

# Converting Colors

YUV(37.2500, 88.1238,  
-31.7913)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(37.2500, 88.1238,  
-31.7913)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0115D8
RGB	1, 21, 216
RGB Percent	0%, 8%, 85%
CMY	0.9961, 0.9176, 0.1529
CMYK	1.00, 0.90, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	234°, 99%, 43%
HSV	234°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	12.6754, 5.5007, 65.3594
YIQ	37.2500, -74.5150, 56.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

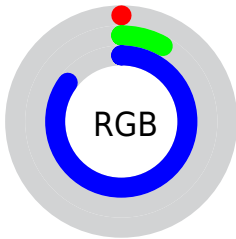
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	1, 19, 216
Decimal	71128
CIE Lab	28.12, 65.30, -92.65
CIE LCh	28, 113.348, 305.175
Yxy	5.5007, 0.1517, 0.0658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278261208 (0xFF0115D8)
YUV	37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913
Hunter-Lab	23.4535, 55.4262, -148.8101

# Details

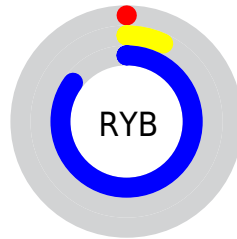
The YUV color **37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **179.7500, -88.1238, 31.7913**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.6860, 73.6118, 2.9064**, and **18.1260, 69.4509, -15.8965** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.3640, 88.5605, -31.8912**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.5680, 79.0930, -28.5621**.

# Distribution



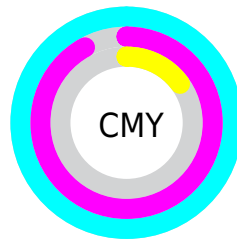
- Red (0%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913 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 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 37.2500, 88.1238,  
-31.7913

■ 37.2500, 88.1238,  
-31.7913

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 21.3180, 81.6812,  
-18.6959

■ 105.6860, 73.6118,  
2.9064

■ 18.1260, 69.4509,  
-15.8965

■ 131.1140, 61.0758,  
10.4240

■ 15.0480, 57.6573,  
-13.1971

■ 156.2430, 48.6872,  
17.3269

■ 16.7800, 43.9855,  
-14.7161

■ 182.2470, 35.8672,  
22.5854

■ 14.9900, 32.0499,  
-13.1462

■ 207.6640, 23.3366,  
28.3587


■ 9.3190, 23.0137,  
-8.1728


■ 229.1720, 12.7332,


■ 5.0500, 14.2723,


22.6512


-4.4289


 245.6080, 4.6303,  
8.2368


 0.9120, 3.4944,  
-0.7998


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 37.2500, 88.1238,  
-31.7913

 37.2500, 88.1238,  
-31.7913

 36.3640, 88.5605,  
-31.8912

 55.5680, 79.0930,  
-28.5621

 73.0000, 70.4990,  
-25.4330

 91.3180, 61.4682,  
-22.2039

 108.7500, 52.8742,  
-19.0748

■ 127.0680, 43.8435,  
-15.8456

■ 145.3860, 34.8127,  
-12.6165

■ 162.8180, 26.2187,  
-9.4874

■ 181.1360, 17.1880,  
-6.2583

■ 198.5680, 8.5940,  
-3.1291

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1610, 86.1956, -66.7932



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



67.3170, 36.8187, 90.9300

# Triad

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



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



48.2950, -23.8094, 76.9173



62.6510, 9.0461, -54.9449

# Complementary

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



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



179.7500, -88.1238, 31.7913

# 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.



52.2430, -25.7558, -45.8171



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



61.1340, -30.1391, 6.8985

# Square

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



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



54.7170, -26.9755, 112.5042



49.3080, -24.3088, -43.2431



74.4440, 46.6161, -65.2874



# Rectangle

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



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



68.5930, 8.0887, 112.6129



49.3080, -24.3088, -43.2431



58.4160, -4.6421, -51.2308

# Sweetspot

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



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



191.7730, 31.1709, -11.2019



149.3210, 22.5197, -130.0775



89.5920, 18.9351, -6.6582



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.



37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913



43.1580, 104.4381, -37.8496



51.2240, 81.2346, 31.3756



97.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146



28.8860, 70.0622, -25.3330



7.2500, 17.6247, -6.3582



# Inverse Universe

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



67.5650, -22.9565, 130.1775



78.9810, -27.1056, 154.3687



165.7760, -81.2346, -31.3756



99.4030, -1.1847, 6.6626



52.9530, -18.2178, 103.5272

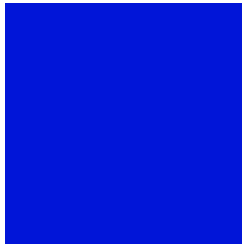


13.3130, -4.5913, 26.0355



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

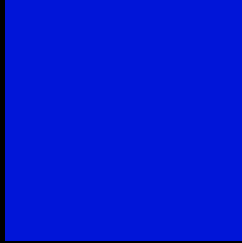
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

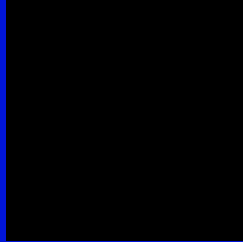
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 37.2500, 88.1238,



# 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

37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913

### Protanopia

53.6590, 40.5941, -47.0589

### Deuteranopia

53.6130, 30.2638, -47.0186



## Tritanopia

52.9170, 12.3659, -46.4082

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913

## Protanomaly

47.5730, 57.8915, -41.7215

## Deuteranomaly

47.8520, 51.3450, -41.9662

## Tritanomaly

46.8770, 39.9936, -41.1111

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.0010, 32.0445, -11.4019

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913 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(1, 21, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 21, 216)  
}
```

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(1, 21, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 21, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913 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(1, 21, 216) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 21, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 21, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 21, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 21, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 21, 216)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 37.2500, 88.1238, -31.7913 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 21, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 21,  
216) }
```

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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