

# Converting Colors

YUV(56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(56.4290, 80.1475,  
6.6398)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4015DB
RGB	64, 21, 219
RGB Percent	25%, 8%, 86%
CMY	0.7490, 0.9176, 0.1412
CMYK	0.71, 0.90, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	253°, 82%, 47%
HSV	253°, 90%, 86%
XYZ	15.1687, 6.7408, 67.5195
YIQ	56.4290, -37.9300, 70.6940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	64, 21, 219
Decimal	4199899
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.21, 67.72, -89.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 111.959, 307.220
Yxy	6.7408, 0.1696, 0.0754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282389979 (0xFF4015DB)
YUV	56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398
Hunter-Lab	25.9630, 58.8519, -136.0154

# Details

The YUV color **56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**.

The color can be described as dark washed blue.

A complement of this color would be **183.5710, -80.1475, -6.6398**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is

**115.2210, 68.9110, 17.3462**, and **18.4680,**

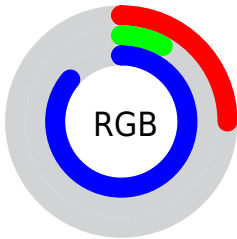
**70.7613, -16.1964** is the 20% darker color. If you

saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3180,**

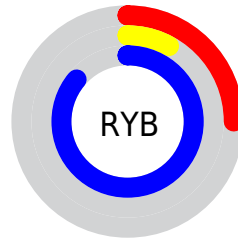
**88.5832, 7.6141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it

is **74.4260, 71.2750, 5.7654**.

# Distribution



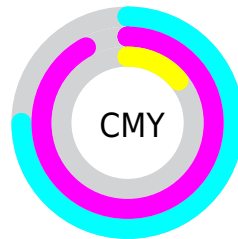
- Red (25%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398 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 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 56.4290, 80.1475,  
6.6398

■ 56.4290, 80.1475,  
6.6398

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 21.6600, 82.9916,  
-18.9958

■ 115.2210, 68.9110,  
17.3462

■ 18.4680, 70.7613,  
-16.1964

■ 140.6380, 56.3805,  
23.1195

■ 15.3900, 58.9677,  
-13.4970

■ 165.7560, 43.9973,  
28.2780

■ 12.3120, 47.1742,  
-10.7976

■ 191.7600, 31.1773,  
33.5365

■ 15.9190, 33.0709,  
-13.9610

■ 215.6710, 19.3892,  
34.4915

■ 10.2480, 24.0347,  
-8.9875

■ 232.1070, 11.2862,

■ 5.2780, 15.1459,

20.0772

-4.6288

249.1300, 2.8939,  
5.1480

1.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

56.4290, 80.1475,  
6.6398

56.4290, 80.1475,  
6.6398

39.3180, 88.5832,  
7.6141

74.4260, 71.2750,  
5.7654

92.4230, 62.4025,  
4.8910

110.4200, 53.5299,  
4.0167

128.7160, 44.5100,  
3.7571

■ 146.7130, 35.6375,  
2.8827

■ 164.1230, 27.0544,  
2.5231

■ 182.1200, 18.1818,  
1.6488

■ 200.1170, 9.3093,  
0.7744

■ 218.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.9650, 86.7853, -69.2523



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



71.1330, 35.9234, 98.1074

# Triad

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



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



62.1170, -30.6237, 69.1804



68.8290, 12.4093, -60.3630

# Complementary

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



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



183.5710, -80.1475, -6.6398

# 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.



56.9390, -28.0709, -49.9355



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



67.0150, -33.0384, 3.4948

# Square

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



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



56.8100, -28.0073, 116.8076



54.0040, -26.6240, -47.3615



80.5080, 49.5426, -70.6055



# Rectangle

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



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



71.6970, 7.0514, 118.6607



54.0040, -26.6240, -47.3615



65.2950, -1.1314, -57.2637

# Sweetspot

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



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



198.3510, 27.9280, 2.3232



134.5570, 41.6304, -99.5895



94.3650, 16.5821, 1.4339



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.



56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398



45.5150, 103.2761, 8.3183



86.0300, 65.5542, 67.5027



100.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298



31.0840, 69.9646, 6.0653



8.2340, 18.6186, 1.5488



# Inverse Universe

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



97.8720, 38.5171, 106.2293



99.0450, 49.7708, 136.7725



153.9700, -65.5542, -67.5027



103.2010, 1.8729, 5.9627



67.2310, 33.9031, 92.7594

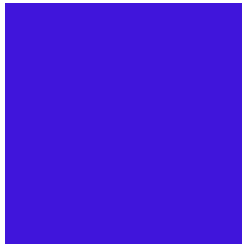


17.8580, 8.9440, 24.6805



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

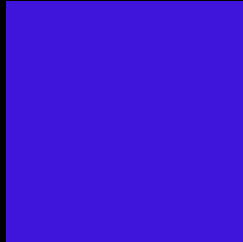
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

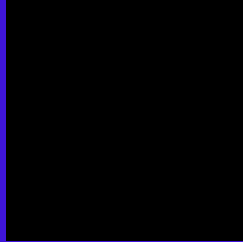
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 56.4290, 80.1475,



# 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

56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398

### Protanopia

58.6630, 44.5361, -51.4475

### Deuteranopia

59.0900, 33.4796, -51.8219



## Tritanopia

58.0520, 14.2714, -50.9116

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398

## Protanomaly

57.8240, 57.2748, -30.5406

## Deuteranomaly

57.9890, 50.2914, -30.6854

## Tritanomaly

57.4870, 38.2139, -30.2451

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.9920, 29.0909, 2.6380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398 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(64, 21, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 21, 219)  
}
```

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(64, 21, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 21, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398 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(64, 21, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 21, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 21, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 21, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 21, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 21,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 56.4290, 80.1475, 6.6398 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 21, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 21,  
219) }
```

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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