

# Converting Colors

YUV(81.6850, 57.8363,  
-70.7607)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(81.6850, 57.8363,  
-70.7607)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0164C7
RGB	1, 100, 199
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 78%
CMY	0.9961, 0.6078, 0.2196
CMYK	0.99, 0.50, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	210°, 99%, 39%
HSV	210°, 99%, 78%
XYZ	14.8785, 13.2443, 55.8051
YIQ	81.6850, -90.7830, 9.8010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

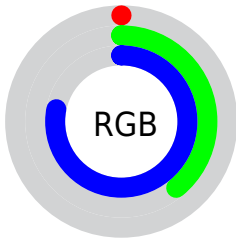
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 67, 199
Decimal	91335
CIE Lab	43.13, 14.60, -58.11
CIE LCh	43, 59.915, 284.107
Yxy	13.2443, 0.1773, 0.1578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278281415 (0xFF0164C7)
YUV	81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607
Hunter-Lab	36.3927, 9.2891, -65.4411

# Details

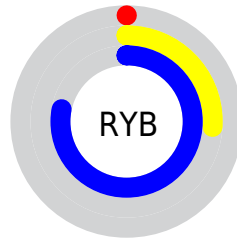
The YUV color **81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **118.3150, -57.8363, 70.7607**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.4220, 53.5290, -42.4661**, and **48.7010, 46.9824, -42.7108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.3860, 57.9837, -71.3755**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5350, 51.9942, -63.6132**.

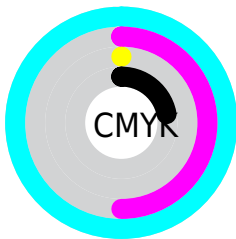
# Distribution



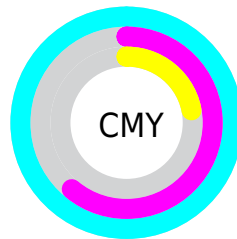
- Red (0%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607 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 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.6850, 57.8363,  
-70.7607

■ 81.6850, 57.8363,  
-70.7607

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 64.6930, 52.4094,  
-56.7358

■ 146.4220, 53.5290,  
-42.4661

■ 48.7010, 46.9824,  
-42.7108

■ 171.5400, 41.1458,  
-37.3076

■ 33.9970, 41.4135,  
-29.8154

■ 196.6580, 28.7626,  
-32.1491

■ 18.2330, 36.8601,  
-15.9903

■ 222.0640, 16.2374,  
-28.1201

■ 11.8610, 27.6765,  
-10.4021

■ 244.8340, 5.0118,  
-20.9024

■ 6.8910, 18.7877,  
-6.0434

■ 254.1030, 0.4422,

■ 3.2090, 9.7570,

-1.8443

-2.8143

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 81.6850, 57.8363,  
-70.7607

■ 81.6850, 57.8363,  
-70.7607

■ 81.3860, 57.9837,  
-71.3755

■ 93.5350, 51.9942,  
-63.6132

■ 105.3850, 46.1522,  
-56.4656

■ 117.2350, 40.3101,  
-49.3181

■ 129.0850, 34.4681,  
-42.1705

■ 140.9350, 28.6260,  
-35.0230

■ 152.4860, 22.9314,  
-28.4902

■ 164.3360, 17.0894,  
-21.3427

■ 176.1860, 11.2473,  
-14.1951

■ 188.0360, 5.4053,  
-7.0476

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.0770, 53.2060, -78.9975



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



104.5030, 34.2620, 24.1149

# Triad

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



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



95.2420, -30.1923, 70.8248



79.9360, -3.4194, -70.1039

# Complementary

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



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



118.3150, -57.8363, 70.7607

# 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.



82.8050, -31.4559, -37.5400



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



96.1850, -47.4192, 42.8108

# Square

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



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



92.1600, -5.5019, 84.9287



93.3070, -46.0004, 7.6238



87.0380, 18.7153, -76.3323



# Rectangle

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



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



100.9110, 22.2289, 57.0831



93.3070, -46.0004, 7.6238



77.4110, -10.5556, -67.8894

# Sweetspot

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



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



209.9700, 22.1998, -27.1607



128.5120, -14.0564, -111.8280



100.7450, 13.4367, -16.4394



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.



81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607



104.2060, 74.3414, -91.3887



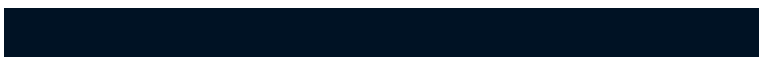
23.5720, 86.4860, -19.7956



93.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590



66.7160, 47.4680, -58.5099



14.6700, 10.5157, -12.8656



# Inverse Universe

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



71.4880, 14.0564, 111.8280



90.8370, 18.3214, 143.9710



176.4280, -86.4860, 19.7956



93.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331



58.0850, 11.7901, 92.0105



12.8160, 2.5557, 20.3324



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607 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 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

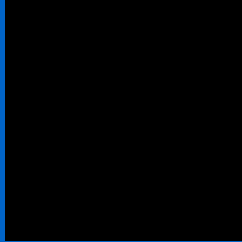
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607.



# 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

81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607

### Protanopia

92.8410, 51.3504, -43.7106

### Deuteranopia

81.6820, 48.9638, -71.6351



## Tritanopia

80.0110, 19.7146, -70.1696

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607

## Protanomaly

89.0570, 53.7089, -53.5470

## Deuteranomaly

81.8930, 52.3108, -71.8202

## Tritanomaly

80.3820, 33.8287, -70.4950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.3400, 21.0314, -25.7312

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607 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(1, 100, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 100, 199)  
}
```

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(1, 100, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 100, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607 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(1, 100, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 100, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 100, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 100, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 100, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 100,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 81.6850, 57.8363, -70.7607 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 100, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 100,  
199) }
```

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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