

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.8860, -3.3948,  
62.3670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9F3551
RGB	159, 53, 81
RGB Percent	62%, 21%, 32%
CMY	0.3765, 0.7922, 0.6824
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.49, 0.38
HSL	344°, 50%, 42%
HSV	344°, 67%, 62%
XYZ	17.0564, 10.5112, 8.9145
YIQ	87.8860, 54.1880, 31.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

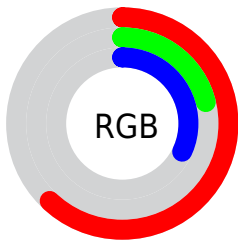
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 53, 81
Decimal	10433873
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.74, 46.06, 7.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 46.669, 9.301
Yxy	10.5112, 0.4675, 0.2881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288623953 (0xFF9F3551)
YUV	87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670
Hunter-Lab	32.4210, 37.1704, 6.3923

# Details

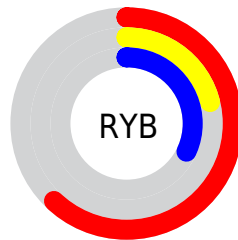
The YUV color **87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **124.1140, 3.3948, -62.3670**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2240, -6.0264, 66.4556**, and **34.7160, 1.1260, 59.0081** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1260, -4.0061, 71.8035**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.6460, -2.7835, 52.9305**.

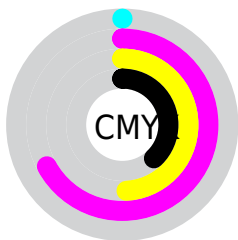
# Distribution



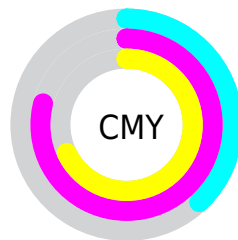
- Red (62%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670 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 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.8860, -3.3948,  
62.3670

87.8860, -3.3948,  
62.3670

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

59.5700, -0.7740,  
61.7671

142.2240, -6.0264,  
66.4556

34.7160, 1.1260,  
59.0081

170.0070, -6.9055,  
68.3999

24.2490, -4.0668,  
44.5086

191.0270, -3.9573,  
56.1043

15.1780, -6.4968,  
30.5389

210.5410, -0.2667,  
38.9905

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

230.2830, 4.2975,  
21.6768

249.7170, 2.6045,

4.6332

■ 87.8860, -3.3948,  
62.3670

■ 87.8860, -3.3948,  
62.3670

■ 77.1260, -4.0061,  
71.8035

■ 98.6460, -2.7835,  
52.9305

■ 66.4800, -4.1806,  
81.1400

■ 109.2920, -2.6090,  
43.5939

■ 55.7200, -4.7920,  
90.5766

■ 120.0520, -1.9976,  
34.1574

■ 52.3290, -5.0922,  
93.5505

■ 130.8120, -1.3863,  
24.7209

■ 141.5720, -0.7750,  
15.2844

■ 151.6310, -0.3111,  
6.4626

■ 162.3910, 0.3002,  
-2.9739

■ 173.1510, 0.9116,  
-12.4104

■ 183.7970, 1.0861,  
-21.7470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.5540, 13.5309, 46.8721



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



87.5590, -20.9816, 56.5148

# Triad

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



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



80.2940, -26.2739, -19.5518



78.3420, 41.2434, -68.7059

# Complementary

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



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



124.1140, 3.3948, -62.3670

# 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.



79.1280, 29.0239, -69.3953



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



69.9910, -3.4466, -61.3821

# Square

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



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



84.1920, -41.5067, 12.9866



75.6110, 13.0098, -66.3108



78.3100, 43.2312, -52.8919



# Rectangle

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



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



87.7350, -31.4214, 44.9594



75.6110, 13.0098, -66.3108



79.4190, 37.7544, -69.6505

# Sweetspot

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



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



178.8120, -1.3863, 24.7209



88.4060, 34.8028, 37.3549



87.5720, -0.7750, 15.2844



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



95.6500, -5.2505, 97.6539



99.3690, -22.8599, 52.2964



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



47.0890, -4.4809, 84.1139



4.9410, -0.4639, 8.8217



# Inverse Universe

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



87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670



95.6500, -5.2505, 97.6539



112.6310, 22.8599, -52.2964



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



47.0890, -4.4809, 84.1139



4.9410, -0.4639, 8.8217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

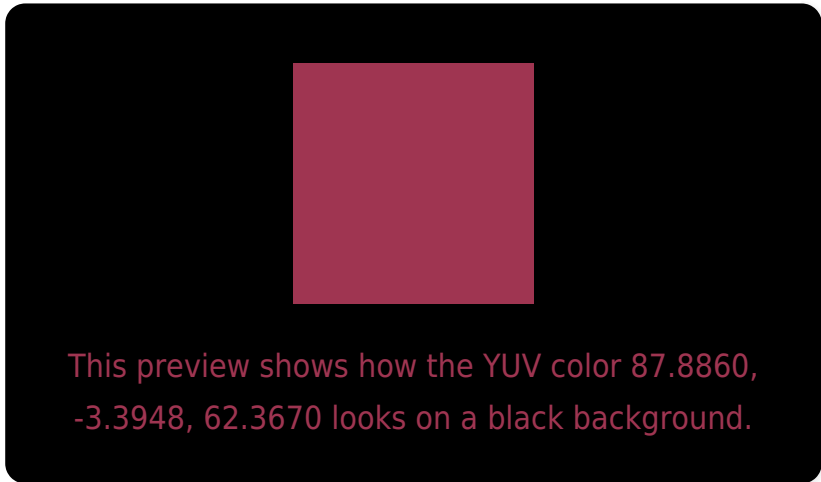
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.8860, -3.3948,



# 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

87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670

### Protanopia

92.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998

### Deuteranopia

92.9000, -8.3317, 12.3657



## Tritanopia

87.6550, -13.1409, 61.6926

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670

## Protanomaly

90.5990, 1.6767, 22.2767

## Deuteranomaly

91.1780, -6.4968, 30.5389

## Tritanomaly

87.8660, -9.7939, 61.5075

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8010, -1.3809, 22.9765

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670 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(159, 53, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 53, 81)  
}
```

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(159, 53, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 53, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670 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(159, 53, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 53, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 53, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 53, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 53, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 53,  
81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.8860, -3.3948, 62.3670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 53, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 53,  
81) }
```

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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