

Converting Colors

YUV(87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.6940, -12.6671,
2.8994)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5B3E
RGB	91, 91, 62
RGB Percent	36%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6431, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.32, 0.64
HSL	60°, 19%, 30%
HSV	60°, 32%, 36%
XYZ	8.9250, 10.0541, 6.0277
YIQ	87.6940, 9.3090, -9.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

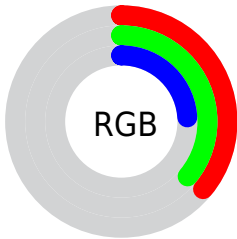
Format	Color
RYB	62, 91, 62
Decimal	5987134
CIELab	37.94, -5.24, 16.77
CIELCh	38, 17.573, 107.334
Yxy	10.0541, 0.3569, 0.4021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177214 (0xFF5B5B3E)
YUV	87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994
Hunter-Lab	31.7082, -5.2467, 10.9249

Details

The YUV color $87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $65.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994$, and the grayscale version is $88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $137.7650, -13.6881, 3.7141$, and $42.0360, -11.3567, 2.5994$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.6680, -16.5983, 3.7992$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $88.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996$.

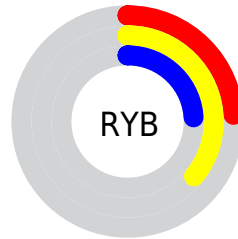
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (36%)

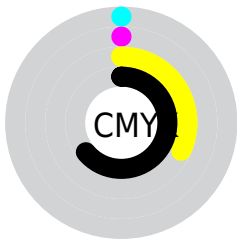
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (24%)

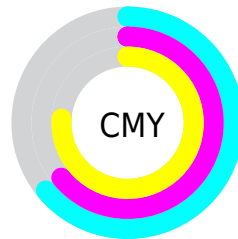


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 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 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.6940, -12.6671,
2.8994

■ 87.6940, -12.6671,
2.8994

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.5090, -12.0829,
2.1846

■ 137.7650,
-13.6881, 3.7141

■ 42.0360, -11.3567,
2.5994

■ 163.6510,
-14.1249, 3.8141

■ 21.8510, -10.7725,
1.8847

■ 191.5370,
-14.5617, 3.9141

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.8360,
-14.7091, 4.5288

■ 247.3090,
-15.4353, 4.1140

■ 253.8600, -4.3680,

0.9998

■ 87.6940, -12.6671,
2.8994

■ 87.6940, -12.6671,
2.8994

■ 86.6680, -16.5983,
3.7992

■ 88.7200, -8.7360,
1.9996

■ 85.6420, -20.5295,
4.6990

■ 89.7460, -4.8048,
1.0998

■ 84.6160, -24.4607,
5.5988

■ 90.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 83.5900, -28.3919,
6.4986

■ 91.7980, 3.0576,
-0.6998

■ 82.5640, -32.3231,
7.3984

■ 92.9380, 7.4256,
-1.6996

■ 81.4240, -36.6910,
8.3982

■ 93.9640, 11.3567,
-2.5994

■ 80.6260, -39.7486,
9.0980

■ 94.9900, 15.2879,
-3.4992

■ 96.0160, 19.2191,
-4.3990

■ 97.0420, 23.1503,
-5.2988

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.9450, -13.2839, 14.0802



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



86.1700, -7.9718, -9.7961

Triad

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



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



83.2440, 13.1907, -30.9090



91.4030, 2.2663, 19.8176

Complementary

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



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



65.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994

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.



91.3460, 8.7034, 8.4666



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



86.1790, 15.1948, -20.3280

Square

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



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



82.0500, 7.3703, -30.7389



89.6970, 12.9674, -5.8733



90.8890, -4.8753, 23.7763

Rectangle

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



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



84.3800, -3.1453, -17.8733



89.6970, 12.9674, -5.8733



91.3640, 4.7505, 16.3438

Sweetspot

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



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



115.7460, -4.8048, 1.0998



70.6710, -4.2748, 17.8285



58.2020, -3.0576, 0.6998



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994



111.9840, -19.2191, 4.3990



83.5080, -10.6034, -5.7075



45.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



97.4600, -48.0478, 10.9976



209.9820, -103.5211, 23.6948

Inverse Universe

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



65.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994



78.0160, 19.2191, -4.3990



69.7910, 10.4560, 6.3223



41.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



12.5400, 48.0478, -10.9976



27.0180, 103.5211, -23.6948

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 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 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

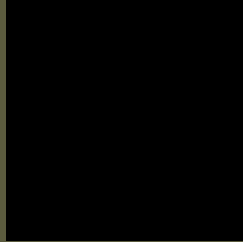
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

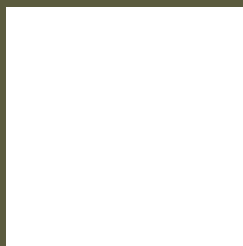
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.6940, -12.6671,

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

87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

Protanopia

88.2000, -13.4096, 7.7176

Deuteranopia

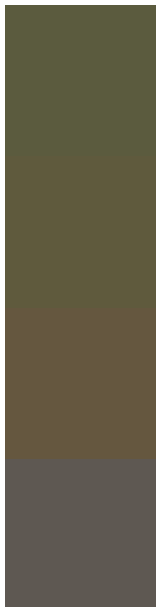
88.7710, -12.7051, 15.1098



Tritanopia

90.1900, 1.8783, 4.2184

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

Protanomaly

88.1890, -13.4042, 5.9732

Deuteranomaly

88.4500, -12.5469, 11.0063

Tritanomaly

89.1100, -3.5052, 4.2885

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 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(91, 91, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 91, 62)  
}
```

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(91, 91, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 91, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

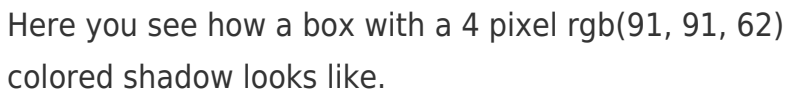
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(91, 91, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 91, 62) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 91, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 91, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 91, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 91, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.6940, -12.6671, 2.8994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 91, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 91,  
62) }
```

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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