

Converting Colors

YUV(87.9860, -22.1781,
20.1833)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(87.9860, -22.1781,
20.1833)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F552B
RGB	111, 85, 43
RGB Percent	44%, 33%, 17%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6667, 0.8314
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.61, 0.56
HSL	37°, 44%, 30%
HSV	37°, 61%, 44%
XYZ	10.2401, 10.0509, 3.6858
YIQ	87.9860, 28.9780, -7.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

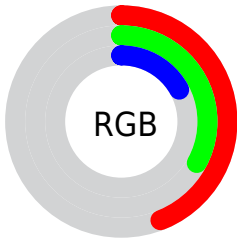
Format	Color
RYB	85, 111, 43
Decimal	7296299
CIELab	37.93, 5.44, 28.29
CIElCh	38, 28.811, 79.108
Yxy	10.0509, 0.4271, 0.4192
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285486379 (0xFF6F552B)
YUV	87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833
Hunter-Lab	31.7032, 2.1747, 15.2992

Details

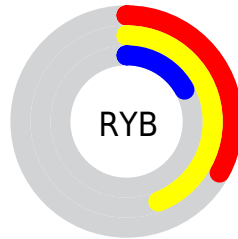
The YUV color $[87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[66.0140, 22.1781, -20.1833]$, and the grayscale version is $[88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[138.2530, -23.7887, 23.4571]$, and $[41.7190, -20.5675, 16.9094]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.3840, -25.8253, 23.3422]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[91.5880, -18.5309, 17.0243]$.

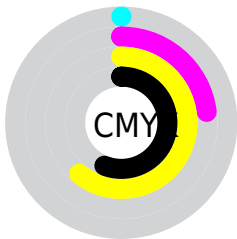
Distribution



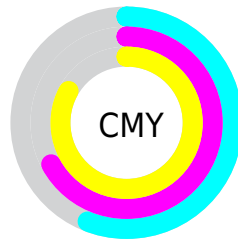
- Red (44%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833 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 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.9860, -22.1781,
20.1833

87.9860, -22.1781,
20.1833

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

64.2030, -21.2991,
18.2390

138.2530,
-23.7887, 23.4571

41.7190, -20.5675,
16.9094

165.3240,
-24.8097, 24.2719

22.5040, -11.0945,
11.8360

192.5090,
-25.3939, 24.9866

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.9930,
-26.1255, 26.3161

241.5890,
-23.4614, 11.7614

251.3520,

-13.9775, 3.1993

254.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 87.9860, -22.1781,
20.1833

■ 87.9860, -22.1781,
20.1833

■ 84.3840, -25.8253,
23.3422

■ 91.5880, -18.5309,
17.0243

■ 80.7820, -29.4725,
26.5012

■ 95.1900, -14.8837,
13.8654

■ 76.5930, -32.8303,
30.1749

■ 99.3790, -11.5258,
10.1916

■ 73.6920, -36.3302,
32.7191

■ 102.9810, -7.8786,
7.0327

■ 106.6970, -3.7946,
3.7737

■ 110.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 114.4880, 3.2104,
-3.0590

■ 118.0900, 6.8576,
-6.2179

■ 121.6920, 10.5048,
-9.3769

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.4420, -16.9799, 32.9384



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



86.2180, -20.8135, 2.4398

Triad

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



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



71.1430, 16.1985, -62.3924



92.3560, 13.6285, 15.4738

Complementary

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



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



66.0140, 22.1781, -20.1833

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.



88.9660, 21.7088, -9.6172



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



72.2490, 25.5132, -63.3624

Square

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



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



75.8820, 2.0302, -44.6235



79.5380, 27.3428, -43.4448



91.5340, 3.6807, 32.8577

Rectangle

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



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



83.8080, -15.6813, -10.3556



79.5380, 27.3428, -43.4448



91.5230, 16.9972, 8.3113

Sweetspot

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



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



136.1660, -8.4628, 7.7474



66.2960, 1.3331, 39.2054



68.6540, -5.2524, 4.6884



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.



87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833



108.7350, -34.8724, 31.8044



100.8560, -28.5230, 1.8803



54.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



79.3180, -39.1038, 35.6781



163.6640, -80.6864, 73.0857

Inverse Universe

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



66.0140, 22.1781, -20.1833



74.2650, 34.8724, -31.8044



53.1440, 28.5230, -1.8803



52.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



40.6820, 39.1038, -35.6781



83.9230, 80.3970, -73.6005

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

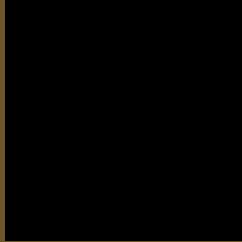
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9860, -22.1781,

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

87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833

Protanopia

87.4470, -21.4194, 10.1320

Deuteranopia

87.6870, -22.0307, 19.5685



Tritanopia

90.8500, -2.3910, 20.3026

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833

Protanomaly

87.4690, -21.4302, 13.6207

Deuteranomaly

87.6870, -22.0307, 19.5685

Tritanomaly

89.9010, -9.8112, 20.2578

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833

Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.9810, -7.8786, 7.0327

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833 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(111, 85, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 85, 43)  
}
```

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(111, 85, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 85, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833 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(111, 85, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 85, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 85, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 85, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 85, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 85,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.9860, -22.1781, 20.1833 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 85, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 85,  
43) }
```

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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