

# Converting Colors

YUV(68.4260, 44.1600,  
-24.0526)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(68.4260, 44.1600,  
-24.0526)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	29419E
RGB	41, 65, 158
RGB Percent	16%, 25%, 62%
CMY	0.8392, 0.7451, 0.3804
CMYK	0.74, 0.59, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	228°, 59%, 39%
HSV	228°, 74%, 62%
XYZ	8.9763, 6.7206, 33.1719
YIQ	68.4260, -44.1570, 23.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

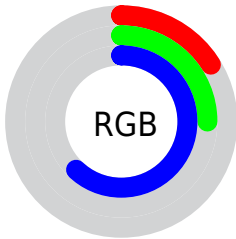
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	41, 61, 158
Decimal	2703774
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.16, 24.41, -53.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 58.589, 294.623
Yxy	6.7206, 0.1837, 0.1375
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280893854 (0xFF29419E)
YUV	68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526
Hunter-Lab	25.9242, 16.4387, -57.7189




# Details

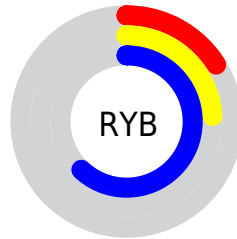
The YUV color **68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **130.5740, -44.1600, 24.0526**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8230, 45.4433, -15.6308**, and **26.1720, 39.3552, -22.9528** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0110, 50.2806, -27.1966**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.8410, 38.0394, -20.9086**.

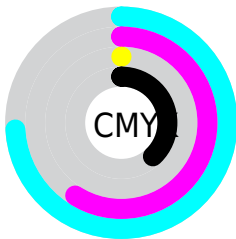
# Distribution







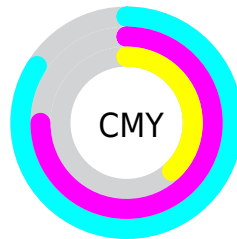
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (25%)
-  Blue (62%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (62%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (59%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (38%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (75%)
-  Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526 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 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.4260, 44.1600,  
-24.0526

■ 68.4260, 44.1600,  
-24.0526

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.1750, 44.7767,  
-35.2335

■ 120.8230, 45.4433,  
-15.6308

■ 26.1720, 39.3552,  
-22.9528

■ 148.0620, 46.3114,  
-14.0864

■ 9.2340, 35.3806,  
-8.0982

■ 173.1780, 40.3382,  
-11.5571

■ 9.4330, 23.4505,  
-8.2727

■ 197.6980, 28.2499,  
-7.6281

■ 5.0500, 14.2723,  
-4.4289

■ 223.1040, 15.7247,  
-3.5992

■ 1.0260, 3.9312,  
-0.8998

■ 248.5100, 3.1996,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.4297

0.0000

■ 68.4260, 44.1600,  
-24.0526

■ 68.4260, 44.1600,  
-24.0526

■ 56.0110, 50.2806,  
-27.1966

■ 80.8410, 38.0394,  
-20.9086

■ 44.1830, 56.1118,  
-30.8555

■ 92.6690, 32.2082,  
-17.2497

■ 36.7960, 59.7536,  
-32.2701

■ 104.7850, 26.2350,  
-14.7204

■ 116.6130, 20.4038,  
-11.0616

■ 129.0280, 14.2832,  
-7.9176

■ 140.8560, 8.4520,  
-4.2587

■ 153.2710, 2.3314,  
-1.1147

■ 164.8000, -3.3524,  
1.9294

■ 177.2150, -9.4730,  
5.0734

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0580, 48.7784, -58.8099



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



71.4790, 27.3719, 40.7989

# Triad

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



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



66.4590, -32.7643, 55.7255



61.1860, 0.8943, -53.6601

# Complementary

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



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



130.5740, -44.1600, 24.0526

# 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.



53.4970, -20.9510, -46.9169



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



69.8050, -34.4139, 24.7270

# Square

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



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



54.2800, -7.5330, 83.0694



64.5790, -31.8374, -8.4008



66.6580, 21.8606, -58.4591



# Rectangle

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



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



57.5540, 20.4329, 73.1821



64.5790, -31.8374, -8.4008



58.7750, -5.8051, -51.5457

# Sweetspot

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



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



171.5270, 17.4882, -9.2322



120.1670, 6.3267, -69.4295



83.7140, 10.4940, -5.8882



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.



68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526



65.6950, 69.6634, -37.4435



64.2050, 46.2409, 8.5902



73.0860, 2.9156, -1.8294



33.3250, 54.0698, -29.2260



3.4710, 5.6838, -3.0441



# Inverse Universe

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



78.7190, -6.7635, 69.5294



82.2340, -10.9614, 109.4198



134.7950, -46.2409, -8.5902



73.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.0630, -8.4121, 85.0137



4.8270, -0.9007, 8.9217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526 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 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

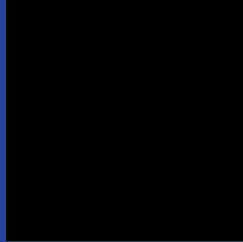
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 68.4260, 44.1600,



# 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

68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526

### Protanopia

58.1900, 45.2623, -51.0326

### Deuteranopia

58.7310, 34.6426, -51.5071



## Tritanopia

57.4650, 14.5608, -50.3968

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526

## Protanomaly

61.8430, 44.9404, -41.0813

## Deuteranomaly

62.1220, 38.3939, -41.3260

## Tritanomaly

61.3920, 25.4427, -40.6858

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.1850, 16.1778, -8.9322

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526 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(41, 65, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 65, 158)  
}
```

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(41, 65, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 65, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526 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(41, 65, 158) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 65, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 65, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 65, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 65, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 65,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 68.4260, 44.1600, -24.0526 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 65, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 65,  
158) }
```

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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