

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.4910, 52.0159,  
-70.5906)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.4910, 52.0159,  
-70.5906)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	076CC1
RGB	7, 108, 193
RGB Percent	3%, 42%, 76%
CMY	0.9725, 0.5765, 0.2431
CMYK	0.96, 0.44, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	207°, 93%, 39%
HSV	207°, 96%, 76%
XYZ	15.0758, 14.6206, 52.4795
YIQ	87.4910, -87.4810, 5.0230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

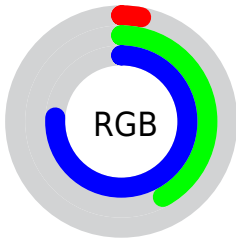
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	7, 72, 193
Decimal	486593
CIELab	45.11, 7.25, -51.45
CIElCh	45, 51.956, 278.022
Yxy	14.6206, 0.1835, 0.1779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278676673 (0xFF076CC1)
YUV	87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906
Hunter-Lab	38.2368, 3.4636, -54.6090

# Details

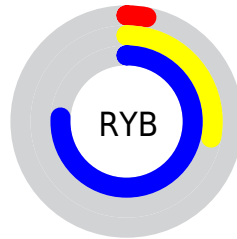
The YUV color **87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **112.5090, -52.0159, 70.5906**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.8360, 48.8879, -47.2142**, and **52.2400, 42.7727, -45.8145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.6370, 53.9160, -73.3496**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.4550, 46.6107, -63.5430**.

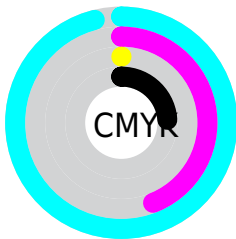
# Distribution



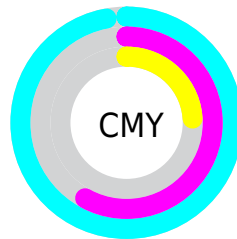
- Red (3%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906 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 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.4910, 52.0159,  
-70.5906

■ 87.4910, 52.0159,  
-70.5906

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.1180, 47.7628,  
-59.7395

■ 150.8360, 48.8879,  
-47.2142

■ 52.2400, 42.7727,  
-45.8145

■ 176.5240, 38.6887,  
-42.5555

■ 36.9490, 37.4931,  
-32.4043

■ 201.3430, 26.4529,  
-38.0118

■ 22.3590, 32.3610,  
-19.6088

■ 227.0480, 13.7803,  
-33.3681

■ 11.4050, 25.9293,  
-10.0022

■ 244.2360, 5.3067,  
-22.1320

■ 6.4350, 17.0405,  
-5.6435

■ 253.2060, 0.8844,

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,

-3.6887

-2.4144

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 87.4910, 52.0159,  
-70.5906

■ 87.4910, 52.0159,  
-70.5906

■ 83.6370, 53.9160,  
-73.3496

■ 98.4550, 46.6107,  
-63.5430

■ 109.7180, 41.0580,  
-55.8807

■ 120.0950, 35.9422,  
-48.3183

■ 131.0590, 30.5369,  
-41.2707

■ 142.0230, 25.1317,  
-34.2232

■ 153.2860, 19.5790,  
-26.5608

■ 164.2500, 14.1738,  
-19.5132

■ 175.2140, 8.7685,  
-12.4657

■ 185.8900, 3.5052,  
-4.2885

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.7580, 46.9543, -80.4718



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



109.6710, 32.7002, 11.6895

# Triad

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



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



103.0440, -23.1927, 65.7364



81.5830, -4.7244, -71.5483

# Complementary

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



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



112.5090, -52.0159, 70.5906

# 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.



94.6160, -31.3627, -20.7112



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



102.5040, -41.1675, 44.2850

# Square

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



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



103.0550, -2.9851, 70.9888



98.3790, -48.5008, 16.3306



88.0010, 14.7895, -77.1769



# Rectangle

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



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



109.2850, 21.5515, 40.9691



98.3790, -48.5008, 16.3306



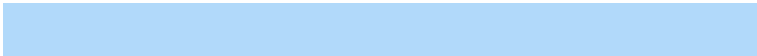
82.1020, -11.8823, -62.3565

# Sweetspot

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



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



208.8020, 20.3106, -27.8904



125.7580, -17.1357, -104.1508



100.1040, 12.2737, -16.7542



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906



108.3320, 69.8423, -95.0072



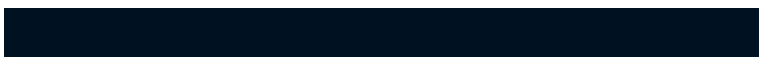
33.4870, 78.6399, -23.2291



91.0750, 2.9210, -3.5738



69.4230, 45.1475, -60.8840



14.3280, 9.2053, -12.5657



# Inverse Universe

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



74.1280, 16.6989, 104.2507



90.2540, 22.5528, 140.0972



166.5130, -78.6399, 23.2291



90.5600, 0.7099, 5.6479



58.0570, 14.2689, 90.2810



11.9190, 2.9979, 18.4880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906 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 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

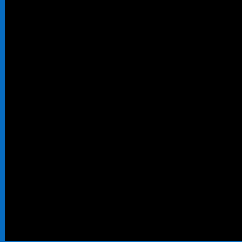
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.4910, 52.0159,

-70.5906.

# 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

87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906

### Protanopia

102.5130, 42.1451, -31.1449

### Deuteranopia

85.2840, 52.6110, -74.7941



## Tritanopia

83.6300, 20.8884, -73.3435

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906

## Protanomaly

96.7500, 45.9723, -45.3847

## Deuteranomaly

86.1810, 52.1688, -72.9497

## Tritanomaly

84.9150, 32.0869, -71.8395

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.4710, 18.9948, -25.8461

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906 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(7, 108, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 108, 193)  
}
```

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(7, 108, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 108, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906 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(7, 108, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 108, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 108, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 108, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 108, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 108,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.4910, 52.0159, -70.5906 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 108, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 108,  
193) }
```

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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