

Converting Colors

YUV(87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.3380, 3.7774,
-45.0234)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24705F
RGB	36, 112, 95
RGB Percent	14%, 44%, 37%
CMY	0.8588, 0.5608, 0.6275
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.15, 0.56
HSL	167°, 51%, 29%
HSV	167°, 68%, 44%
XYZ	8.5873, 12.7896, 12.8425
YIQ	87.3380, -39.8390, -21.3990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

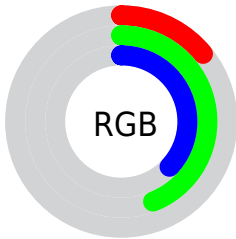
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 79, 112
Decimal	2388063
CIE _{Lab}	42.44, -27.56, 2.68
CIE _{LCh}	42, 27.688, 174.438
Yxy	12.7896, 0.2509, 0.3738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280578143 (0xFF24705F)
YUV	87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234
Hunter-Lab	35.7626, -19.7233, 3.7425

Details

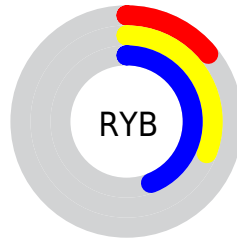
The YUV color **87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **60.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.0070, 2.4615, -42.9791**, and **42.5670, 3.1715, -37.3313** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7070, 4.0884, -51.4860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.9690, 3.4663, -38.5608**.

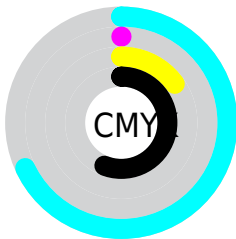
Distribution



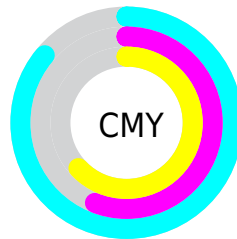
- Red (14%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234 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 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.3380, 3.7774,
-45.0234

87.3380, 3.7774,
-45.0234

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.1630, 5.8356,
-51.8860

140.0070, 2.4615,
-42.9791

42.5670, 3.1715,
-37.3313

167.5940, 2.1722,
-43.4939

27.2590, 0.3653,
-23.9061

195.1810, 1.8828,
-44.0087

9.6200, -3.7567,
-8.4367

223.1810, 1.8828,
-44.0087

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

238.8540, 7.9600,
-33.1980

247.5250, 3.6852,

-15.3694

■ 87.3380, 3.7774,
-45.0234

■ 87.3380, 3.7774,
-45.0234

■ 83.7070, 4.0884,
-51.4860

■ 90.9690, 3.4663,
-38.5608

■ 80.1900, 4.8363,
-58.0486

■ 94.4860, 2.7184,
-31.9982

■ 76.2600, 5.2948,
-65.1260

■ 98.4160, 2.2599,
-24.9208

■ 75.6620, 5.5896,
-66.3556

■ 101.9330, 1.5120,
-18.3582

■ 105.5640, 1.2009,
-11.8956

■ 109.0810, 0.4531,
-5.3330

■ 112.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

■ 116.5280, -0.7533,
8.3069

■ 120.1590, -1.0644,
14.7696

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.9360, -9.8284, -20.9919



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



79.1960, 19.1304, -69.4549

Triad

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



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



101.2440, 20.0927, -4.5990



100.2030, -17.8481, 31.3940

Complementary

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



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



60.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234

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.



101.1250, -9.4286, 37.6014



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



103.5090, 11.5811, 18.8476

Square

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



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



94.6210, 24.8368, -32.9936



102.2630, 1.3493, 33.9723



98.6760, -22.0253, 17.8241

Rectangle

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



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



80.0910, 25.0981, -70.2398



102.2630, 1.3493, 33.9723



100.7950, -15.6749, 34.3828

Sweetspot

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



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



135.6450, 1.6540, -17.2287



85.9940, -24.6470, -28.0587



68.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234



107.0530, 5.8899, -69.3295



77.5360, 16.9908, -36.4271



54.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



81.0420, 5.8953, -71.0738



166.8770, 12.3856, -146.3511

Inverse Universe

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



60.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234



65.9470, -5.8899, 69.3295



70.4640, -16.9908, 36.4271



52.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



38.9580, -5.8953, 71.0738



80.1230, -12.3856, 146.3511

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234 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 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

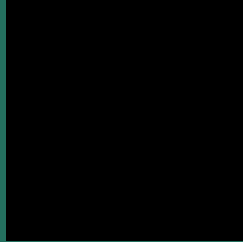
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234.



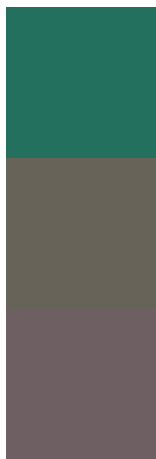
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234.

-45.0234.

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

87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234

Protanopia

99.2410, -5.5418, 4.1736

Deuteranopia

100.4140, -1.1901, 8.4069



Tritanopia

91.1890, 13.2178, -39.6308

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234

Protanomaly

95.0430, -1.9932, -14.0697

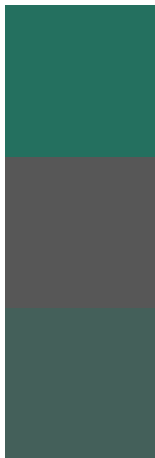
Deuteranomaly

95.7490, 0.6167, -11.1809

Tritanomaly

89.6680, 10.0237, -41.8048

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234

Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234 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(36, 112, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 112, 95)  
}
```

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(36, 112, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 112, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234 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(36, 112, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 112, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 112, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 112, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 112, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 112,  
95) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.3380, 3.7774, -45.0234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 112, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 112,  
95) }
```

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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