

# Converting Colors

YUV(100.3800, 26.9277,  
-50.3223)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(100.3800, 26.9277,  
-50.3223)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B779B
RGB	43, 119, 155
RGB Percent	17%, 47%, 61%
CMY	0.8314, 0.5333, 0.3922
CMYK	0.72, 0.23, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	199°, 57%, 39%
HSV	199°, 72%, 61%
XYZ	13.5095, 16.0738, 33.4009
YIQ	100.3800, -56.8520, -4.9160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

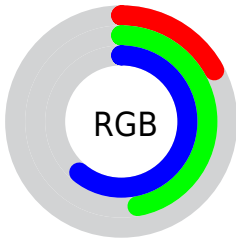
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 88, 155
Decimal	2848667
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.07, -10.92, -26.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 28.331, 247.327
Yxy	16.0738, 0.2145, 0.2552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281038747 (0xFF2B779B)
YUV	100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223
Hunter-Lab	40.0921, -10.0138, -21.3302

# Details

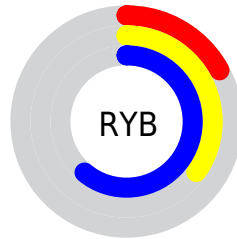
The YUV color **100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **97.6200, -26.9277, 50.3223**, and the grayscale version is **100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.1140, 27.0588, -45.7040**, and **53.5330, 24.8802, -46.9484** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.9600, 30.5857, -56.9699**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108.0990, 23.1222, -43.0598**.

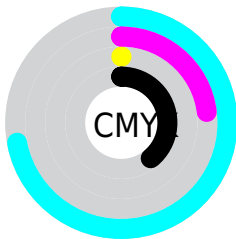
# Distribution



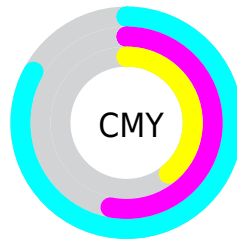
- Red (17%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223 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 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.3800, 26.9277,  
-50.3223

■ 100.3800, 26.9277,  
-50.3223

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.8840, 29.1442,  
-61.2883

■ 155.1140, 27.0588,  
-45.7040

■ 53.5330, 24.8802,  
-46.9484

■ 182.8260, 27.2008,  
-44.5744

■ 37.1820, 20.6163,  
-32.6086

■ 209.5720, 22.3960,  
-43.4746

■ 22.8200, 16.3577,  
-20.0131

■ 235.2660, 9.7289,  
-40.5753

■ 5.1640, 14.7091,  
-4.5288

■ 243.9370, 5.4541,  
-22.7467

■ 1.0260, 3.9312,  
-0.8998

■ 252.9070, 1.0318,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-4.3034

0.0000

■ 100.3800, 26.9277,  
-50.3223

■ 100.3800, 26.9277,  
-50.3223

■ 92.9600, 30.5857,  
-56.9699

■ 108.0990, 23.1222,  
-43.0598

■ 85.2410, 34.3912,  
-64.2324

■ 115.5190, 19.4641,  
-36.4122

■ 79.3050, 37.3176,  
-69.5505

■ 123.2380, 15.6587,  
-29.1497

■ 130.6580, 12.0006,  
-22.5021

■ 138.3770, 8.1951,  
-15.2396

■ 145.7970, 4.5371,  
-8.5920

■ 153.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 160.9360, -2.9264,  
5.3181

■ 168.6550, -6.7319,  
12.5806

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1610, 25.5566, -77.3172



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



109.5840, 24.3621, -20.6832

# Triad

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



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



113.7320, -3.3189, 37.9460



106.8790, -16.7023, -9.5409

# Complementary

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



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



97.6200, -26.9277, 50.3223

# 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.



109.5180, -22.4404, 10.9467



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



112.2730, -13.9386, 37.4716

# Square

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



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



114.8260, 7.4808, 27.3396



111.2580, -21.3262, 26.9607



102.4230, -5.1385, -31.9430



# Rectangle

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



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



112.9670, 20.2293, -1.7251



111.2580, -21.3262, 26.9607



107.8260, -19.6342, -2.4784

# Sweetspot

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



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



179.6260, 10.5374, -19.8430



112.7340, -17.1239, -61.1567



88.6440, 6.5845, -11.9658



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



115.8030, 42.0021, -78.7572



68.0950, 42.8442, -22.0083



72.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



71.7250, 33.6596, -62.9028



6.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329



# Inverse Universe

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



85.1520, 16.6871, 61.2567



91.8910, 26.1827, 95.6886



129.9050, -42.8442, 22.0083



71.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



52.6900, 20.8588, 76.5709



4.9130, 2.0149, 7.0923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223 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 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

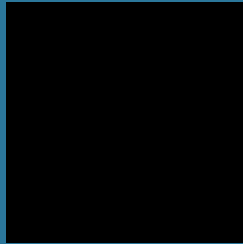
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223.



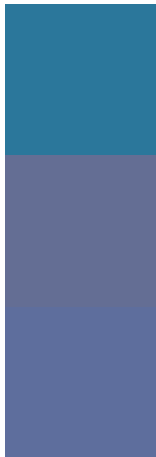
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223.



# 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

100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223

### Protanopia

111.3420, 18.0724, -9.9469

### Deuteranopia

110.5740, 22.8880, -14.5354



## Tritanopia

94.8380, 18.8139, -61.2479

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223

## Protanomaly

107.1660, 21.6102, -24.7016

## Deuteranomaly

106.5400, 24.3838, -27.6606

## Tritanomaly

97.2560, 21.5658, -57.2295

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.1100, 9.8058, -18.5135

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223 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(43, 119, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 119, 155)  
}
```

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(43, 119, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 119, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223 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(43, 119, 155) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 119, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 119, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 119, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 119, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 119,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 119, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 119,  
155) }
```

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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