

# Converting Colors

YUV(66.2610, 10.7173,  
-30.9239)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(66.2610, 10.7173,  
-30.9239)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5058
RGB	31, 80, 88
RGB Percent	12%, 31%, 35%
CMY	0.8784, 0.6863, 0.6549
CMYK	0.65, 0.09, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	188°, 48%, 23%
HSV	188°, 65%, 35%
XYZ	5.1952, 6.7332, 10.2583
YIQ	66.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

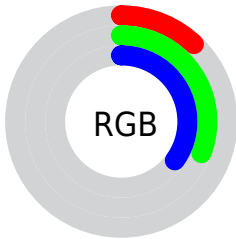
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	31, 57, 88
Decimal	2052184
CIE Lab	31.19, -13.66, -9.64
CIE LCh	31, 16.718, 215.217
Yxy	6.7332, 0.2342, 0.3035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280242264 (0xFF1F5058)
YUV	66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239
Hunter-Lab	25.9484, -9.6719, -5.2756




# Details

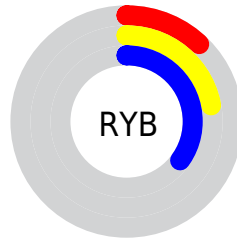
The YUV color **66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.7390, -10.7173, 30.9239**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.9730, 10.8593, -29.7943**, and **25.4470, 8.6536, -22.3170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9830, 12.3334, -35.9421**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5390, 9.1013, -25.9057**.

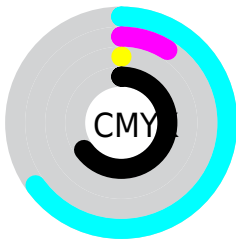
# Distribution







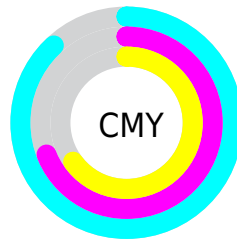
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (35%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (65%)
-  Magenta (9%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239 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 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.2610, 10.7173,  
-30.9239

■ 66.2610, 10.7173,  
-30.9239

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.8690, 11.8966,  
-35.8421

■ 115.9730, 10.8593,  
-29.7943

■ 25.4470, 8.6536,  
-22.3170

■ 141.9730, 10.8593,  
-29.7943

■ 7.9050, 7.4418,  
-6.9327

■ 168.6740, 11.0067,  
-30.4091

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 196.3750, 11.1541,  
-31.0239

■ 224.4890, 11.5909,  
-31.1239

■ 243.6380, 5.6015,

-23.3615

252.3090, 1.3267,  
-5.5330

66.2610, 10.7173,  
-30.9239

66.2610, 10.7173,  
-30.9239

62.9830, 12.3334,  
-35.9421

69.5390, 9.1013,  
-25.9057

59.7050, 13.9494,  
-40.9603

72.8170, 7.4852,  
-20.8875

56.1390, 15.7075,  
-44.8489

76.3830, 5.7272,  
-16.9989

54.6440, 16.4445,  
-47.9228

79.6610, 4.1111,  
-11.9807

82.9390, 2.4951,  
-6.9625

■ 86.2170, 0.8790,  
-1.9443

■ 90.0820, -1.0264,  
2.5591

■ 93.0610, -2.4951,  
6.9625

■ 96.3390, -4.1111,  
11.9807

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.1600, 3.8651, -26.4503



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



69.1030, 13.7532, -24.6463

# Triad

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



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



75.3530, 4.7560, 14.5994



72.1290, -12.3886, 6.9029

# Complementary

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



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



52.7390, -10.7173, 30.9239

# 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.



73.7110, -11.6895, 16.0395



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



75.3770, -1.6649, 20.7174

# Square

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



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



74.6550, 10.0301, 2.9336



74.4820, -7.6326, 21.5023



70.8610, -9.2985, -4.2631



# Rectangle

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



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



71.1580, 13.7261, -15.9246



74.4820, -7.6326, 21.5023



73.0370, -12.8362, 10.4916

# Sweetspot

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



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



106.6610, 4.1111, -11.9807



65.3710, -13.0009, -30.1434



53.6400, 2.6425, -7.5773



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239



80.4590, 17.0287, -48.6375



49.8250, 18.8203, -16.5095



41.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



66.2020, 20.1134, -58.0592



145.3640, 44.1905, -127.4842



# Inverse Universe

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



53.6290, 13.0009, 30.1434



60.6880, 20.3668, 47.6316



69.1750, -18.8203, 16.5095



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.4810, 24.4129, 56.5832

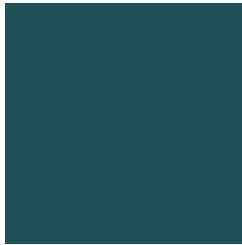


93.2930, 53.5926, 124.2770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239 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 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

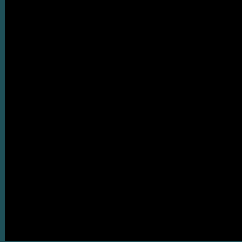
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.2610, 10.7173,



# 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

66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239

### Protanopia

73.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146

### Deuteranopia

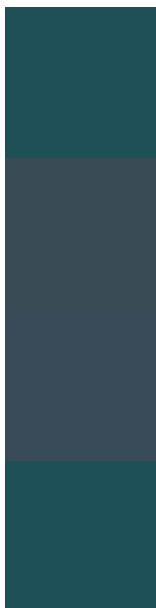
74.0520, 7.8624, -1.7996



## Tritanopia

65.8480, 10.4279, -31.4387

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239

## Protanomaly

71.3450, 6.7319, -12.5806

## Deuteranomaly

71.2140, 8.7685, -12.4657

## Tritanomaly

65.8480, 10.4279, -31.4387

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.9600, 3.9637, -11.3659

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239 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(31, 80, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 80, 88)  
}
```

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(31, 80, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 80, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239 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(31, 80, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 80, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 80, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 80, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 80, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 80, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.2610, 10.7173, -30.9239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 80, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 80,  
88) }
```

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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