

# Converting Colors

YUV(76.1910, 50.6848,  
-16.8305)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(76.1910, 50.6848,  
-16.8305)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3942B3
RGB	57, 66, 179
RGB Percent	22%, 26%, 70%
CMY	0.7765, 0.7412, 0.2980
CMYK	0.68, 0.63, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	236°, 52%, 46%
HSV	236°, 68%, 70%
XYZ	11.7722, 8.0210, 43.5756
YIQ	76.1910, -41.6370, 33.2350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

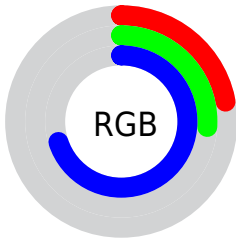
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 65, 179
Decimal	3752627
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.03, 33.60, -61.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 69.761, 298.797
Yxy	8.0210, 0.1858, 0.1266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281942707 (0xFF3942B3)
YUV	76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305
Hunter-Lab	28.3213, 24.6344, -71.3995

# Details

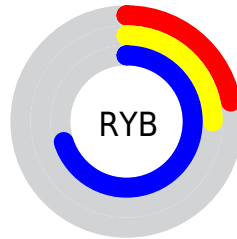
The YUV color **76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **159.8090, -50.6848, 16.8305**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4030, 52.5523, -9.1234**, and **27.7510, 47.9438, -24.3376** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.8300, 58.2578, -19.1449**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5520, 43.1119, -14.5161**.

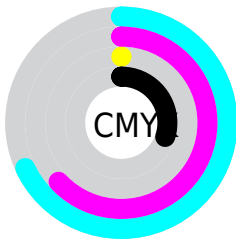
# Distribution



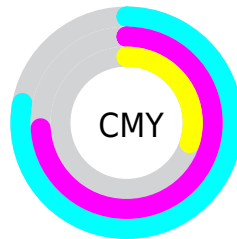
- Red (22%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305 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 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.1910, 50.6848,  
-16.8305

■ 76.1910, 50.6848,  
-16.8305

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 46.1460, 52.1860,  
-31.7000

■ 129.4030, 52.5523,  
-9.1234

■ 27.7510, 47.9438,  
-24.3376

■ 155.5020, 49.0525,  
-6.5793

■ 12.4600, 42.6642,  
-10.9274

■ 179.4350, 37.2535,  
-2.1355

■ 10.3110, 31.8917,  
-9.0427

■ 204.2540, 25.0178,  
2.4082

■ 8.1620, 21.1191,  
-7.1581

■ 229.6600, 12.4926,  
6.4372

■ 4.4800, 12.0884,  
-3.9290

■ 252.0650, 1.4470,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

2.5740

0.0000

■ 76.1910, 50.6848,  
-16.8305

■ 76.1910, 50.6848,  
-16.8305

■ 60.8300, 58.2578,  
-19.1449

■ 91.5520, 43.1119,  
-14.5161

■ 46.0560, 65.5414,  
-21.9741

■ 106.3260, 35.8283,  
-11.6869

■ 30.6950, 73.1144,  
-24.2885

■ 121.6870, 28.2553,  
-9.3725

■ 28.0370, 74.4248,  
-24.5884

■ 136.4610, 20.9717,  
-6.5433

■ 151.8220, 13.3988,  
-4.2289

■ 166.2970, 6.2626,  
-2.0145

■ 181.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

■ 197.0190, -8.8834,  
2.6143

■ 211.7930,  
-16.1669, 5.4435

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.2450, 58.5462, -65.1129



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



69.7450, 34.1427, 62.4906

# Triad

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



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



72.3950, -35.6907, 61.0436



67.9510, 3.9682, -59.5930

# Complementary

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



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



159.8090, -50.6848, 16.8305

# 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.



58.7800, -23.5555, -51.5501



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



75.3980, -37.1712, 22.4530

# Square

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



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



53.7660, -11.2236, 100.1832



67.1600, -33.1099, -20.3113



75.0360, 28.5763, -65.8066



# Rectangle

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



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



61.0770, 20.6680, 91.1405



67.1600, -33.1099, -20.3113



65.7850, -4.3310, -57.6934

# Sweetspot

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



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



193.0050, 19.2245, -6.1434



141.3820, 13.6157, -74.0030



93.3660, 11.6516, -3.8290



245.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305



71.8780, 78.9401, -26.2030



86.1570, 45.7716, 19.1563



81.6130, 3.6418, -1.4146



23.8990, 63.6468, -20.9594



4.1380, 10.7780, -3.6290



# Inverse Universe

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



94.5040, -14.0525, 74.1030



100.4060, -21.8922, 115.4079



149.8430, -45.7716, -19.1563



82.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



47.0010, -17.7485, 92.9611

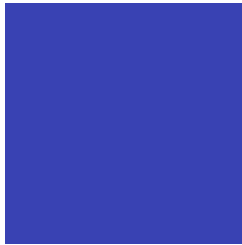


8.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305 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 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

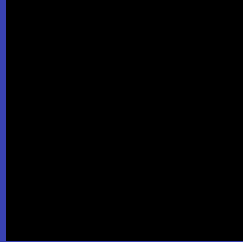
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305.



# 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

76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305

### Protanopia

63.7810, 48.9150, -55.9359

### Deuteranopia

64.0940, 37.4217, -56.2104



## Tritanopia

63.0730, 15.7400, -55.3150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305

## Protanomaly

68.3960, 49.5978, -41.5663

## Deuteranomaly

68.4470, 42.1776, -41.6110

## Tritanomaly

68.1900, 28.5003, -41.3856

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.7770, 18.3509, -5.9434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305 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(57, 66, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 66, 179)  
}
```

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(57, 66, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 66, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305 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(57, 66, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 66, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 66, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 66, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 66, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 66,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 76.1910, 50.6848, -16.8305 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 66, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 66,  
179) }
```

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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