17.2340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

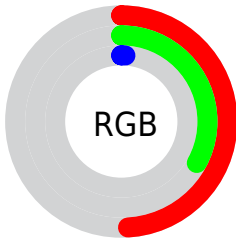
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">61, 124, 3</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8148227</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.22, 9.82, 46.65</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">39, 47.675, 78.108</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.7887, 0.4839, 0.4510</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286338307 (0xFF7C5503)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">32.8461, 5.4344, 20.1792</a>

# Details

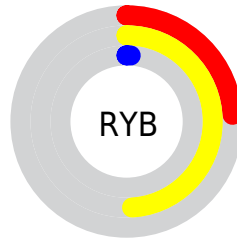
The YUV color **87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **39.6870, 41.5663, -32.1745**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.3890, -40.1248, 36.4928**, and **44.4100, -21.8941, 22.4424** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3840, -42.5873, 32.9892**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0290, -37.4823, 28.9156**.

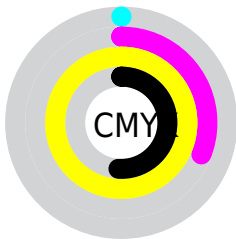
# Distribution



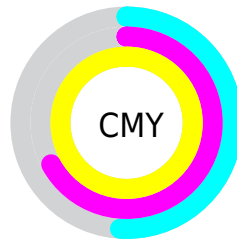
- Red (49%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (1%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745 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 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3130, -41.5663,  
32.1745

87.3130, -41.5663,  
32.1745

253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

65.3970, -32.2407,  
27.7158

139.3890,  
-40.1248, 36.4928

44.4100, -21.8941,  
22.4424

166.7590,  
-41.2932, 37.9224

24.8960, -12.2737,  
16.7542

193.9550,  
-41.8828, 40.3815

4.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

217.8400,  
-40.8401, 32.5893

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.9410,  
-37.4389, 14.9607

247.4760,

-28.8287, 6.5985

■ 250.7820,  
-16.1615, 3.6992

■ 87.3130, -41.5663,  
32.1745

■ 87.3130, -41.5663,  
32.1745

■ 86.3840, -42.5873,  
32.9892

■ 91.0290, -37.4823,  
28.9156

■ 94.8590, -32.9615,  
25.5567

■ 98.5750, -28.8775,  
22.2977

■ 102.4050,  
-24.3567, 18.9388

■ 106.1210,  
-20.2727, 15.6799

■ 109.8370,  
-16.1886, 12.4210

■ 113.6670,  
-11.6678, 9.0620

■ 117.3830, -7.5838,  
5.8031

■ 121.2130, -3.0630,  
2.4442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.3430, -26.7911, 53.1962



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



84.3650, -40.6059, 4.0649

# Triad

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



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



77.6800, 18.3988, -68.1254



94.9840, 24.6579, 24.5700

# Complementary

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



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



39.6870, 41.5663, -32.1745

# 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.



88.9220, 38.4925, -26.2416



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



80.4960, 34.2655, -70.5950

# Square

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



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



72.5330, 1.2162, -63.6114



78.4390, 44.1536, -68.7910



91.4580, 9.1412, 54.8493



# Rectangle

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



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



81.2510, -27.7317, -18.6371



78.4390, 44.1536, -68.7910



94.7480, 29.2112, 10.7450

# Sweetspot

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



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



146.8370, -16.1886, 12.4210



43.7390, -0.3643, 70.3889



72.8240, -9.7732, 8.0474



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745



112.1220, -55.2761, 42.8660



104.2260, -49.9044, -0.1982



59.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



87.2700, -43.0241, 33.0892



175.7250, -86.6324, 66.8932



# Inverse Universe

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



39.6870, 41.5663, -32.1745



48.8780, 55.2761, -42.8660



22.7740, 49.9044, 0.1982



56.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



37.7300, 43.0241, -33.0892

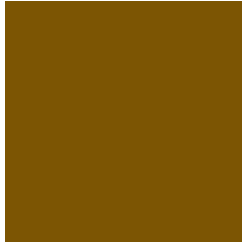


76.2750, 86.6324, -66.8932



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745 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 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

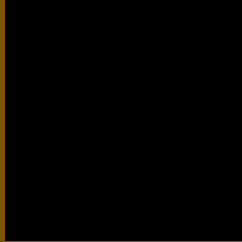
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.3130, -41.5663,



# 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

87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745

### Protanopia

86.8980, -38.8967, 15.8755

### Deuteranopia

86.6390, -42.7130, 26.6266



## Tritanopia

94.3350, -4.6022, 29.5242

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745

## Protanomaly

87.0020, -39.9340, 21.9232

## Deuteranomaly

87.0630, -42.4291, 28.8857

## Tritanomaly

91.7900, -18.1375, 30.8792

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.7660, -15.1676, 11.6062

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745 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(124, 85, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 85, 3)  
}
```

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(124, 85, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 85, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745 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(124, 85, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 85, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 85, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 85, 3); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 85, 3);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 85, 3)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.3130, -41.5663, 32.1745 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 85, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 85,  
3) }
```

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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