

Converting Colors

YUV(66.3850, 46.1522,
-56.4656)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(66.3850, 46.1522,
-56.4656)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0251A0
RGB	2, 81, 160
RGB Percent	1%, 32%, 63%
CMY	0.9922, 0.6824, 0.3725
CMYK	0.99, 0.49, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	210°, 98%, 32%
HSV	210°, 99%, 63%
XYZ	9.3126, 8.4358, 34.3952
YIQ	66.3850, -72.4430, 7.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

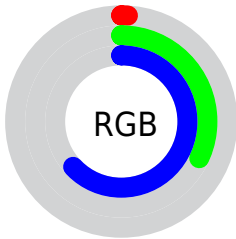
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 55, 160
Decimal	151968
CIE _{Lab}	34.87, 11.22, -48.50
CIE _{LCh}	35, 49.776, 283.025
Yxy	8.4358, 0.1786, 0.1618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278342048 (0xFF0251A0)
YUV	66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656
Hunter-Lab	29.0445, 6.4051, -49.8814

Details

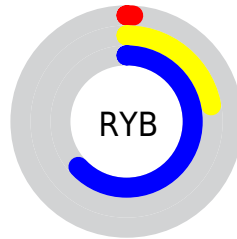
The YUV color **66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **95.6150, -46.1522, 56.4656**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.8330, 43.4663, -34.9335**, and **34.6180, 36.1773, -30.3600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.2000, 46.7364, -57.1804**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8650, 41.4786, -50.7476**.

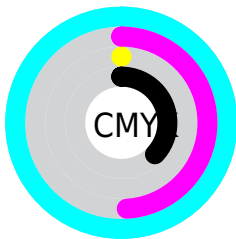
Distribution



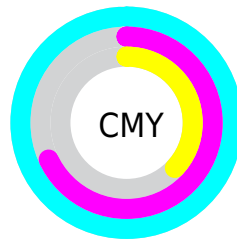
- Red (1%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)


















- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656 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 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656	 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656
255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000	 49.7950, 41.0201, -43.6702
 126.8330, 43.4663, -34.9335	 34.6180, 36.1773, -30.3600
 153.7840, 44.4765, -32.2596	 20.0280, 31.0452, -17.5646
 179.5580, 37.1929, -29.4304	 10.2480, 24.0347, -8.9875
 204.6650, 24.8152, -26.0162	 5.2780, 15.1459, -4.6288
 229.7720, 12.4374, -22.6020	 1.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997
 248.7210, 3.0955,	 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.9103

0.0000

■ 66.3850, 46.1522,
-56.4656

■ 66.3850, 46.1522,
-56.4656

■ 65.2000, 46.7364,
-57.1804

■ 75.8650, 41.4786,
-50.7476

■ 85.3450, 36.8049,
-45.0296

■ 94.8250, 32.1313,
-39.3115

■ 104.3050, 27.4576,
-33.5935

■ 113.7850, 22.7840,
-27.8754

■ 123.2650, 18.1104,
-22.1574

■ 132.7450, 13.4367,
-16.4394

■ 142.2250, 8.7631,
-10.7213

■ 151.7050, 4.0894,
-5.0033

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.6030, 42.1007, -63.6728



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



84.4500, 27.8792, 18.0224

Triad

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



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



76.8750, -23.6024, 57.1146



64.0240, -3.4628, -56.1490

Complementary

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



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



95.6150, -46.1522, 56.4656

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.



67.6520, -25.9574, -27.7588



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



77.5460, -38.2302, 35.4782

Square

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



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



75.3920, -4.1373, 67.1852



75.5980, -37.2698, 7.3686



69.9860, 14.3039, -61.3777

Rectangle

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



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



81.7970, 18.3411, 44.0280



75.5980, -37.2698, 7.3686



61.9550, -8.8518, -54.3345

Sweetspot

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



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



171.9660, 18.2578, -22.7722



103.7520, -11.2167, -89.2365



82.4850, 11.0999, -13.5803



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656



85.4610, 60.9047, -74.9493



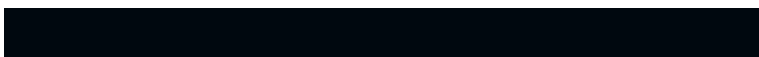
20.0120, 69.0141, -15.7965



74.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590



57.9790, 41.9154, -50.8476



6.4060, 4.2368, -5.6181

Inverse Universe

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



58.2480, 11.2167, 89.2365



74.4610, 15.0557, 117.9907



141.9880, -69.0141, 15.7965



73.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183



50.8510, 9.9335, 80.8147



5.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656 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 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

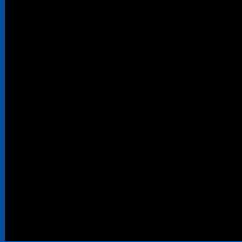
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 66.3850, 46.1522,

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

66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656

Protanopia

75.1490, 40.8455, -34.3337

Deuteranopia

65.9520, 39.4637, -57.8399



Tritanopia

64.4750, 16.0348, -56.5446

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656

Protanomaly

72.2620, 42.7618, -42.3258

Deuteranomaly

66.2340, 41.7896, -57.2102

Tritanomaly

65.0480, 27.0913, -56.1701

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656

Achromatopsia

66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9340, 16.7945, -20.1131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656 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(2, 81, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 81, 160)  
}
```

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(2, 81, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 81, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656 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(2, 81, 160) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 81, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 81, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 81, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 81, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 81, 160)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 66.3850, 46.1522, -56.4656 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 81, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 81,  
160) }
```

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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