

Converting Colors

YUV(70.0100, 44.8581,
-61.3988)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(70.0100, 44.8581,
-61.3988)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0058A1
RGB	0, 88, 161
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 63%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6549, 0.3686
CMYK	1.00, 0.45, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	207°, 100%, 32%
HSV	207°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	9.9227, 9.5527, 35.0391
YIQ	70.0100, -75.8810, 4.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

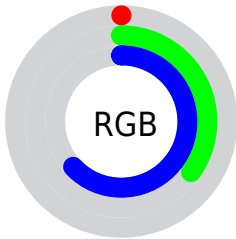
Format	Color
RYB	0, 57, 161
Decimal	22689
CIELab	37.03, 6.87, -45.63
CIELCh	37, 46.142, 278.559
Yxy	9.5527, 0.1820, 0.1752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212769 (0xFF0058A1)
YUV	70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988
Hunter-Lab	30.9074, 3.2191, -45.5807

Details

The YUV color **70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **90.9900, -44.8581, 61.3988**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.7570, 42.0248, -39.2519**, and **38.2540, 34.8778, -33.5488** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9030, 40.4738, -55.1659**.

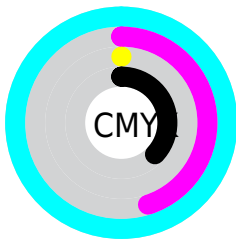
Distribution



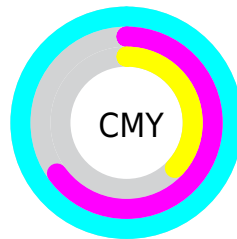
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988 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 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.0100, 44.8581,
-61.3988

■ 70.0100, 44.8581,
-61.3988

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.4310, 39.7205,
-46.8590

■ 130.7570, 42.0248,
-39.2519

■ 38.2540, 34.8778,
-33.5488

■ 158.2950, 42.7456,
-37.0927

■ 23.6640, 29.7456,
-20.7533

■ 184.2540, 34.8778,
-33.5488

■ 10.3620, 24.4715,
-9.0875

■ 209.3610, 22.5000,
-30.1346

■ 5.3920, 15.5827,
-4.7288

■ 234.4680, 10.1223,
-26.7204

■ 2.1830, 5.8258,
-1.9145

■ 248.7210, 3.0955,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.9103

0.0000

■ 70.0100, 44.8581,
-61.3988

■ 78.9030, 40.4738,
-55.1659

■ 88.3830, 35.8002,
-49.4479

■ 97.2760, 31.4159,
-43.2151

■ 106.1690, 27.0317,
-36.9822

■ 115.9480, 22.2106,
-30.6494

■ 124.8410, 17.8264,
-24.4166

■ 133.7340, 13.4421,
-18.1837

■ 142.6270, 9.0579,
-11.9509

■ 152.1070, 4.3842,
-6.2328

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.3100, 39.7802, -66.0469



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



89.4060, 27.9008, 11.0449

Triad

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



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



83.4880, -19.9606, 55.7000



67.0730, -4.4730, -58.8230

Complementary

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



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



90.9900, -44.8581, 61.3988

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.



76.4790, -26.8581, -18.8371



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



82.8390, -35.9096, 37.8522

Square

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



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



83.4020, -2.6632, 61.0374



80.6480, -39.7595, 12.5867



72.1060, 12.2727, -63.2370

Rectangle

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



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



89.0410, 18.2208, 35.9210



80.6480, -39.7595, 12.5867



64.5310, -9.1358, -56.5937

Sweetspot

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



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



173.7270, 17.3896, -24.3166



102.7150, -15.1425, -90.0811



83.0720, 10.8105, -14.0951



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.



70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988



90.7440, 58.3002, -79.5825



23.0500, 68.0093, -20.2148



76.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



62.9030, 40.4738, -55.1659



7.9220, 4.9685, -6.9476

Inverse Universe

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



58.1710, 14.7057, 90.1810



75.4870, 18.9869, 117.0909



137.9500, -68.0093, 20.2149



76.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



52.3610, 13.1330, 81.2444



6.5220, 1.7147, 10.0662

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988 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 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988 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 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 70.0100, 44.8581,

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

83.4550, 36.7507, -27.5860

Deuteranopia

70.1410, 42.8215, -61.5137

Tritanopia

68.6810, 16.9193, -60.2332

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

78.4750, 39.6988, -39.8816

Deuteranomaly

70.2550, 43.2583, -61.6136

Tritanomaly

69.3140, 26.9602, -60.7884

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.3960, 16.0738, -22.2723

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988 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, 88, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 88, 161)  
}
```

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, 88, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 88, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988 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, 88, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 88, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 88, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 88, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 88, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 88, 161)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 70.0100, 44.8581, -61.3988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 88, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 88,  
161) }
```

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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