

# Converting Colors

YUV(72.2320, 27.9866,  
-63.3475)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475)  
contains.

<b>YUV(72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(72.2320, 27.9866,  
-63.3475)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006281
RGB	0, 98, 129
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 51%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6157, 0.4941
CMYK	1.00, 0.24, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	194°, 100%, 25%
HSV	194°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	8.3301, 10.3203, 22.3219
YIQ	72.2320, -68.3590, -11.1350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

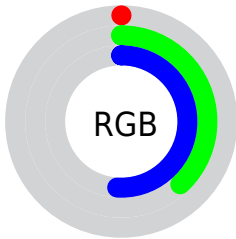
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	0, 56, 129
Decimal	25217
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.41, -12.44, -24.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 27.134, 242.722
Yxy	10.3203, 0.2033, 0.2519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215297 (0xFF006281)
YUV	72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475
Hunter-Lab	32.1253, -9.9340, -18.7092

# Details

The YUV color **72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **56.7680, -27.9866, 63.3475**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.5330, 24.8802, -46.9484**, and **39.6440, 19.8955, -34.7678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.8800, 25.2022, -56.8998**.

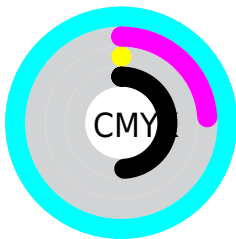
# Distribution



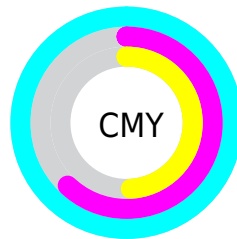
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475 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 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.2320, 27.9866,  
-63.3475

72.2320, 27.9866,  
-63.3475

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

55.2940, 24.0121,  
-48.4928

131.5330, 24.8802,  
-46.9484

39.6440, 19.8955,  
-34.7678

158.3590, 25.4590,  
-45.9188

24.5810, 15.4896,  
-21.5575

186.6580, 25.3116,  
-45.3041

5.1640, 14.7091,  
-4.5288

213.4040, 20.5068,  
-44.2043

1.1400, 4.3680,  
-0.9998

236.1630, 9.2866,  
-38.7310

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.8340, 5.0118,

-20.9024

■ 253.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 72.2320, 27.9866,  
-63.3475

■ 77.8800, 25.2022,  
-56.8998

■ 83.5280, 22.4177,  
-50.4521

■ 89.1760, 19.6332,  
-44.0044

■ 94.8240, 16.8488,  
-37.5566

■ 101.0590, 13.7749,  
-31.6237

■ 106.4080, 11.1379,  
-25.7908

■ 112.0560, 8.3534,  
-19.3431

■ 117.7040, 5.5689,  
-12.8954

■ 123.3520, 2.7845,  
-6.4477

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.1690, 20.1297, -63.2922



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



87.2200, 23.0625, -23.8719

# Triad

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



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



92.4650, -1.7082, 34.6722



85.9010, -16.7132, -6.0522

# Complementary

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



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



56.7680, -27.9866, 63.3475

# 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.



88.5720, -20.9880, 11.7764



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



90.9460, -11.3124, 35.1274

# Square

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



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



93.1460, 8.8020, 23.5510



90.2410, -18.8528, 26.9756



82.2280, -6.0284, -26.5100



# Rectangle

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



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



91.4180, 19.5139, -5.6286



90.2410, -18.8528, 26.9756



86.7770, -18.6241, 0.1956

# Sweetspot

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



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



146.0060, 10.8430, -24.5613



79.1430, -24.2275, -69.4084



70.9210, 6.4479, -14.8397



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475



94.2880, 36.3400, -82.6906



34.6640, 46.5076, -30.4003



60.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



71.5310, 27.8392, -62.7327



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



49.7430, 23.7907, 69.5084



64.8240, 31.1458, 90.4854



94.3360, -46.5076, 30.4003



59.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



49.3300, 23.5013, 68.9936



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

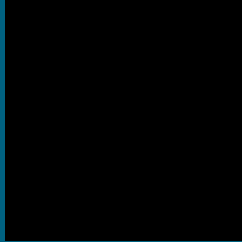
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 72.2320, 27.9866,



# 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

90.3700, 15.5936, -8.2175

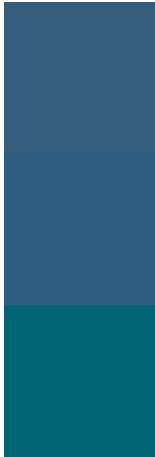
### Deuteranopia

89.8900, 20.2672, -13.9355

### Tritanopia

71.5990, 17.9457, -62.7923

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

83.8020, 20.3106, -27.8904

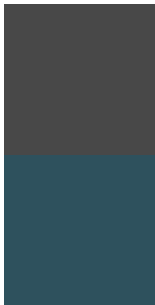
## Deuteranomaly

83.4640, 22.9422, -31.9789

## Tritanomaly

71.9240, 21.7295, -63.0773

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

72.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.9030, 10.4008, -22.7169

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475 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, 98, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 98, 129)  
}
```

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, 98, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 98, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475 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, 98, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 98, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 98, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 98, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 98, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 98, 129)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 72.2320, 27.9866, -63.3475 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 98, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 98,  
129) }
```

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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