

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.7300, 12.9511,  
-0.6402)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	575372
RGB	87, 83, 114
RGB Percent	34%, 33%, 45%
CMY	0.6588, 0.6745, 0.5529
CMYK	0.24, 0.27, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	248°, 16%, 39%
HSV	248°, 27%, 45%
XYZ	10.0610, 9.4277, 17.2090
YIQ	87.7300, -7.5670, 10.4890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

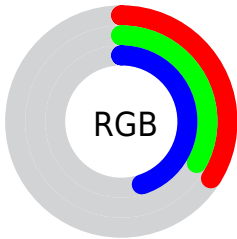
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	87, 83, 114
Decimal	5722994
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.79, 8.96, -17.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 19.311, 297.635
Yxy	9.4277, 0.2742, 0.2569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283913074 (0xFF575372)
YUV	87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402
Hunter-Lab	30.7045, 4.7566, -11.7373

# Details

The YUV color  $[87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666699$ . A complement of this color would be  $[109.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[137.3710, 14.1141, -0.3254]$ , and  $[42.0890, 11.7881, -0.9551]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[78.2830, 17.6085, -1.1252]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[97.1770, 8.2937, -0.1552]$ .

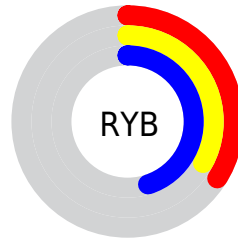
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (33%)

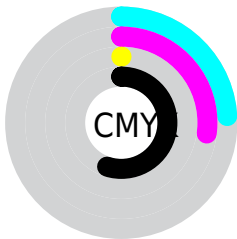
Blue (45%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (45%)

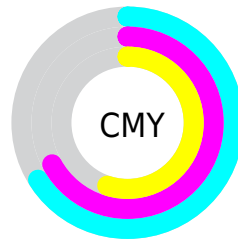


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402 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 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.7300, 12.9511,  
-0.6402

87.7300, 12.9511,  
-0.6402

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

64.2030, 12.2249,  
-1.0550

137.3710, 14.1141,  
-0.3254

42.0890, 11.7881,  
-0.9551

164.3710, 14.1141,  
-0.3254

21.2630, 11.2093,  
-1.9847

190.8980, 14.8403,  
0.0895

3.2090, 9.7570,  
-2.8143

219.0120, 15.2771,  
-0.0105

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.6890, 5.0833,  
2.9037

■ 87.7300, 12.9511,  
-0.6402

■ 87.7300, 12.9511,  
-0.6402

■ 78.2830, 17.6085,  
-1.1252

■ 97.1770, 8.2937,  
-0.1552

■ 68.2490, 22.5552,  
-1.0954

■ 107.2110, 3.3470,  
-0.1850

■ 58.8020, 27.2126,  
-1.5804

■ 116.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 48.7680, 32.1594,  
-1.5505

■ 126.6920, -6.2572,  
0.2701

■ 39.3210, 36.8167,  
-2.0355

■ 136.1390,  
-10.9145, 0.7551

■ 29.8740, 41.4741,  
-2.5205

■ 145.5860,  
-15.5719, 1.2401

■ 19.8400, 46.4209,  
-2.4907

■ 155.6200,  
-20.5187, 1.2103

■ 17.4810, 47.5839,

■ 164.7680,

-2.1758

-25.0286, 1.0805

■ 174.8020,  
-29.9754, 1.0506

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.1300, 16.2049, -17.6540



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



88.9230, 6.9400, 14.0995

# Triad

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



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



87.1030, -12.8688, 20.9577



79.2090, 2.8550, -29.1243

# Complementary

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



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



109.2700, -12.9511, 0.6402

# 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.



81.5930, -6.2083, -15.4291



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



85.8800, -14.7308, 11.5062

# Square

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



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



87.9170, -7.3541, 25.5058



84.0740, -12.3615, -1.8189



77.6300, 11.0284, -37.3865



# Rectangle

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



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



89.1150, 2.4083, 20.9471



84.0740, -12.3615, -1.8189



80.3190, -0.6503, -24.8358

# Sweetspot

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



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



137.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298



102.3830, 5.7272, -16.9989



68.0970, 2.9102, -0.0851



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.



87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402



106.3800, 20.5187, -1.2103



92.2150, 10.7400, 8.5814



50.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



18.1650, 50.2047, -2.7757



37.7260, 103.1721, -5.0217



# Inverse Universe

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



95.3470, 7.2239, 16.3587



118.5530, 11.5594, 25.8250



104.7850, -10.7400, -8.5814



52.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



47.7360, 27.7382, 63.3755



98.3630, 57.5020, 130.3546



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402 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 ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

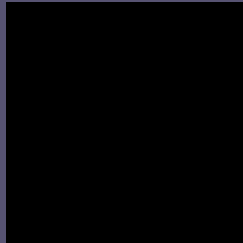
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402.



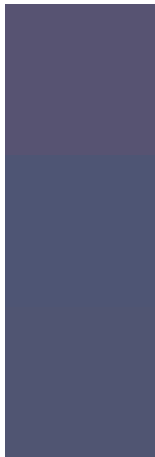
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.7300, 12.9511,

-0.6402.

# 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

87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402

### Protanopia

86.4410, 14.5726, -7.4028

### Deuteranopia

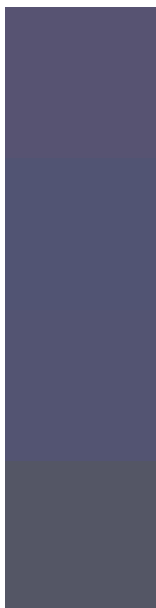
86.8110, 13.4042, -5.9732



## Tritanopia

86.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402

## Protanomaly

86.6370, 13.9830, -4.9436

## Deuteranomaly

87.1210, 13.2513, -3.6141

## Tritanomaly

87.1120, 6.8468, -2.7292

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402 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(87, 83, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 83, 114)  
}
```

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(87, 83, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 83, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402 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(87, 83, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 83, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 83, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 83, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 83, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 83,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.7300, 12.9511, -0.6402 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 83, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 83,  
114) }
```

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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