

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.7100, 16.4120,  
-37.4567)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.7100, 16.4120,  
-37.4567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D6779
RGB	45, 103, 121
RGB Percent	18%, 40%, 47%
CMY	0.8235, 0.5961, 0.5255
CMYK	0.63, 0.15, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	194°, 46%, 33%
HSV	194°, 63%, 47%
XYZ	9.3836, 11.6389, 19.8411
YIQ	87.7100, -40.3460, -6.6980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

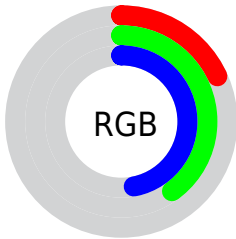
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	45, 78, 121
Decimal	2975609
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.64, -13.03, -15.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 20.434, 230.374
Yxy	11.6389, 0.2296, 0.2848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281165689 (0xFF2D6779)
YUV	87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567
Hunter-Lab	34.1158, -10.6057, -10.6009

# Details

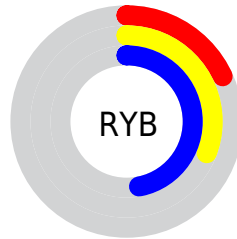
The YUV color **87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **78.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.7210, 16.4065, -35.7123**, and **41.0800, 15.2436, -36.0272** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3610, 19.0490, -43.2896**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.0590, 13.7749, -31.6237**.

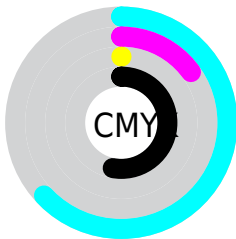
# Distribution



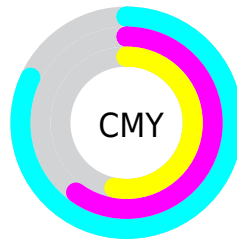
- Red (18%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567 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 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.7100, 16.4120,  
-37.4567

87.7100, 16.4120,  
-37.4567

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

60.6060, 17.4492,  
-43.5045

139.7210, 16.4065,  
-35.7123

41.0800, 15.2436,  
-36.0272

166.8350, 16.8433,  
-35.8123

25.6580, 12.0006,  
-22.5021

194.5360, 16.9908,  
-36.4271

6.8280, 10.9308,  
-5.9882

222.3080, 16.1172,  
-36.2271

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

241.2460, 6.7807,  
-28.2797

249.9170, 2.5059,

-10.4512

■ 87.7100, 16.4120,  
-37.4567

■ 87.7100, 16.4120,  
-37.4567

■ 82.3610, 19.0490,  
-43.2896

■ 93.0590, 13.7749,  
-31.6237

■ 77.0120, 21.6861,  
-49.1225

■ 98.4080, 11.1379,  
-25.7908

■ 71.6630, 24.3231,  
-54.9555

■ 103.7570, 8.5008,  
-19.9579

■ 67.7980, 26.2286,  
-59.4588

■ 108.5190, 6.1531,  
-13.6102

■ 114.1670, 3.3687,  
-7.1625

■ 119.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 124.8650, -1.9054,  
4.5034

■ 130.2140, -4.5425,  
10.3363

■ 135.5630, -7.1796,  
16.1692

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.3910, 10.1602, -38.9309



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



92.4390, 17.5316, -23.1870

# Triad

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



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



98.3110, 1.8187, 23.4063



93.5260, -14.5563, 2.1697

# Complementary

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



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



78.2900, -16.4120, 37.4567

# 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.



95.2610, -15.9047, 14.6801



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



97.5690, -6.1965, 27.5650

# Square

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



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



98.4820, 9.1294, 11.8553



96.2390, -12.4428, 24.3464



91.3330, -8.5452, -12.5700



# Rectangle

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



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



94.8750, 16.3306, -11.2914



96.2390, -12.4428, 24.3464



94.6190, -15.5882, 6.4731

# Sweetspot

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



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



144.9210, 6.4479, -14.8397



91.6640, -14.1314, -40.9243



71.2700, 3.8109, -9.0068



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567



106.2820, 25.4970, -58.1293



65.4040, 27.4088, -17.8943



58.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



70.0150, 27.1076, -61.4032



142.0190, 54.2206, -124.5507



# Inverse Universe

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



74.3360, 14.1314, 40.9243



85.5420, 21.9178, 63.5457



100.5960, -27.4088, 17.8943



57.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



48.2050, 23.0699, 67.3492

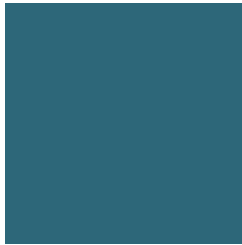


97.3500, 47.1555, 135.6281



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567 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 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

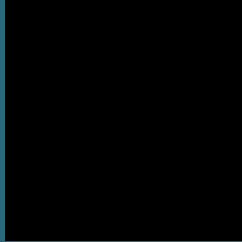
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567.



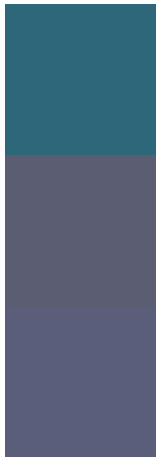
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.7100, 16.4120,

-37.4567.

# 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

87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567

### Protanopia

95.4970, 9.6150, -3.9439

### Deuteranopia

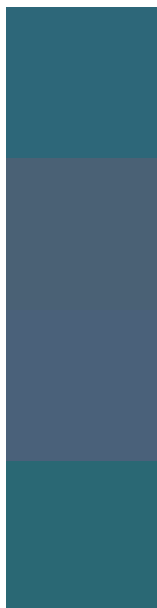
96.1100, 13.2568, -5.3585



## Tritanopia

86.1890, 13.2178, -39.6308

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567

## Protanomaly

92.4030, 12.1263, -16.1394

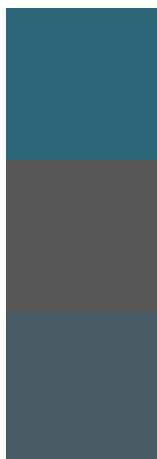
## Deuteranomaly

92.9730, 14.3103, -16.6393

## Tritanomaly

86.8300, 14.3808, -39.3159

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.5190, 6.1531, -13.6102

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567 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(45, 103, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 103, 121)  
}
```

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(45, 103, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 103, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567 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(45, 103, 121) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 103, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 103, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 103, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 103, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 103,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.7100, 16.4120, -37.4567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 103, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 103,  
121) }
```

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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