

# Converting Colors

YUV(104.9200, 41.4514,  
-42.0258)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(104.9200, 41.4514,  
-42.0258)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3971BD
RGB	57, 113, 189
RGB Percent	22%, 44%, 74%
CMY	0.7765, 0.5569, 0.2588
CMYK	0.70, 0.40, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	215°, 54%, 48%
HSV	215°, 70%, 74%
XYZ	16.7778, 16.3542, 50.4165
YIQ	104.9200, -57.7720, 11.7640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

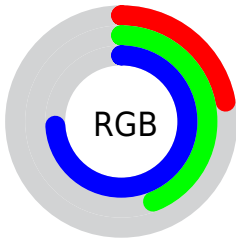
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 96, 189
Decimal	3764669
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.44, 7.05, -45.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 45.900, 278.835
Yxy	16.3542, 0.2008, 0.1957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281954749 (0xFF3971BD)
YUV	104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258
Hunter-Lab	40.4404, 3.2849, -45.6079

# Details

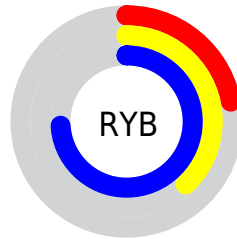
The YUV color **104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **141.0800, -41.4514, 42.0258**, and the grayscale version is **105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.8930, 42.4508, -35.8632**, and **54.1320, 39.8679, -47.4738** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7820, 47.4355, -48.0438**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.0580, 35.4674, -36.0079**.

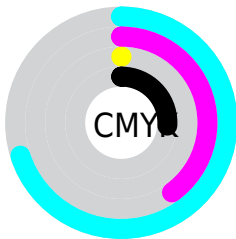
# Distribution



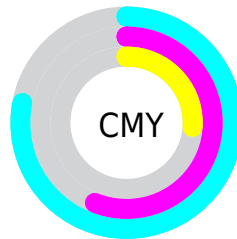
- Red (22%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258 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 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 104.9200, 41.4514,  
-42.0258

■ 104.9200, 41.4514,  
-42.0258

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 73.7010, 43.5314,  
-55.8658

■ 159.8930, 42.4508,  
-35.8632

■ 54.1320, 39.8679,  
-47.4738

■ 185.4390, 34.2936,  
-32.8340

■ 38.2540, 34.8778,  
-33.5488

■ 210.5460, 21.9158,  
-29.4198

■ 24.2510, 29.4563,  
-21.2681

■ 235.6530, 9.5381,  
-26.0057

■ 10.4760, 24.9083,  
-9.1875

■ 249.3190, 2.8007,  
-11.6808

■ 6.0930, 15.7302,  
-5.3436

■ 2.2970, 6.2626,

-2.0145

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 104.9200, 41.4514,  
-42.0258

■ 104.9200, 41.4514,  
-42.0258

■ 92.7820, 47.4355,  
-48.0438

■ 117.0580, 35.4674,  
-36.0079

■ 80.6440, 53.4195,  
-54.0618

■ 129.1960, 29.4834,  
-29.9899

■ 68.5060, 59.4035,  
-60.0798

■ 141.3340, 23.4993,  
-23.9719

■ 153.4720, 17.5153,  
-17.9539

■ 165.0230, 11.8207,  
-11.4212

■ 176.8620, 5.9840,  
-6.0180

■ 189.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 201.1380, -5.9840,  
6.0180

■ 213.2760,  
-11.9681, 12.0359

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.7640, 44.4863, -82.2310



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



115.2320, 28.4796, 12.0745

# Triad

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



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



110.9290, -22.1500, 57.9443



85.1850, -1.0772, -74.7072

# Complementary

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



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



141.0800, -41.4514, 42.0258

# 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.



102.5930, -26.4213, -18.9371



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



109.3770, -35.1889, 40.0114

# Square

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



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



111.6580, -4.2684, 62.5669



107.0010, -38.4545, 14.0311



90.9190, 15.8159, -79.7360



# Rectangle

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



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



115.7530, 18.3628, 37.0506



107.0010, -38.4545, 14.0311



95.4890, -12.0731, -47.7869

# Sweetspot

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



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



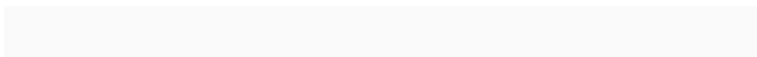
211.8420, 16.3469, -16.5244



143.0340, -5.4398, -75.4518



103.0510, 9.3419, -9.6917



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258



113.5530, 64.8034, -65.3830



74.7390, 56.3307, -7.6641



88.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590



57.3410, 49.6249, -50.2881



11.1650, 9.7787, -9.7917



# Inverse Universe

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



102.8520, 5.0030, 75.5518



110.5120, 7.6356, 117.9460



171.2610, -56.3307, 7.6641



88.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



54.8800, 5.9752, 90.4362



10.7510, 1.1088, 17.7584



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258 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 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

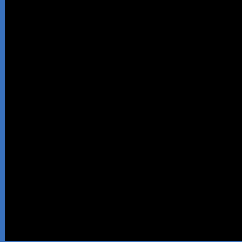
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258.



# 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

104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258

### Protanopia

109.4060, 37.7608, -24.9121

### Deuteranopia

105.2190, 41.3040, -41.4111



## Tritanopia

88.0640, 22.6464, -77.2321

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258

## Protanomaly

107.4160, 39.2349, -31.0598

## Deuteranomaly

105.2190, 41.3040, -41.4111

## Tritanomaly

94.2750, 29.4444, -64.2622

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258

## Achromatopsia

105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

105.2120, 15.1785, -15.0949

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258 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(57, 113, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 113, 189)  
}
```

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(57, 113, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 113, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258 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(57, 113, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 113, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 113, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 113, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 113, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 113,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 104.9200, 41.4514, -42.0258 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 113, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 113,  
189) }
```

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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