

# Converting Colors

YUV(12.2660, 36.8439,  
-10.7573)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573)  
contains.

<b>YUV(12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(12.2660, 36.8439,  
-10.7573)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000457
RGB	0, 4, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 2%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9843, 0.6588
CMYK	1.00, 0.95, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	237°, 100%, 17%
HSV	237°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	1.7637, 0.7750, 9.0734
YIQ	12.2660, -29.0270, 24.9650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

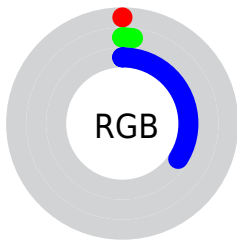
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 4, 87</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1111</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">7.00, 33.23, -47.70</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">7, 58.138, 304.866</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.7750, 0.1519, 0.0667</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278191191 (0xFF000457)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">8.8031, 20.3571, -54.9483</a>

# Details

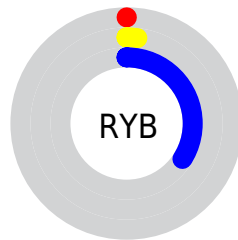
The YUV color **12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **74.7340, -36.8439, 10.7573**, and the grayscale version is **12.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.3540, 36.8005, 3.1975**, and **6.3210, 16.6037, -5.5435** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6530, 33.2021, -9.3427**.

# Distribution



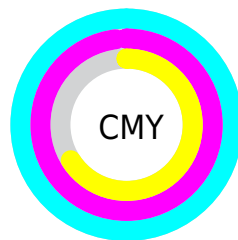
- Red (0%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573 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 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 12.2660, 36.8439,  
-10.7573

■ 12.2660, 36.8439,  
-10.7573

■ 239.1510, 7.8136,  
13.8996

■ 7.1820, 27.5183,  
-6.2986

■ 63.3540, 36.8005,  
3.1975

■ 6.3210, 16.6037,  
-5.5435

■ 88.0060, 37.9580,  
5.2567

■ 2.6390, 7.5730,  
-2.3144

■ 113.8320, 38.5368,  
6.2863

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.0710, 39.4050,  
7.8307

■ 167.0110, 40.4206,  
8.7604

■ 191.3290, 31.3898,

11.9895

■ 216.4360, 19.0121,  
15.4036

■ 12.2660, 36.8439,  
-10.7573

■ 19.6530, 33.2021,  
-9.3427

■ 27.3280, 29.4183,  
-9.0577

■ 34.7150, 25.7765,  
-7.6431

■ 42.1020, 22.1347,  
-6.2285

■ 50.0760, 18.2035,  
-5.3287

■ 57.1640, 14.7091,  
-4.5288

■ 64.5510, 11.0674,  
-3.1142

■ 71.9380, 7.4256,  
-1.6996

■ 79.6130, 3.6418,  
-1.4146

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.0640, 36.4504, -24.6121



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



26.3030, 14.1476, 35.6913

# Triad

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



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



16.7220, -8.2439, 30.9388



22.4490, 2.2436, -19.6878

# Complementary

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



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



74.7340, -36.8439, 10.7573

# 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.



18.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



20.0790, -9.8989, 1.6847

# Square

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



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



21.8270, -10.7607, 44.8787



18.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736



28.0690, 18.7000, -24.6165



# Rectangle

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



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



27.0410, 1.4588, 45.5680



18.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736



20.0380, -4.4557, -17.5733

# Sweetspot

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



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



83.3490, 14.1249, -3.8141



60.5310, 11.0772, -53.0857



38.8670, 8.4466, -2.5144



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573



15.7030, 47.4744, -13.7715



21.5790, 32.2526, 15.2782



39.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



15.1330, 45.2904, -13.2716



33.2470, 99.4642, -29.1576



# Inverse Universe

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



26.4690, -11.0772, 53.0857



34.0580, -14.3256, 68.3551



65.4210, -32.2526, -15.2782



40.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



32.5630, -13.5886, 65.2812

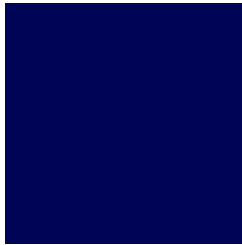


71.5190, -29.8359, 143.3728



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

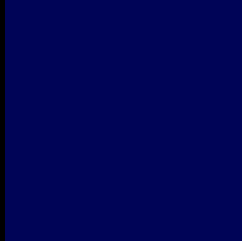
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

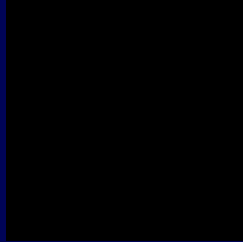
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573.



# 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



### Protanopia

21.4180, 16.0629, -18.7836

### Deuteranopia

20.9790, 11.8424, -18.3986

### Tritanopia

20.5570, 5.1484, -18.0285

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

18.0900, 23.6196, -15.8649

## Deuteranomaly

17.9930, 20.7095, -15.7799

## Tritanomaly

17.5540, 16.4889, -15.3949

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

12.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

12.1210, 13.2513, -3.6141

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573 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(0, 4, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 4, 87)  
}
```

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(0, 4, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 4, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573 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(0, 4, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 4, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 4, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 4, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 4, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 4, 87) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 12.2660, 36.8439, -10.7573 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 4, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 4,  
87) }
```

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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