

# Converting Colors

YUV(77.5600, 81.0689,  
-55.7421)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(77.5600, 81.0689,  
-55.7421)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0E4EF2
RGB	14, 78, 242
RGB Percent	5%, 31%, 95%
CMY	0.9451, 0.6941, 0.0510
CMYK	0.94, 0.68, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	223°, 90%, 50%
HSV	223°, 94%, 95%
XYZ	18.9325, 11.9529, 85.3137
YIQ	77.5600, -90.7880, 37.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

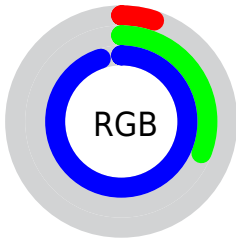
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	14, 64, 242
Decimal	937714
CIE Lab	41.14, 45.71, -85.86
CIE LCh	41, 97.270, 298.029
Yxy	11.9529, 0.1629, 0.1029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279127794 (0xFF0E4EF2)
YUV	77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421
Hunter-Lab	34.5730, 37.2454, -122.1051

# Details

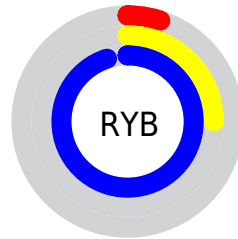
The YUV color **77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. The color can be described as dark saturated blue. A complement of this color would be **178.4400, -81.0689, 55.7421**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.7050, 57.8264, -20.7893**, and **40.9340, 70.5315, -35.8991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5040, 86.0265, -59.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7150, 72.6115, -49.7391**.

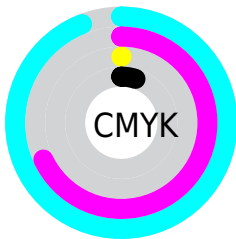
# Distribution



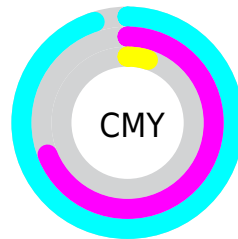
- Red (5%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421 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 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 77.5600, 81.0689,  
-55.7421

■ 77.5600, 81.0689,  
-55.7421

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.5670, 77.1215,  
-49.6093

■ 137.7050, 57.8264,  
-20.7893

■ 40.9340, 70.5315,  
-35.8991

■ 163.1330, 45.2904,  
-13.2716

■ 27.8770, 63.6576,  
-24.4481

■ 188.8490, 32.6124,  
-6.8836

■ 14.8200, 56.7837,  
-12.9971

■ 214.2660, 20.0819,  
-1.1103

■ 18.7860, 41.5175,  
-16.4753

■ 240.8570, 6.9725,  
3.6334

■ 14.7620, 31.1763,  
-12.9463

■ 9.0910, 22.1401,

-7.9728

■ 4.8220, 13.3988,  
-4.2289

■ 0.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 77.5600, 81.0689,  
-55.7421

■ 77.5600, 81.0689,  
-55.7421

■ 67.5040, 86.0265,  
-59.2010

■ 94.7150, 72.6115,  
-49.7391

■ 112.4570, 63.8647,  
-44.2508

■ 129.9110, 55.2599,  
-37.6329

■ 147.6530, 46.5131,  
-32.1447

■ 164.8080, 38.0557,  
-26.1416

■ 181.9630, 29.5982,  
-20.1386

■ 199.7050, 20.8514,  
-14.6503

■ 217.1590, 12.2466,  
-8.0324

■ 234.9010, 3.4998,  
-2.5442

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.8140, 78.9717, -83.1519



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



75.0950, 53.6902, 92.8787

# Triad

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



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



82.5940, -40.7188, 87.1791



83.5210, 2.7011, -73.2479

# Complementary

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



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



178.4400, -81.0689, 55.7421

# 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.



71.0270, -35.0163, -62.2907



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



91.3680, -45.0444, 27.7413

# Square

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



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



68.7870, -19.6150, 131.7368



76.1980, -37.5656, -37.8846



94.0430, 37.9398, -82.4757



# Rectangle

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



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



79.7460, 26.2542, 119.4948



76.1980, -37.5656, -37.8846



79.7420, -9.2398, -69.9337

# Sweetspot

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



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



203.8340, 25.2248, -17.3944



166.4180, 5.2169, -133.6706



96.0600, 15.7464, -10.5766



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421



71.3340, 90.5473, -62.5599



54.6430, 92.3670, 7.3291



111.1290, 4.3734, -2.7441



51.5000, 65.3225, -45.1655



15.7760, 19.8304, -13.8356



# Inverse Universe

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



89.4680, -5.6537, 133.7706



84.4530, -6.1393, 149.5697



201.3570, -92.3670, -7.3291



111.9300, -0.4585, 7.0774



60.9440, -4.4094, 107.9201



18.5680, -1.2660, 32.8279



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421 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 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

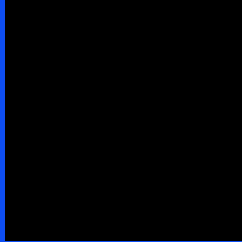
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421.

-55.7421.

# 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

77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421

### Protanopia

76.9350, 58.6990, -67.4720

### Deuteranopia

77.1510, 44.2956, -67.6614



## Tritanopia

75.6910, 18.3933, -66.3810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421

## Protanomaly

77.4330, 66.8345, -63.5237

## Deuteranomaly

77.0280, 57.6672, -63.1686

## Tritanomaly

76.0870, 41.3691, -62.3433

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.9630, 29.5982, -20.1386

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421 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(14, 78, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 78, 242)  
}
```

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(14, 78, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 78, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421 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(14, 78, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 78, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 78, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 78, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 78, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 78,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 77.5600, 81.0689, -55.7421 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 78, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 78,  
242) }
```

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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