

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.4510, 29.3577,  
-36.3525)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.4510, 29.3577,  
-36.3525)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2E6193
RGB	46, 97, 147
RGB Percent	18%, 38%, 58%
CMY	0.8196, 0.6196, 0.4235
CMYK	0.69, 0.34, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	210°, 52%, 38%
HSV	210°, 69%, 58%
XYZ	10.6679, 11.2368, 29.2104
YIQ	87.4510, -46.4460, 4.7380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

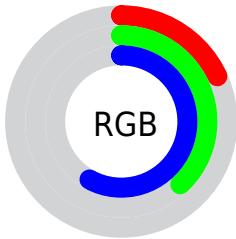
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	46, 80, 147
Decimal	3039635
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.98, -0.09, -32.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 32.479, 269.835
Yxy	11.2368, 0.2087, 0.2198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281229715 (0xFF2E6193)
YUV	87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525
Hunter-Lab	33.5214, -1.8564, -28.2002

# Details

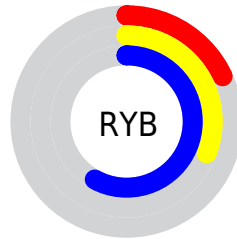
The YUV color **87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **105.5490, -29.3577, 36.3525**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.0000, 30.0730, -32.4490**, and **40.8810, 27.1737, -35.8526** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8570, 33.5945, -41.9706**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.0450, 25.1208, -30.7345**.

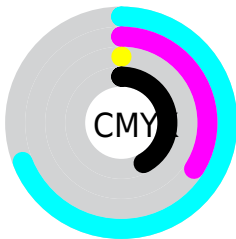
# Distribution



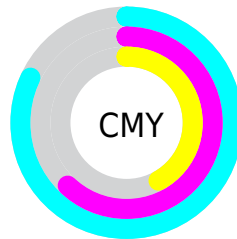
- Red (18%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525 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 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.4510, 29.3577,  
-36.3525

87.4510, 29.3577,  
-36.3525

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

57.8410, 31.1374,  
-47.2186

140.0000, 30.0730,  
-32.4490

40.8810, 27.1737,  
-35.8526

167.5270, 30.7992,  
-32.0342

26.4050, 22.4783,  
-23.1572

194.5980, 29.7782,  
-31.2194

7.9340, 20.2455,  
-6.9581

219.4060, 17.5478,  
-28.4201

3.6650, 11.5042,  
-3.2142

243.3390, 5.7489,  
-23.9763

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

252.3090, 1.3267,

-5.5330

■ 87.4510, 29.3577,  
-36.3525

■ 87.4510, 29.3577,  
-36.3525

■ 78.8570, 33.5945,  
-41.9706

■ 96.0450, 25.1208,  
-30.7345

■ 69.9750, 37.9733,  
-46.4591

■ 104.9270, 20.7420,  
-26.2460

■ 61.3810, 42.2102,  
-52.0771

■ 113.5210, 16.5051,  
-20.6279

■ 60.1960, 42.7944,  
-52.7919

■ 122.1150, 12.2683,  
-15.0099

■ 130.7090, 8.0315,  
-9.3918

■ 139.5910, 3.6526,  
-4.9033

■ 148.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

■ 156.7790, -4.8210,  
6.3328

■ 165.0740, -8.9105,  
11.3361

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.8940, 30.6183, -67.4360



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



95.7330, 21.8236, 0.2342

# Triad

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



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



94.6480, -12.6445, 42.4047



83.9240, -8.3435, -30.6283

# Complementary

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



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



105.5490, -29.3577, 36.3525

# 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.



88.7610, -21.0812, -5.0524



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



93.4760, -21.9267, 32.9085

# Square

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



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



95.5520, -0.2721, 40.7349



92.0410, -25.6562, 15.7500



73.9980, 9.3680, -64.8962



# Rectangle

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



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



96.9480, 15.8016, 18.4626



92.0410, -25.6562, 15.7500



86.3120, -13.4648, -21.3216

# Sweetspot

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



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



167.3000, 11.6841, -14.2951



110.8730, -7.8254, -56.8936



82.7800, 7.0105, -8.5771



224.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525



98.8580, 45.4260, -56.8805



58.6880, 43.5378, -11.1274



69.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442



56.8220, 40.0208, -49.8329



4.0750, 2.9210, -3.5738



# Inverse Universe

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



82.0130, 7.3886, 56.9936



90.0630, 11.8009, 88.5217



134.3120, -43.5378, 11.1274



69.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035



49.2420, 10.2337, 77.8408



3.5600, 0.7099, 5.6479



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525 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 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

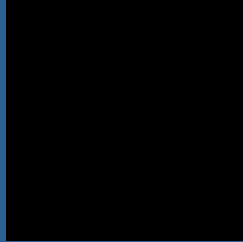
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.4510, 29.3577,



# 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

87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525

### Protanopia

93.0300, 24.6352, -14.9353

### Deuteranopia

91.1860, 28.0093, -23.8421



## Tritanopia

79.7960, 15.8766, -52.4411

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525

## Protanomaly

91.0290, 26.1147, -22.8274

## Deuteranomaly

89.6800, 28.7518, -28.6604

## Tritanomaly

82.2080, 21.0965, -46.6634

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.3710, 10.6631, -13.4804

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525 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(46, 97, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 97, 147)  
}
```

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(46, 97, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 97, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525 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(46, 97, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 97, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 97, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 97, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 97, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 97,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.4510, 29.3577, -36.3525 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 97, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 97,  
147) }
```

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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