

# Converting Colors

YUV(100.7610, 29.2048,  
-33.9934)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(100.7610, 29.2048,  
-33.9934)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3E6DA0
RGB	62, 109, 160
RGB Percent	24%, 43%, 63%
CMY	0.7569, 0.5725, 0.3725
CMYK	0.61, 0.32, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	211°, 44%, 44%
HSV	211°, 61%, 63%
XYZ	13.8004, 14.4995, 35.3290
YIQ	100.7610, -44.3830, 5.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

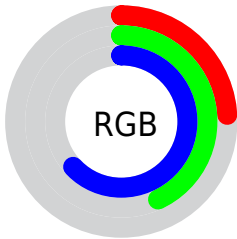
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	62, 94, 160
Decimal	4091296
CIE Lab	44.94, 0.12, -32.36
CIE LCh	45, 32.362, 270.215
Yxy	14.4995, 0.2169, 0.2279
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282281376 (0xFF3E6DA0)
YUV	100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934
Hunter-Lab	38.0782, -1.9443, -28.3547

# Details

The YUV color **100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **121.2390, -29.2048, 33.9934**, and the grayscale version is **101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.7120, 30.2150, -31.3194**, and **48.7060, 29.2319, -42.7152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.2810, 33.8785, -39.7114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110.2410, 24.5312, -28.2754**.

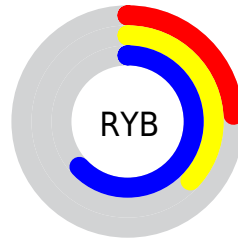
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (43%)

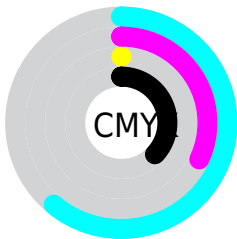
Blue (63%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (63%)

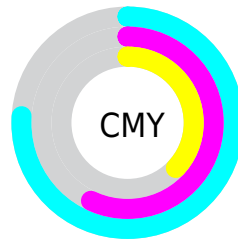


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934 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 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 100.7610, 29.2048,  
-33.9934

■ 100.7610, 29.2048,  
-33.9934

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 74.1410, 29.5105,  
-38.7117

■ 153.7120, 30.2150,  
-31.3194

■ 48.7060, 29.2319,  
-42.7152

■ 181.2390, 30.9412,  
-30.9046

■ 33.0560, 25.1154,  
-28.9901

■ 207.3010, 23.5156,  
-29.2050

■ 18.5800, 20.4201,  
-16.2947

■ 232.1090, 11.2853,  
-26.4056

■ 6.0930, 15.7302,  
-5.3436

■ 247.8240, 3.5378,  
-14.7546

■ 2.2970, 6.2626,  
-2.0145

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 100.7610, 29.2048,  
-33.9934

■ 100.7610, 29.2048,  
-33.9934

■ 91.2810, 33.8785,  
-39.7114

■ 110.2410, 24.5312,  
-28.2754

■ 81.2140, 38.8415,  
-44.9147

■ 120.3080, 19.5682,  
-23.0721

■ 71.7340, 43.5151,  
-50.6327

■ 129.7880, 14.8945,  
-17.3541

■ 63.4390, 47.6046,  
-55.6360

■ 139.2680, 10.2209,  
-11.6360

■ 149.3350, 5.2578,  
-6.4328

■ 158.8150, 0.5842,  
-0.7148

■ 168.2950, -4.0894,  
5.0033

■ 178.3620, -9.0525,  
10.2065

■ 187.8420,  
-13.7261, 15.9246

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.5340, 33.2607, -75.0133



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



108.1460, 22.1130, 0.7490

# Triad

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



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



106.9470, -12.7919, 43.0195



96.5110, -8.6329, -31.1431

# Complementary

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



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



121.2390, -29.2048, 33.9934

# 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.



101.3480, -21.3706, -5.5672



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



105.6610, -22.5109, 33.6233

# Square

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



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



108.1500, -0.5670, 41.9644



104.2260, -26.2404, 16.4648



82.5240, 11.5737, -72.3735



# Rectangle

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



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



109.2470, 15.6542, 19.0774



104.2260, -26.2404, 16.4648



98.8990, -13.7542, -21.8364

# Sweetspot

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



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



186.4850, 11.0999, -13.5803



125.3400, -6.0836, -55.5492



91.0790, 6.8631, -7.9623



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.



100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934



115.6950, 45.9994, -54.1065



73.7700, 42.5114, -8.5683



74.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590



56.2180, 42.7835, -49.3032



5.8190, 4.5262, -5.1033



# Inverse Universe

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



96.6600, 6.0836, 55.5492



108.8950, 9.9118, 87.7921



148.2300, -42.5114, 8.5683



73.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.5090, 8.6231, 81.1146

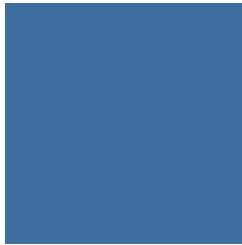


5.2830, 0.8465, 8.5218



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934 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 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

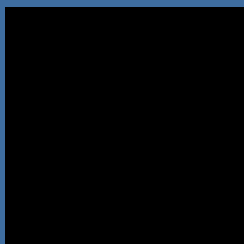
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

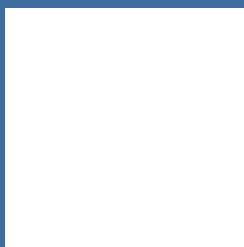
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934.



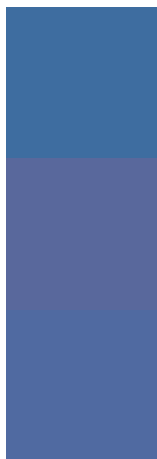
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934.



# 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

100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934

### Protanopia

105.4430, 24.9246, -14.4205

### Deuteranopia

104.4960, 27.8565, -21.4830



## Tritanopia

96.0960, 14.2497, -43.9342

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934

## Protanomaly

103.7410, 26.2567, -21.6979

## Deuteranomaly

102.9900, 28.5989, -26.3012

## Tritanomaly

97.6110, 19.9118, -40.0008

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934

## Achromatopsia

101.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

100.9690, 10.3683, -12.2508

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934 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(62, 109, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 109, 160)  
}
```

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(62, 109, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 109, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934 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(62, 109, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 109, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 109, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 109, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 109, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 109,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 100.7610, 29.2048, -33.9934 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 109, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 109,  
160) }
```

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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