

Converting Colors

YUV(87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.8490, -0.9116,
12.4104)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	665156
RGB	102, 81, 86
RGB Percent	40%, 32%, 34%
CMY	0.6000, 0.6824, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.16, 0.60
HSL	346°, 11%, 36%
HSV	346°, 21%, 40%
XYZ	10.1016, 9.3815, 10.0825
YIQ	87.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

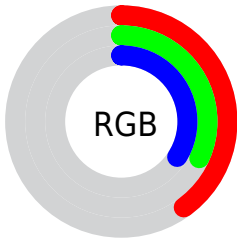
Format	Color
R_{YB}	102, 81, 86
Decimal	6705494
CIE Lab	36.71, 9.65, 0.39
CIE LCh	37, 9.655, 2.341
Yxy	9.3815, 0.3417, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284895574 (0xFF665156)
YUV	87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104
Hunter-Lab	30.6293, 5.2686, 1.9235

Details

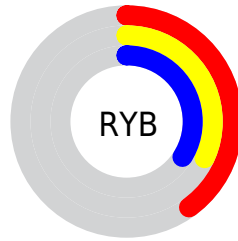
The YUV color **87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **95.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.5610, -0.7696, 13.5400**, and **42.2510, -0.6167, 11.1809** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0670, -1.5120, 18.3582**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626**.

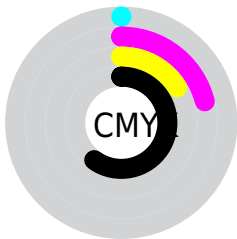
Distribution



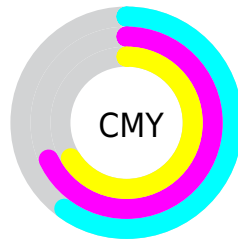
- Red (40%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104 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 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.8490, -0.9116,
12.4104

■ 87.8490, -0.9116,
12.4104

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.5500, -0.7641,
11.7957

■ 137.5610, -0.7696,
13.5400

■ 42.2510, -0.6167,
11.1809

■ 163.8600, -0.9170,
14.1548

■ 21.6530, -0.3219,
9.9513

■ 191.1590, -1.0644,
14.7696

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.1590, -1.0644,
14.7696

■ 244.4680, 0.2623,
9.2366

87.8490, -0.9116,
12.4104

87.8490, -0.9116,
12.4104

81.0670, -1.5120,
18.3582

94.6310, -0.3111,
6.4626

74.2850, -2.1125,
24.3061

101.4130, 0.2894,
0.5148

67.0300, -1.9868,
30.6687

108.6680, 0.1637,
-5.8478

60.2480, -2.5873,
36.6165

115.4500, 0.7642,
-11.7956

53.4660, -3.1877,
42.5643

122.2320, 1.3646,
-17.7435

46.6840, -3.7882,
48.5121

129.0140, 1.9651,
-23.6913

40.0160, -3.9519,
54.3600

135.6820, 2.1288,
-29.5391

33.2340, -4.5524,

143.0510, 2.4399,

60.3078

-36.0017

■ 149.8330, 3.0403,
-41.9495

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.8530, 3.0305, 8.0219



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



87.8230, -4.8427, 13.3102

Triad

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



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



84.7950, -5.8149, -1.5742



84.5730, 7.6055, -12.7805

Complementary

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



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



95.1510, 0.9116, -12.4104

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.



83.8670, 4.9956, -15.6694



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



84.2610, -2.5937, -8.1219

Square

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



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



86.0840, -7.4364, 5.1883



83.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400



86.3180, 7.7312, -6.4179

Rectangle

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



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



87.0570, -6.4371, 11.3510



83.6670, 1.6432, -13.7400



84.3340, 6.7373, -14.3249

Sweetspot

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



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



127.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



88.1780, 6.8142, 7.7369



63.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



110.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026



90.2140, -4.5425, 10.3363



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



37.4630, -5.1583, 67.9999



78.9700, -10.3382, 142.9773

Inverse Universe

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



87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104



110.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026



92.7860, 4.5425, -10.3363



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



37.4630, -5.1583, 67.9999



78.9700, -10.3382, 142.9773

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104 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 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104 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 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104.

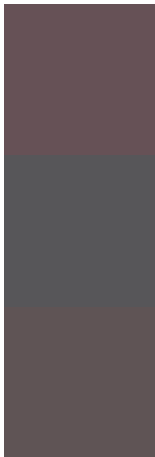


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.8490, -0.9116,

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

87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104

Protanopia

86.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148

Deuteranopia

87.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



Tritanopia

87.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104

Protanomaly

86.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183

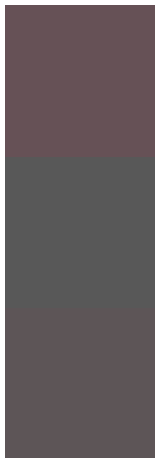
Deuteranomaly

87.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217

Tritanomaly

87.9630, -0.4748, 12.3104

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104 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(102, 81, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 81, 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(102, 81, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 81, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104 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(102, 81, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 81, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 81, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 81, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 81, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 81,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 81, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 81,  
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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