

Converting Colors

YUV(87.5950, 14.0037,
-58.4038)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.5950, 14.0037,
-58.4038)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	157474
RGB	21, 116, 116
RGB Percent	8%, 45%, 45%
CMY	0.9176, 0.5451, 0.5451
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	180°, 69%, 27%
HSV	180°, 82%, 45%
XYZ	9.7070, 13.9112, 18.6965
YIQ	87.5950, -56.6200, -20.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

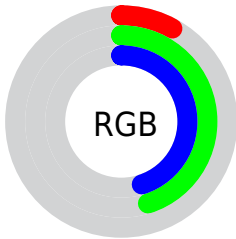
Format	Color
RYB	21, 69, 116
Decimal	1406068
CIELab	44.11, -25.36, -7.53
CIElCh	44, 26.455, 196.546
Yxy	13.9112, 0.2294, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279596148 (0xFF157474)
YUV	87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038
Hunter-Lab	37.2977, -18.8148, -3.6124

Details

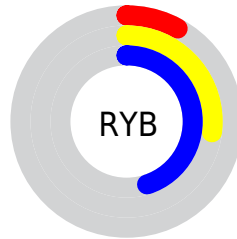
The YUV color **87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.4050, -14.0037, 58.4038**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.1830, 12.2348, -51.0265**, and **47.0810, 10.3131, -41.2900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0070, 15.7725, -65.7811**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.1830, 12.2348, -51.0265**.

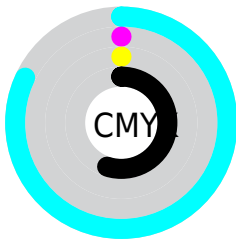
Distribution



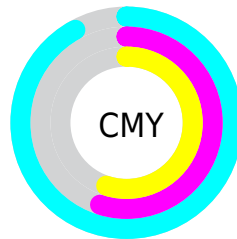
- Red (8%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038 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 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.5950, 14.0037,
-58.4038

87.5950, 14.0037,
-58.4038

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

63.7910, 13.4140,
-55.9447

143.1830, 12.2348,
-51.0265

47.0810, 10.3131,
-41.2900

171.0690, 11.7980,
-50.9265

31.0720, 7.3595,
-27.2501

199.0690, 11.7980,
-50.9265

16.9380, 3.9746,
-14.8546

227.7700, 11.9454,
-51.5413

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.9570, 8.4022,
-35.0423

246.6280, 4.1274,

-17.2138

■ 87.5950, 14.0037,
-58.4038

■ 87.5950, 14.0037,
-58.4038

■ 84.0070, 15.7725,
-65.7811

■ 91.1830, 12.2348,
-51.0265

■ 81.3160, 17.0992,
-71.3141

■ 94.4720, 10.6133,
-44.2639

■ 98.0600, 8.8444,
-36.8866

■ 101.3490, 7.2229,
-30.1241

■ 104.9370, 5.4541,
-22.7467

■ 108.5250, 3.6852,
-15.3694

■ 111.8140, 2.0637,
-8.6069

■ 115.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 118.6910, -1.3267,
5.5330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.2530, -0.6177, -35.3019



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



86.7930, 23.7661, -62.9625

Triad

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



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



107.0460, 13.7813, 13.1147



103.7410, -20.5783, 20.3981

Complementary

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



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



49.4050, -14.0037, 58.4038

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.



104.7840, -15.6695, 32.6384



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



106.9250, 3.9810, 29.8838

Square

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



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



104.0260, 20.6932, -10.5468



105.6240, -6.2236, 36.2868



101.7560, -20.0927, 4.5990

Rectangle

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



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



93.8320, 24.7328, -46.3337



105.6240, -6.2236, 36.2868



104.0020, -19.7210, 25.4312

Sweetspot

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



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



138.9370, 5.4541, -22.7467



76.7650, -27.4921, -48.9059



70.1230, 3.3904, -14.1399



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038



106.0470, 21.6688, -90.3722



60.0060, 27.6050, -34.2083



57.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



85.5220, 17.9837, -75.0028



175.2500, 36.8518, -153.6943

Inverse Universe

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



60.2350, 27.4921, 48.9059



63.7110, 42.5405, 75.6755



77.5810, -27.8944, 33.6935



55.4780, 1.7363, 3.0888



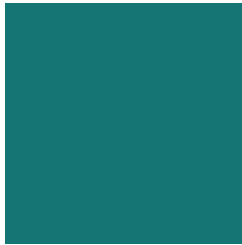
50.3860, 35.3057, 62.8055



103.2500, 72.3478, 128.6997

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038 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 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

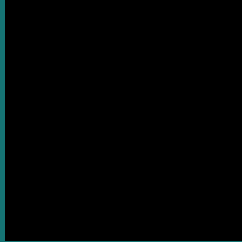
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

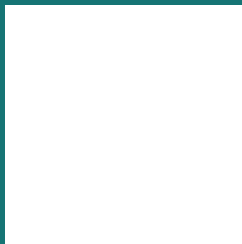
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.5950, 14.0037,

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

87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038

Protanopia

103.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

Deuteranopia

104.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



Tritanopia

90.3120, 16.6082, -53.7706

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038

Protanomaly

98.1760, 6.3222, -21.2024

Deuteranomaly

98.3980, 9.6638, -19.6430

Tritanomaly

89.0730, 15.7400, -55.3150

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8340, 5.0118, -20.9024

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038 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(21, 116, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 116, 116)  
}
```

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(21, 116, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 116, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038 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(21, 116, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 116, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 116, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 116, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 116, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 116,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.5950, 14.0037, -58.4038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 116, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 116,  
116) }
```

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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