

Converting Colors

YUV(87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.6780, -15.1243,
-2.3486)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	555F39
RGB	85, 95, 57
RGB Percent	33%, 37%, 22%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6275, 0.7765
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.40, 0.63
HSL	76°, 25%, 30%
HSV	76°, 40%, 37%
XYZ	8.5770, 10.4111, 5.4284
YIQ	87.6780, 6.2380, -13.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

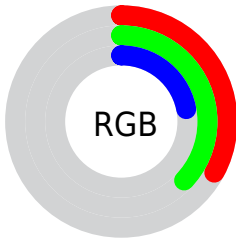
Format	Color
RYB	57, 95, 67
Decimal	5594937
CIELab	38.57, -10.95, 20.48
CIELCh	39, 23.220, 118.131
Yxy	10.4111, 0.3513, 0.4264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283785017 (0xFF555F39)
YUV	87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486
Hunter-Lab	32.2663, -9.0170, 12.6116

Details


The YUV color $87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $64.3220, 15.1243, 2.3486$, and the grayscale version is $88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $137.4500, -15.9978, -2.1486$, and $42.0200, -13.8139, -2.6485$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $85.7550, -18.6132, -3.2931$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $89.7150, -11.1985, -1.5041$.

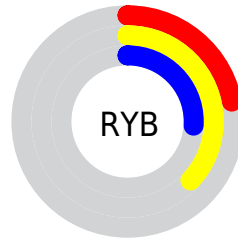
Distribution



 Red (33%)

 Green (37%)

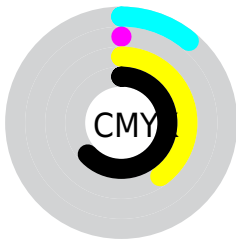
 Blue (22%)




 Red (22%)

 Yellow (37%)

 Blue (26%)

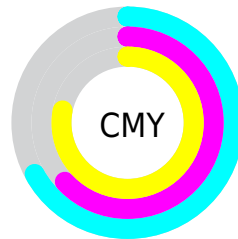


 Cyan (11%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (40%)

 Black (63%)



 Cyan (67%)

 Magenta (63%)

 Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486 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 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.6780, -15.1243,
-2.3486

87.6780, -15.1243,
-2.3486

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

63.9060, -14.2507,
-2.5486

137.4500,
-15.9978, -2.1486

42.0200, -13.8139,
-2.6485

164.2220,
-16.8714, -1.9487

21.8180, -10.7563,
-3.3484

191.1080,
-17.3082, -1.8487

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

218.9940,
-17.7450, -1.7487

246.9940,
-17.7450, -1.7487

253.1760, -6.9888,

1.5996

■ 87.6780, -15.1243,
-2.3486

■ 87.6780, -15.1243,
-2.3486

■ 85.7550, -18.6132,
-3.2931

■ 89.7150, -11.1985,
-1.5041

■ 84.0170, -22.6864,
-3.5229

■ 91.3390, -7.5621,
-1.1743

■ 82.3930, -26.3227,
-3.8527

■ 93.3760, -3.6364,
-0.3298

■ 80.3560, -30.2485,
-4.6972

■ 95.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 78.3190, -34.1743,
-5.5418

■ 97.0370, 3.9258,
0.8446

■ 76.6950, -37.8106,
-5.8715

■ 98.6610, 7.5621,
1.1743

■ 100.6980, 11.4879,
2.0189

■ 102.3220, 15.1243,
2.3486

■ 104.3590, 19.0500,
3.1932

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3810, -17.9358, 12.8209



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



84.9300, -7.3605, -19.2326

Triad

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



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



80.4040, 20.5068, -44.2043



92.8880, 0.0552, 29.0392

Complementary

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



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



64.3220, 15.1243, 2.3486

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.



93.4010, 8.6763, 17.1883



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



87.7210, 19.8575, -22.5573

Square

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



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



76.3830, 15.5872, -52.9559



91.8270, 15.8613, -0.7253



92.1950, -8.9701, 30.5240

Rectangle

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



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



82.1010, -0.0498, -30.7836



91.8270, 15.8613, -0.7253



93.2620, 2.8288, 26.0802

Sweetspot

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



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



119.5070, -5.6730, -0.4446



74.2320, -8.4954, 18.2135



59.4900, -3.1996, -0.4297



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486



110.9030, -23.1232, -3.4229



82.2960, -12.4709, -13.4146



47.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149



90.5610, -44.6466, -6.6310



193.8030, -95.5449, -14.7362

Inverse Universe

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



64.3220, 15.1243, 2.3486



75.0970, 23.1232, 3.4229



70.0030, 12.3235, 14.0294



44.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



21.7380, 44.4992, 7.2458



46.1970, 95.5449, 14.7362

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

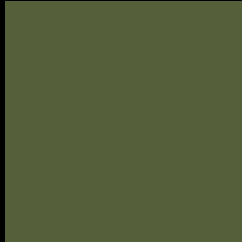
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

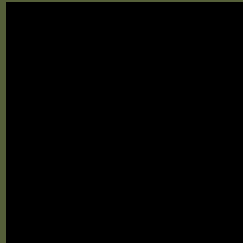
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486.

-2.3486.

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

87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486

Protanopia

89.2880, -16.9040, 8.5174

Deuteranopia

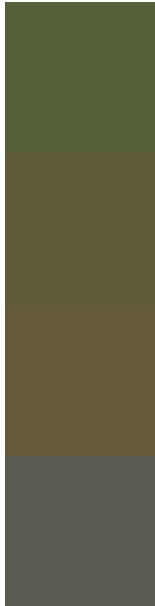
90.3860, -15.4733, 16.3245



Tritanopia

90.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486

Protanomaly

88.4940, -16.0195, 4.8288

Deuteranomaly

89.3420, -15.4516, 9.3471

Tritanomaly

89.6640, -3.7784, -1.4593

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.2080, -5.5255, -1.0594

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486 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(85, 95, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 95, 57)  
}
```

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(85, 95, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 95, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486 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(85, 95, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 95, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 95, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 95, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 95, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 95, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.6780, -15.1243, -2.3486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 95, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 95,  
57) }
```

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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