

# Converting Colors

YUV(64.0890, 55.1721,  
-56.2061)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(64.0890, 55.1721,  
-56.2061)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004BB0
RGB	0, 75, 176
RGB Percent	0%, 29%, 69%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7059, 0.3098
CMYK	1.00, 0.57, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	214°, 100%, 35%
HSV	214°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	10.3526, 8.1667, 42.1050
YIQ	64.0890, -77.1210, 15.5110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

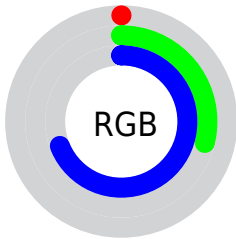
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 53, 176
Decimal	19376
CIELab	34.33, 21.85, -58.94
CIELCh	34, 62.859, 290.345
Yxy	8.1667, 0.1708, 0.1347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278209456 (0xFF004BB0)
YUV	64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061
Hunter-Lab	28.5775, 14.6531, -67.3513

# Details

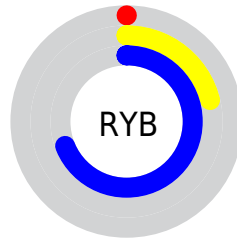
The YUV color **64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **111.9110, -55.1721, 56.2061**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.1570, 52.1806, -29.9557**, and **33.2790, 43.7395, -29.1857** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3410, 49.6249, -50.2881**.

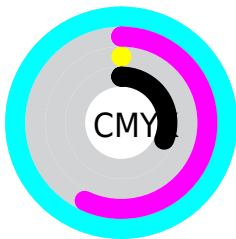
# Distribution



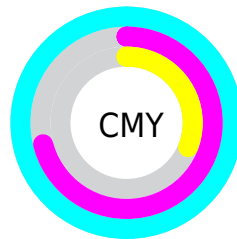
- Red (0%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061 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 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.0890, 55.1721,  
-56.2061

■ 64.0890, 55.1721,  
-56.2061

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.0970, 49.7452,  
-42.1811

■ 126.1570, 52.1806,  
-29.9557

■ 33.2790, 43.7395,  
-29.1857

■ 153.0110, 50.2806,  
-27.1966

■ 18.6890, 38.6073,  
-16.3903

■ 177.2430, 38.3342,  
-22.1381

■ 12.9040, 29.1343,  
-11.3168

■ 202.0620, 26.0984,  
-17.5944

■ 7.9340, 20.2455,  
-6.9581

■ 227.4680, 13.5733,  
-13.5654

■ 3.6650, 11.5042,  
-3.2142

■ 251.4120, 1.7689,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-7.3773

0.0000

■ 64.0890, 55.1721,  
-56.2061

■ 75.3410, 49.6249,  
-50.2881

■ 86.2940, 44.2251,  
-44.9848

■ 97.5460, 38.6778,  
-39.0668

■ 108.4990, 33.2780,  
-33.7636

■ 119.7510, 27.7308,  
-27.8456

■ 131.5900, 21.8941,  
-22.4424

■ 142.5430, 16.4943,  
-17.1392

■ 153.7950, 10.9471,  
-11.2212

■ 164.7480, 5.5472,  
-5.9180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.6380, 52.4365, -65.4575



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



80.0100, 32.0401, 36.8252

# Triad

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



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



71.2430, -35.1228, 65.5619



65.7680, -1.8576, -57.6785

# Complementary

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



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



111.9110, -55.1721, 56.2061

# 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



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



76.6380, -37.7825, 31.8895

# Square

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



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



54.7360, -2.3348, 95.8245



71.9880, -35.4901, -3.4975



72.2830, 20.5665, -63.3922



# Rectangle

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



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



67.7650, 23.7799, 72.9971



71.9880, -35.4901, -3.4975



63.1290, -9.4306, -55.3641

# Sweetspot

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



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



185.8890, 21.7467, -21.8277



114.7120, -7.2530, -100.6024



88.3540, 13.1365, -13.4655



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061



83.7460, 72.1032, -73.4452



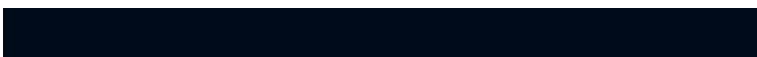
23.6520, 75.1076, -10.2188



83.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590



55.5970, 48.0197, -48.7586



9.4210, 8.1734, -8.2622



# Inverse Universe

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



61.1740, 6.8162, 100.7024



79.9420, 8.9026, 131.6009



152.3480, -75.1076, 10.2188



83.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



53.1570, 5.8386, 87.5623



9.0280, 0.9722, 14.8844



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061 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 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

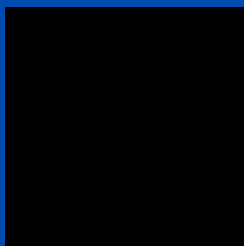
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 64.0890, 55.1721,



# 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

64.5960, 49.4992, -56.6507

### Deuteranopia

64.9090, 38.0059, -56.9252

### Tritanopia

63.6600, 15.4506, -55.8298

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

64.4650, 51.5358, -56.5358

## Deuteranomaly

64.5160, 44.1156, -56.5805

## Tritanomaly

64.0310, 29.5647, -56.1552

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.1450, 20.1415, -20.2982

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061 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, 75, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 75, 176)  
}
```

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, 75, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 75, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061 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, 75, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 75, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 75, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 75, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 75, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 75, 176)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 64.0890, 55.1721, -56.2061 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 75, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 75,  
176) }
```

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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