

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	62620A
RGB	98, 98, 10
RGB Percent	38%, 38%, 4%
CMY	0.6157, 0.6157, 0.9608
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.90, 0.62
HSL	60°, 81%, 21%
HSV	60°, 90%, 38%
XYZ	9.4595, 11.3539, 1.9801
YIQ	87.9680, 28.2480, -27.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

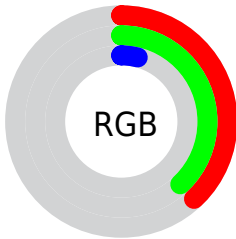
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 98, 10
Decimal	6447626
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.17, -10.40, 44.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 45.457, 103.229
Yxy	11.3539, 0.4150, 0.4981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284637706 (0xFF62620A)
YUV	87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981
Hunter-Lab	33.6956, -8.8565, 20.1028

# Details

The YUV color **87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **20.0320, 38.4382, -8.7981**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.6200, -37.2807, 10.8573**, and **44.8760, -22.1239, 2.7397** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.8280, -42.8062, 9.7978**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1080, -34.0702, 7.7983**.

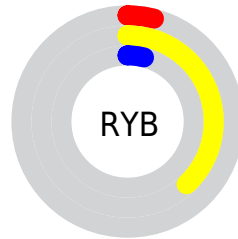
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (38%)

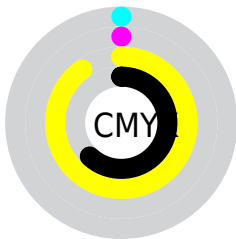
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (4%)

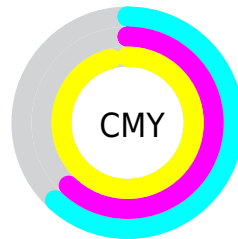


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 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 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981

87.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981

254.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

64.9660, -32.0282,  
6.1688

139.6200,  
-37.2807, 10.8573

44.8760, -22.1239,  
2.7397

166.3920,  
-38.1543, 11.0572

25.0740, -12.3615,  
-1.8189

193.8760,  
-38.8859, 12.3867

0.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148


221.9470,  
-39.9069, 13.2015


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


245.0820,  
-38.0014, 8.6981


248.2740,


-25.7711, 5.8987


 251.4660,  
-13.5407, 3.0993


 87.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981


 87.9680, -38.4382,  
8.7981


 86.8280, -42.8062,  
9.7978

 89.1080, -34.0702,  
7.7983

 90.2480, -29.7023,  
6.7985

 91.2740, -25.7711,  
5.8987

 92.4140, -21.4031,  
4.8989

 93.5540, -17.0351,  
3.8991

■ 94.6940, -12.6671,  
2.8994

■ 95.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996

■ 96.8600, -4.3680,  
0.9998

■ 98.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.7030, -36.3356, 34.4635



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



83.0700, -23.2055, -23.7404

# Triad

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



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



81.6870, 31.2133, -71.6395



94.8810, 10.9047, 49.2164

# Complementary

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



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



20.0320, 38.4382, -8.7981

# 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.



97.1680, 25.5532, 17.3927



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



80.5590, 42.1224, -70.6502

# Square

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



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



78.3980, 16.0728, -68.7550



88.5790, 38.6616, -33.8338



92.1910, -6.0102, 61.2225



# Rectangle

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



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



71.2960, -6.0619, -62.5266



88.5790, 38.6616, -33.8338



96.7920, 15.8785, 40.5244

# Sweetspot

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



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



124.0100, -15.2879, 3.4992



36.3120, -12.9718, 54.1004



61.6060, -9.1728, 2.0995



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981



113.4080, -55.9101, 12.7972



74.8120, -31.9523, -18.2521



47.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



99.2320, -48.9214, 11.1975



212.6400, -104.8315, 23.9947



# Inverse Universe

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



20.0320, 38.4382, -8.7981



14.5920, 55.9101, -12.7972



33.1880, 31.9523, 18.2521



44.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



12.7680, 48.9214, -11.1975



27.3600, 104.8315, -23.9947



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

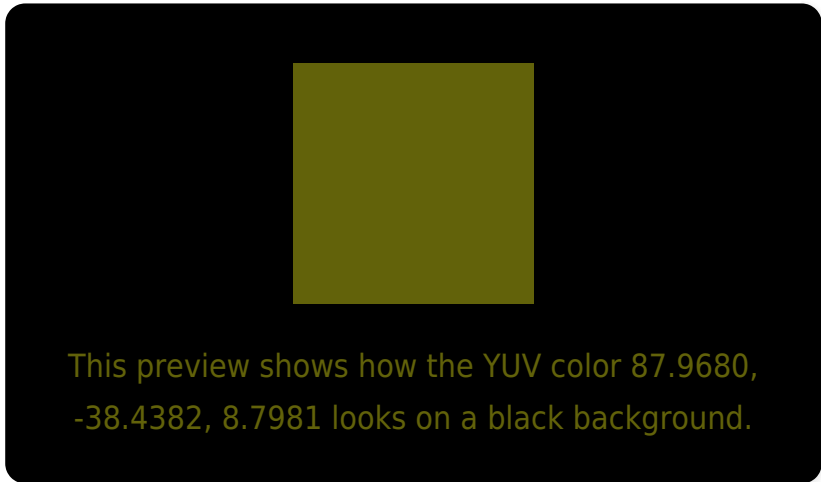
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

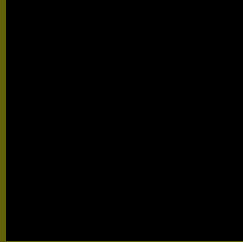
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9680, -38.4382,



# 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

87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

### Protanopia

88.7840, -39.3335, 15.9754

### Deuteranopia

90.3490, -36.1611, 25.1269



## Tritanopia

95.6850, 1.1413, 7.2923

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

## Protanomaly

88.4740, -39.1807, 13.6163

## Deuteranomaly

89.3760, -37.1604, 18.9642

## Tritanomaly

93.2000, -13.4096, 7.7176

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.3520, -13.9775, 3.1993

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 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(98, 98, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 98, 10)  
}
```

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(98, 98, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 98, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 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(98, 98, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 98, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 98, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 98, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 98, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 98, 10)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.9680, -38.4382, 8.7981 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 98, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 98,  
10) }
```

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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