

Converting Colors

YUV(87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525B56
RGB	82, 91, 86
RGB Percent	32%, 36%, 34%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6431, 0.6627
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.05, 0.64
HSL	147°, 5%, 34%
HSV	147°, 10%, 36%
XYZ	8.9005, 9.9479, 10.2551
YIQ	87.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

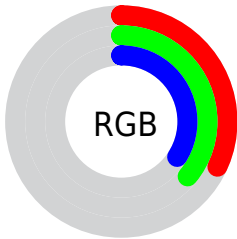
Format	Color
RYB	82, 88, 91
Decimal	5397334
CIELab	37.75, -4.62, 1.67
CIELCh	38, 4.916, 160.091
Yxy	9.9479, 0.3058, 0.3418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283587414 (0xFF525B56)
YUV	87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331
Hunter-Lab	31.5403, -4.8239, 2.8004

Details

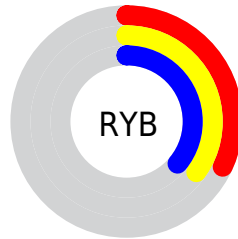
The YUV color **87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.4400, -0.7099, -5.6479**, and **42.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4780, -1.7147, -10.0662**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



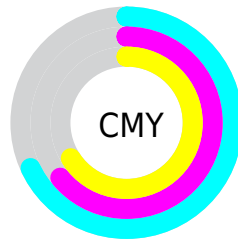
- Red (32%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331 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 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

■ 87.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

■ 137.4400, -0.7099,
-5.6479

■ 42.1520, -0.5679,
-4.5183

■ 163.4400, -0.7099,
-5.6479

■ 22.1520, -0.5679,
-4.5183

■ 191.0270, -0.9993,
-6.1627

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.0270, -0.9993,
-6.1627

■ 247.0270, -0.9993,
-6.1627

■ 87.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

■ 87.7390, -0.8573,
-5.0331

■ 84.4780, -1.7147,
-10.0662

■ 91.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.2170, -2.5720,
-15.0993

■ 94.2610, 0.8573,
5.0331

■ 77.9560, -3.4293,
-20.1324

■ 97.5220, 1.7147,
10.0662

■ 74.6950, -4.2866,
-25.1655

■ 100.7830, 2.5720,
15.0993

■ 71.4340, -5.1440,
-30.1986

■ 104.3430, 3.2819,
20.7472

■ 67.8740, -5.8539,
-35.8465

■ 107.6040, 4.1392,
25.7803

■ 64.6130, -6.7112,
-40.8796

■ 110.8650, 4.9966,
30.8134

■ 61.3520, -7.5685,

■ 114.1260, 5.8539,

-45.9127

35.8465

■ 58.0910, -8.4259,
-50.9458

■ 117.5010, 7.1480,
40.7796

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



87.2980, 1.3321, -7.2773

Triad

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



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



89.0150, 3.9366, -2.6442



89.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477

Complementary

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



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



85.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331

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.



89.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



89.1080, 2.9048, 1.6593

Square

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



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



88.2920, 3.8000, -5.5181



89.3750, 1.2941, 4.9331



89.2950, -4.0894, 5.0033

Rectangle

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



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



87.6400, 2.6425, -7.5773



89.3750, 1.2941, 4.9331



89.4740, -2.2057, 7.4773

Sweetspot

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



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



115.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



88.7780, -3.3416, -1.5593



57.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



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.



87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331



111.9020, -1.4307, -7.8071



88.1950, 0.8899, -5.4330



44.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



70.1560, -10.4299, -61.5268



151.0890, -22.7219, -132.5051

Inverse Universe

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



85.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



108.0980, 1.4307, 7.8071



84.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



42.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



39.8440, 10.4299, 61.5268



85.9110, 22.7219, 132.5051

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

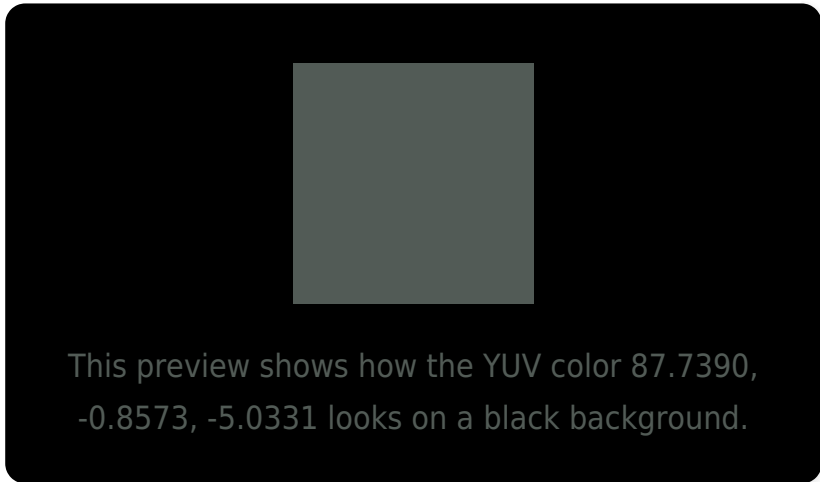
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

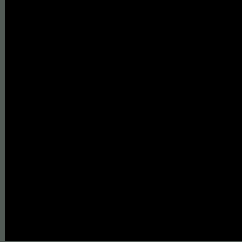
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331.

-5.0331.

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

87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331

Protanopia

88.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443

Deuteranopia

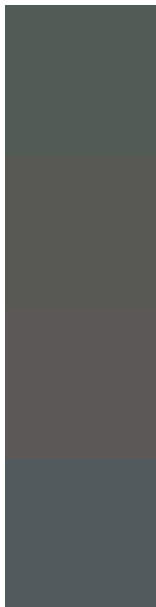
89.7020, -1.3321, 7.2773



Tritanopia

88.4170, 4.2314, -3.8737

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331

Protanomaly

88.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149

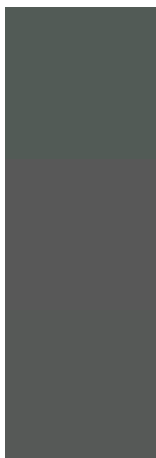
Deuteranomaly

89.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591

Tritanomaly

88.2490, 2.3422, -4.6034

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331 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(82, 91, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 91, 86)  
}
```

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(82, 91, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 91, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331 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(82, 91, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 91, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 91, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 91, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 91, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 91, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 91, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 91,  
86) }
```

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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