

# Converting Colors

YUV(15.8800, 55.7682,  
-13.9268)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(15.8800, 55.7682,  
-13.9268)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000281
RGB	0, 2, 129
RGB Percent	0%, 1%, 51%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9922, 0.4941
CMYK	1.00, 0.98, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	239°, 100%, 25%
HSV	239°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	3.9842, 1.6284, 20.8732
YIQ	15.8800, -41.9590, 39.0730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

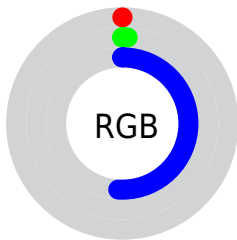
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 2, 129
Decimal	641
CIELab	13.40, 46.95, -64.63
CIELCh	13, 79.884, 306.000
Yxy	1.6284, 0.1504, 0.0615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278190721 (0xFF000281)
YUV	15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268
Hunter-Lab	12.7609, 33.3992, -88.0493

# Details

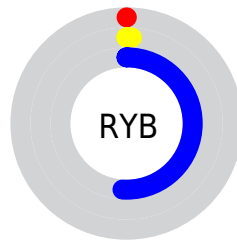
The YUV color **15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **113.1200, -55.7682, 13.9268**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.2030, 52.6509, 5.9610**, and **8.8920, 34.0702, -7.7983** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.3980, 50.0898, -12.6270**.

# Distribution



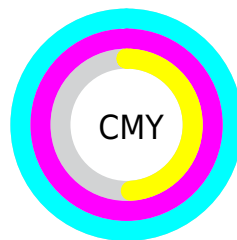
- Red (0%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268 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 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 15.8800, 55.7682,  
-13.9268

■ 15.8800, 55.7682,  
-13.9268

■ 245.0210, 4.9196,  
8.7516

■ 11.7420, 44.9902,  
-10.2977

■ 76.2030, 52.6509,  
5.9610

■ 8.8920, 34.0702,  
-7.7983

■ 102.8550, 53.8085,  
8.0202

■ 9.0910, 22.1401,  
-7.9728

■ 129.3930, 54.5293,  
10.1793

■ 4.8220, 13.3988,  
-4.2289

■ 154.4490, 49.5716,  
13.6382

■ 0.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 179.2680, 37.3359,  
18.1820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.0870, 25.1001,

22.7257

■ 227.9980, 13.3120,  
23.6808

■ 15.8800, 55.7682,  
-13.9268

■ 27.3980, 50.0898,  
-12.6270

■ 38.3290, 44.7008,  
-10.8125

■ 49.8470, 39.0224,  
-9.5128

■ 61.3650, 33.3441,  
-8.2131

■ 72.8830, 27.6657,  
-6.9134

■ 83.5150, 22.4241,  
-5.7137

■ 95.0330, 16.7457,  
-4.4139

■ 106.5510, 11.0674,  
-3.1142

■ 117.4820, 5.6784,  
-1.2997

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.1560, 53.6601, -37.8478



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



39.7320, 20.3451, 54.6090

# Triad

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



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



24.7840, -12.2185, 45.7934



34.4800, 5.1864, -30.2390

# Complementary

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



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



113.1200, -55.7682, 13.9268

# 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.



28.7630, -14.1802, -25.2252



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



31.8850, -15.7193, 1.8549

# Square

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



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



31.9930, -15.7725, 65.7811



27.5890, -13.6014, -24.1956



42.6250, 28.7789, -37.3821



# Rectangle

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



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



40.4120, 2.2619, 68.0447



27.5890, -13.6014, -24.1956



31.6130, -3.2602, -27.7246

# Sweetspot

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



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



124.2870, 21.5505, -5.5137



90.2010, 18.1419, -79.1063



57.4200, 13.1039, -2.9993



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268



20.9130, 72.5139, -18.3407



33.2440, 47.2077, 25.2190



57.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998



15.7660, 55.3314, -13.8268



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



38.7990, -18.1419, 79.1063



50.5740, -23.4540, 102.9826



95.7560, -47.2077, -25.2190



59.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034



38.5000, -17.9945, 78.4915

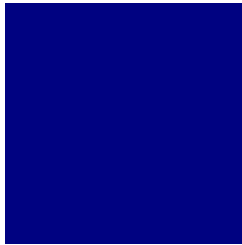


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

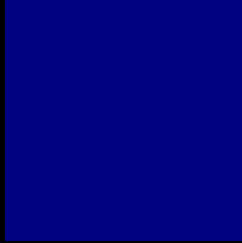
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

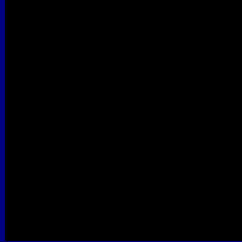
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268.



# 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

31.3120, 23.5102, -27.4606

### Deuteranopia

31.1180, 17.6898, -27.2905

### Tritanopia

30.3710, 7.2121, -26.6354

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

25.7330, 35.1346, -22.5678

## Deuteranomaly

25.5220, 31.7877, -22.3828

## Tritanomaly

25.1000, 25.0937, -22.0127

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

15.9450, 20.2401, -5.2138

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268 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, 2, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 2, 129)  
}
```

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, 2, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 2, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268 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, 2, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 2, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 2, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 2, 129); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 2, 129); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 2, 129) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 15.8800, 55.7682, -13.9268 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 2, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 2,  
129) }
```

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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