

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202)  
contains.

<b>YUV(87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202)</b> .....	3
<b>Conversions</b> .....	4
<b>Details</b> .....	6
<b>Harmonies</b> .....	12
<b>Previews</b> .....	24
<b>Color Blindness Simulation</b> .....	28
<b>CSS Examples</b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(87.5190, -0.7489,  
-39.9202)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A6F56
RGB	42, 111, 86
RGB Percent	16%, 44%, 34%
CMY	0.8353, 0.5647, 0.6627
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.23, 0.56
HSL	158°, 45%, 30%
HSV	158°, 62%, 44%
XYZ	8.3190, 12.5330, 10.7848
YIQ	87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

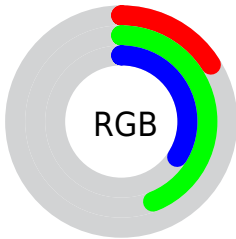
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	42, 84, 111
Decimal	2781014
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.05, -28.22, 7.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 29.215, 165.021
Yxy	12.5330, 0.2630, 0.3962
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280971094 (0xFF2A6F56)
YUV	87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202
Hunter-Lab	35.4020, -20.0083, 6.7195

# Details

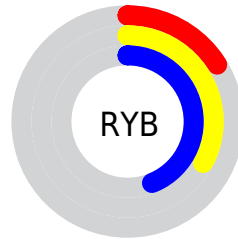
The YUV color  $[87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $006666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[65.4810, 0.7489, 39.9202]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[139.5900, -1.7699, -39.1054]$ , and  $[41.0680, -0.0335, -36.0166]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[83.7740, -0.8746, -46.2828]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[91.2640, -0.6232, -33.5575]$ .

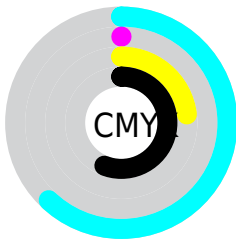
# Distribution



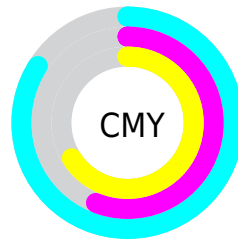
- Red (16%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202 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 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.5190, -0.7489,  
-39.9202

87.5190, -0.7489,  
-39.9202

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

60.3550, 1.3040,  
-45.0383

139.5900, -1.7699,  
-39.1054

41.0680, -0.0335,  
-36.0166

166.1770, -2.0593,  
-39.6202

25.7600, -2.8397,  
-22.5915

193.7640, -2.3487,  
-40.1350

8.2180, -4.0515,  
-7.2072

222.3510, -2.6380,  
-40.6498

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

238.6110, 3.1498,  
-30.3538

248.4220, 3.2430,

-13.5251

■ 87.5190, -0.7489,  
-39.9202

■ 87.5190, -0.7489,  
-39.9202

■ 83.7740, -0.8746,  
-46.2828

■ 91.2640, -0.6232,  
-33.5575

■ 80.0290, -1.0003,  
-52.6454

■ 95.0090, -0.4974,  
-27.1949

■ 76.2840, -1.1260,  
-59.0081

■ 98.7540, -0.3717,  
-20.8323

■ 73.2510, -1.1097,  
-64.2411

■ 102.4990, -0.2460,  
-14.4696

■ 106.5430, -0.2677,  
-7.4922

■ 110.2880, -0.1420,  
-1.1296

■ 114.0330, -0.0163,  
5.2331

■ 117.7780, 0.1094,  
11.5957

■ 121.5230, 0.2352,  
17.9583

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.4160, -14.5021, -15.2738



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



78.3980, 16.0728, -68.7550

# Triad

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



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



98.4000, 23.4668, -13.5058



99.2790, -16.4065, 35.7123

# Complementary

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



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



65.4810, 0.7489, 39.9202

# 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.



100.6460, -6.2345, 39.7755



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



101.8010, 15.3811, 13.3295

# Square

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



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



88.3310, 27.9378, -47.6483



101.5770, 5.1385, 31.9430



98.5950, -22.4783, 23.1572



# Rectangle

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



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



79.5210, 22.9141, -69.7399



101.5770, 5.1385, 31.9430



99.8000, -13.2124, 37.8864

# Sweetspot

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



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



135.7870, -0.3880, -15.5992



89.9780, -23.6532, -20.1517



68.2330, -0.1149, -9.8513



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.



87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202



107.9630, -0.9678, -63.1116



85.0860, 12.7756, -37.7864



53.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



79.1040, -1.5303, -69.3742



163.0010, -2.4655, -142.9519



# Inverse Universe

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



65.4810, 0.7489, 39.9202



73.1510, 1.4046, 63.0116



67.9140, -12.7756, 37.7864



52.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



40.7820, 1.0935, 69.4742



84.1130, 2.9023, 142.8519



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202 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 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202 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 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202.



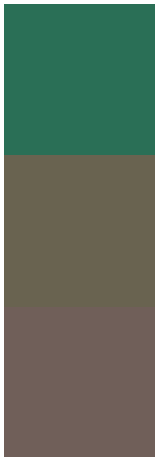
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.5190, -0.7489,

-39.9202.

# 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

87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202

### Protanopia

98.6280, -9.1836, 5.5882

### Deuteranopia

99.3990, -5.1267, 11.0511



## Tritanopia

91.8800, 11.8912, -34.0978

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202

## Protanomaly

94.3270, -6.0772, -10.8108

## Deuteranomaly

95.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072

## Tritanomaly

90.0170, 7.3866, -35.9719

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.4990, -0.2460, -14.4696

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202 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(42, 111, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 111, 86)  
}
```

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(42, 111, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 111, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202 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(42, 111, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 111, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 111, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 111, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 111, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 111,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 111, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 111,  
86) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor