

# Converting Colors

YUV(78.1490, 70.9185,  
-66.7827)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(78.1490, 70.9185,  
-66.7827)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0259DE
RGB	2, 89, 222
RGB Percent	1%, 35%, 87%
CMY	0.9922, 0.6510, 0.1294
CMYK	0.99, 0.60, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	216°, 98%, 44%
HSV	216°, 99%, 87%
XYZ	16.7822, 12.4316, 70.6223
YIQ	78.1490, -94.5450, 22.9190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

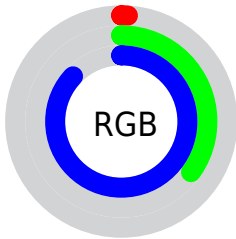
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 64, 222
Decimal	154078
CIELab	41.89, 30.96, -73.31
CIELCh	42, 79.577, 292.897
Yxy	12.4316, 0.1681, 0.1245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278344158 (0xFF0259DE)
YUV	78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827
Hunter-Lab	35.2585, 23.2597, -94.0762

# Details

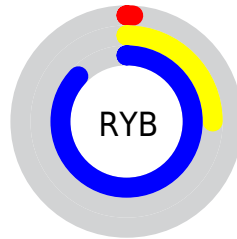
The YUV color **78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **145.8510, -70.9185, 66.7827**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4710, 55.9698, -31.9851**, and **45.3390, 59.4859, -39.7623** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9640, 71.5027, -67.4974**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.3580, 63.9135, -59.9500**.

# Distribution



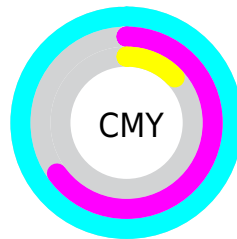
- Red (1%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827 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 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.1490, 70.9185,  
-66.7827

■ 78.1490, 70.9185,  
-66.7827

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.7440, 65.2022,  
-53.2725

■ 141.4710, 55.9698,  
-31.9851

■ 45.3390, 59.4859,  
-39.7623

■ 166.6000, 43.5812,  
-25.0822

■ 31.5810, 52.4646,  
-27.6965

■ 192.0170, 31.0506,  
-19.3089

■ 14.5290, 48.0532,  
-12.7419

■ 217.7220, 18.3781,  
-14.6652

■ 16.9620, 34.5287,  
-14.8757

■ 243.7260, 5.5581,  
-9.4067

■ 10.5900, 25.3451,  
-9.2874

■ 6.2070, 16.1669,

-5.4435

■ 2.5250, 7.1362,  
-2.2144

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 78.1490, 70.9185,  
-66.7827

■ 78.1490, 70.9185,  
-66.7827

■ 76.9640, 71.5027,  
-67.4974

■ 92.3580, 63.9135,  
-59.9500

■ 107.1540, 56.6191,  
-53.6321

■ 121.6620, 49.4666,  
-46.1846

■ 136.4580, 42.1722,  
-39.8667

■ 150.6670, 35.1672,  
-33.0340

■ 165.4630, 27.8727,  
-26.7161

■ 179.6720, 20.8677,  
-19.8833

■ 194.1800, 13.7153,  
-12.4359

■ 208.9760, 6.4208,  
-6.1180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.6650, 68.1992, -81.2672



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



93.7750, 42.0159, 57.2023

# Triad

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



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



86.6920, -42.7392, 81.8311



82.0220, -0.5038, -71.9333

# Complementary

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



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



145.8510, -70.9185, 66.7827

# 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.



70.4400, -34.7269, -61.7759



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



93.4830, -46.0871, 35.5334

# Square

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



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



67.6360, -7.2155, 121.3452



86.3970, -42.5937, -11.7492



90.3610, 28.9090, -79.2466



# Rectangle

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



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



73.5530, 32.2654, 104.7550



86.3970, -42.5937, -11.7492



78.6990, -10.6976, -69.0190

# Sweetspot

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



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



205.2740, 24.5149, -23.0423



146.1880, -6.0087, -126.4529



97.8100, 14.8837, -13.8654



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.



78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827



88.3570, 82.1550, -77.4891



33.6580, 92.8526, -8.4701



104.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590



61.1540, 56.6191, -53.6321



16.6250, 15.4679, -14.5801



# Inverse Universe

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



77.6980, 5.5719, 126.5529



87.7590, 6.5278, 146.6704



190.3420, -92.8526, 8.4701



104.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626



60.6040, 4.6322, 101.2023



16.5180, 1.2236, 27.6097



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

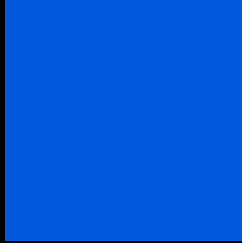
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

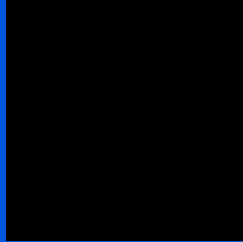
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827.



# 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

78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827

### Protanopia

78.6790, 60.3043, -69.0015

### Deuteranopia

78.8950, 45.9008, -69.1909



## Tritanopia

77.2070, 19.1249, -67.7105

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827

## Protanomaly

78.7160, 64.2300, -68.1569

## Deuteranomaly

78.8980, 54.7733, -68.3165

## Tritanomaly

77.8430, 38.0384, -67.3913

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827

## Achromatopsia

78.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

77.9040, 25.6833, -24.4718

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827 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(2, 89, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 89, 222)  
}
```

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(2, 89, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 89, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827 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(2, 89, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 89, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 89, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 89, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 89, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 89, 222)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 78.1490, 70.9185, -66.7827 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 89, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 89,  
222) }
```

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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