

# Converting Colors

YUV(139.8510, 56.2755,  
-36.7033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(139.8510, 56.2755,  
-36.7033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	628BFE
RGB	98, 139, 254
RGB Percent	38%, 55%, 100%
CMY	0.6157, 0.4549, 0.0039
CMYK	0.61, 0.45, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	224°, 99%, 69%
HSV	224°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	32.1590, 28.2177, 97.5175
YIQ	139.8510, -61.3510, 27.0730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

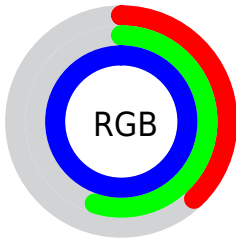
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	98, 130, 254
Decimal	6458366
CIE Lab	60.08, 20.46, -61.60
CIE LCh	60, 64.911, 288.372
Yxy	28.2177, 0.2037, 0.1787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284648446 (0xFF628BFE)
YUV	139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033
Hunter-Lab	53.1203, 15.1033, -71.6596

# Details

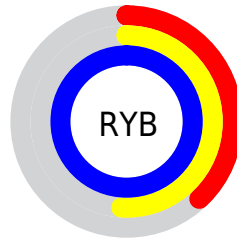
The YUV color **139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **212.1490, -56.2755, 36.7033**, and the grayscale version is **139.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189.6140, 32.2353, -25.9715**, and **76.4840, 59.4144, -63.5685** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.2230, 65.4591, -42.2916**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158.4790, 47.0919, -31.1151**.

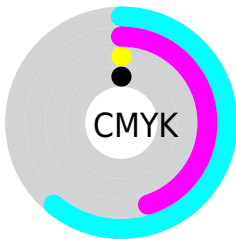
# Distribution



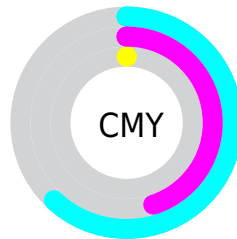
- Red (38%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 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 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 139.8510, 56.2755,  
-36.7033

■ 139.8510, 56.2755,  
-36.7033

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.4050, 56.0023,  
-42.4512

■ 189.6140, 32.2353,  
-25.9715

■ 76.4840, 59.4144,  
-63.5685

■ 215.3190, 19.5627,  
-21.3278

■ 58.5950, 54.4297,  
-51.3878

■ 240.7250, 7.0376,  
-17.2988

■ 43.1900, 48.7133,  
-37.8776

254.1030, 0.4422,  
-1.8443

■ 28.9590, 42.4182,  
-25.3970

■ 10.2600, 39.3118,  
-8.9980

■ 11.6330, 26.8029,

-10.2021

■ 6.6630, 17.9141,  
-5.8435

■ 2.9810, 8.8834,  
-2.6143

■ 139.8510, 56.2755,  
-36.7033

■ 139.8510, 56.2755,  
-36.7033

■ 121.2230, 65.4591,  
-42.2916

■ 158.4790, 47.0919,  
-31.1151

■ 102.8830, 74.5007,  
-49.0094

■ 176.8190, 38.0502,  
-24.3973

■ 84.2550, 83.6843,  
-54.5976

■ 195.4470, 28.8666,  
-18.8090

■ 68.2850, 91.5575,  
-59.8859

■ 214.3740, 19.5356,  
-12.6060

■ 233.0020, 10.3520,  
-7.0178

■ 251.0430, 1.4578,  
-0.9147

254.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121.8160, 65.6597, -106.8326



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



148.7480, 36.1132, 37.0550

# Triad

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



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



139.8810, -39.3813, 78.1574



113.4700, 3.2193, -99.5132

# Complementary

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



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



212.1490, -56.2755, 36.7033

# 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.



123.7820, -29.9655, -48.9208



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



137.1350, -61.6916, 47.2396

# Square

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



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



139.4510, -13.5333, 94.3205



132.6260, -59.9616, 5.5900



120.7830, 28.7010, -105.9267



# Rectangle

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



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



145.6460, 20.8805, 69.5935



132.6260, -59.9616, 5.5900



110.6030, -5.2273, -96.9988

# Sweetspot

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



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



221.2880, 16.6200, -10.7766



202.5680, 4.6500, -91.7061



107.0020, 10.3520, -7.0178



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033



116.8960, 68.0853, -44.6358



126.5480, 62.8338, 6.5354



118.2430, 4.8102, -2.8441



51.1240, 68.9589, -44.8357



17.2750, 23.0354, -15.1502



# Inverse Universe

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



149.3180, -5.0868, 91.8061



128.2110, -6.0200, 111.1940



225.4520, -62.8338, -6.5354



119.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



62.8090, -6.3148, 112.4235



21.0740, -2.0085, 37.6461



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

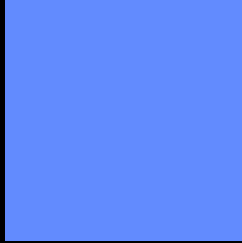
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 looks on a black 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

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

# YUV 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033.



# 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

139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033

### Protanopia

138.4590, 57.4547, -41.6215

### Deuteranopia

130.2770, 60.0094, -67.7719



## Tritanopia

129.2830, 20.5665, -63.3922

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033

## Protanomaly

139.3560, 57.0125, -39.7772

## Deuteranomaly

133.4140, 58.9559, -56.4911

## Tritanomaly

133.0790, 33.4851, -53.5663

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033

## Achromatopsia

140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

140.1890, 20.1198, -13.3208

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 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(98, 139, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 139, 254)  
}
```

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(98, 139, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 139, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 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(98, 139, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 139, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 139, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 139, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 139, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 139,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 139.8510, 56.2755, -36.7033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 139, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 139,  
254) }
```

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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