

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.2160, 56.0955,  
-25.6224)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.2160, 56.0955,  
-25.6224)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	142AA3
RGB	20, 42, 163
RGB Percent	8%, 16%, 64%
CMY	0.9216, 0.8353, 0.3608
CMYK	0.88, 0.74, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	231°, 78%, 36%
HSV	231°, 88%, 64%
XYZ	7.7273, 4.4490, 35.1018
YIQ	49.2160, -51.9530, 32.9670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

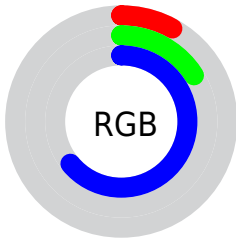
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	20, 39, 163
Decimal	1321635
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.10, 39.43, -66.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 77.114, 300.755
Yxy	4.4490, 0.1634, 0.0941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279511715 (0xFF142AA3)
YUV	49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224
Hunter-Lab	21.0926, 28.4816, -83.9040

# Details

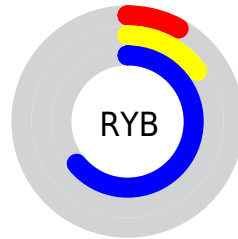
The YUV color **49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **133.7840, -56.0955, 25.6224**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.3260, 56.0413, -8.1789**, and **13.1270, 47.7584, -11.5124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.2140, 62.5055, -28.2517**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2180, 49.6855, -22.9932**.

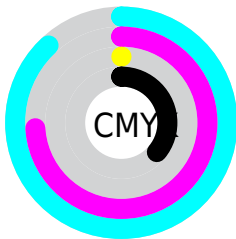
# Distribution



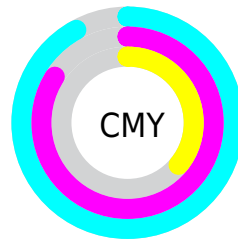
- Red (8%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224 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 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.2160, 56.0955,  
-25.6224

■ 49.2160, 56.0955,  
-25.6224

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 27.8310, 53.3273,  
-24.4078

■ 105.3260, 56.0413,  
-8.1789

■ 13.1270, 47.7584,  
-11.5124

■ 132.2770, 57.0514,  
-5.5049

■ 9.6900, 37.1278,  
-8.4981

■ 157.3070, 48.1626,  
-1.1462

■ 10.3620, 24.4715,  
-9.0875

■ 181.2400, 36.3637,  
3.2975

■ 5.5060, 16.0195,  
-4.8288

■ 206.0590, 24.1279,  
7.8413

■ 2.1830, 5.8258,  
-1.9145

■ 231.7640, 11.4553,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

12.4850

0.0000

251.4780, 1.7363,  
3.0888

49.2160, 56.0955,  
-25.6224

49.2160, 56.0955,  
-25.6224

36.2140, 62.5055,  
-28.2517

62.2180, 49.6855,  
-22.9932

33.2570, 63.9633,  
-29.1664

75.5190, 43.1281,  
-19.7492

87.9340, 37.0075,  
-16.6051

100.9360, 30.5976,  
-13.9759

113.9380, 24.1876,  
-11.3466

■ 127.2390, 17.6302,  
-8.1026

■ 140.2410, 11.2202,  
-5.4734

■ 152.6560, 5.0996,  
-2.3293

■ 165.9570, -1.4578,  
0.9147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.1370, 59.0925, -53.6171



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



50.8270, 33.1163, 65.0497

# Triad

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



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



49.9460, -24.6234, 57.9294



53.2130, 3.3460, -46.6678

# Complementary

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



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



133.7840, -56.0955, 25.6224

# 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.



45.1990, -22.2831, -39.6395



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



56.4600, -27.8348, 14.5056

# Square

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



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



43.6540, -21.5214, 89.7574



42.2640, -20.8362, -37.0655



60.5260, 28.8277, -53.0813



# Rectangle

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



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



53.0730, 13.2750, 82.3740



42.2640, -20.8362, -37.0655



50.2320, -5.5374, -44.0535

# Sweetspot

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



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



167.9660, 21.7088, -9.6172



117.5070, 10.5960, -85.5136



80.6970, 12.9674, -5.8733



235.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



107.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224



43.5390, 83.0513, -38.1837



50.6540, 55.3866, 15.2124



75.2000, 3.3524, -1.9294



29.4440, 56.9691, -25.8224



3.8130, 6.9942, -3.3440



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2650, -11.4696, 85.7136



67.1500, -16.8359, 127.0335



132.3460, -55.3866, -15.2124



75.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330



45.8630, -11.7645, 86.9431

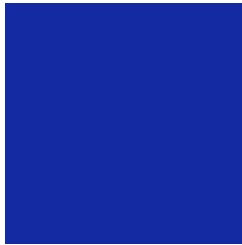


5.7240, -1.3429, 10.7661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

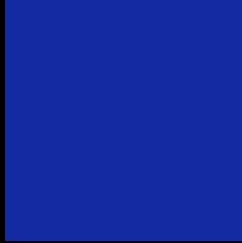
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

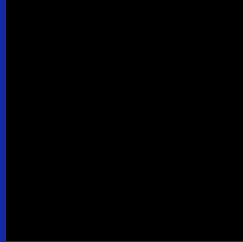
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2160, 56.0955,

-25.6224.

# 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

49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224

### Protanopia

47.8400, 36.0679, -41.9557

### Deuteranopia

48.1360, 27.0480, -42.2153



## Tritanopia

46.7220, 11.4761, -40.9752

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224

## Protanomaly

48.1210, 43.3243, -36.0631

## Deuteranomaly

48.6280, 37.6514, -36.5078

## Tritanomaly

47.4080, 27.8999, -35.4378

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.6240, 20.3984, -9.3172

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224 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(20, 42, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 42, 163)  
}
```

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(20, 42, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 42, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224 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(20, 42, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 42, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 42, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 42, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 42, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 42,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.2160, 56.0955, -25.6224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 42, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 42,  
163) }
```

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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