

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.6580, 82.4996,  
-47.9351)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351)  
contains.

<b>YUV(87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(87.6580, 82.4996,  
-47.9351)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2153FF
RGB	33, 83, 255
RGB Percent	13%, 33%, 100%
CMY	0.8706, 0.6745, 0.0000
CMYK	0.87, 0.67, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	226°, 100%, 56%
HSV	226°, 87%, 100%
XYZ	21.7705, 13.7298, 96.1104
YIQ	87.6580, -85.0120, 42.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

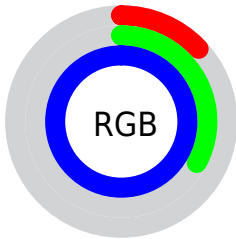
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
RYP	33, 74, 255
Decimal	2184191
CIELab	43.84, 47.98, -88.67
CIElCh	44, 100.823, 298.417
Yxy	13.7298, 0.1654, 0.1043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280374271 (0xFF2153FF)
YUV	87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351
Hunter-Lab	37.0538, 40.0311, -127.8492

# Details

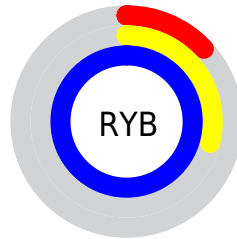
The YUV color **87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **200.3420, -82.4996, 47.9351**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.9180, 54.7634, -18.3451**, and **45.3510, 74.7630, -39.7728** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4430, 91.9726, -53.0085**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.8730, 73.0266, -42.8616**.

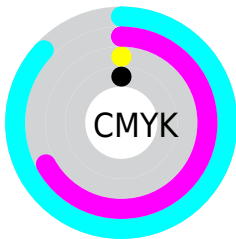
# Distribution



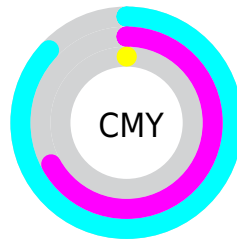
- Red (13%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351 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 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.6580, 82.4996,  
-47.9351

■ 87.6580, 82.4996,  
-47.9351

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 60.9840, 81.3529,  
-53.4830

■ 143.9180, 54.7634,  
-18.3451

■ 45.3510, 74.7630,  
-39.7728

■ 169.3460, 42.2274,  
-10.8274

■ 31.0060, 68.0310,  
-27.1923

■ 195.0620, 29.5494,  
-4.4394

■ 17.8350, 60.7203,  
-15.6413

■ 221.0660, 16.7295,  
0.8191

■ 16.0450, 48.7848,  
-14.0715

■ 247.0700, 3.9095,  
6.0776

■ 17.7770, 35.1129,  
-15.5904

■ 11.4050, 25.9293,

-10.0022

■ 6.4350, 17.0405,  
-5.6435

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,  
-2.4144

■ 87.6580, 82.4996,  
-47.9351

■ 87.6580, 82.4996,  
-47.9351

■ 68.4430, 91.9726,  
-53.0085

■ 106.8730, 73.0266,  
-42.8616

■ 62.5290, 94.8882,  
-54.8379

■ 126.3870, 63.4062,  
-37.1734

■ 145.0150, 54.2226,  
-31.5852

■ 164.5290, 44.6022,  
-25.8969

■ 184.0430, 34.9818,  
-20.2087

■ 203.2580, 25.5088,  
-15.1353

■ 221.8860, 16.3252,  
-9.5470

■ 241.4000, 6.7048,  
-3.8588

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.9230, 76.9460, -86.7555



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



79.7090, 55.8525, 99.3562

# Triad

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



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



89.1060, -43.9293, 90.2380



89.1290, 3.8804, -78.1661

# Complementary

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



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



200.3420, -82.4996, 47.9351

# 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.



75.7230, -37.3314, -66.4091



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



97.8690, -48.2494, 29.0559

# Square

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



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



72.9020, -20.6577, 139.5289



80.9050, -39.8862, -40.2587



100.1070, 40.8662, -87.7938



# Rectangle

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



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



84.4310, 27.3955, 126.7870



80.9050, -39.8862, -40.2587



85.1220, -8.9341, -74.6520

# Sweetspot

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



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



205.3290, 24.4878, -14.3205



182.6940, 10.0109, -131.2816



97.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



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.



87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351



62.5290, 94.8882, -54.8379



75.9490, 88.2721, 14.0767



118.2430, 4.8102, -2.8441



47.0150, 70.9846, -41.2322



15.5140, 23.9036, -13.6058



# Inverse Universe

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



105.0780, -10.8845, 131.4816



82.7430, -12.6913, 151.0694



212.0510, -88.2721, -14.0767



119.2290, -0.6059, 7.6922



62.0110, -9.3724, 113.1234



20.7320, -3.3189, 37.9460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

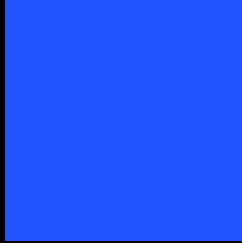
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351 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 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351.

-47.9351.

# 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

87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351

### Protanopia

81.9390, 62.6411, -71.8605

### Deuteranopia

81.9270, 47.3640, -71.8500



## Tritanopia

80.5980, 19.4252, -70.6844

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351

## Protanomaly

83.9430, 70.0341, -63.0940

## Deuteranomaly

84.0110, 60.1406, -63.1536

## Tritanomaly

83.3150, 42.2427, -62.5433

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8000, 30.1716, -17.3646

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351 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(33, 83, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 83, 255)  
}
```

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(33, 83, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 83, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351 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(33, 83, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 83, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 83, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 83, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 83, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 83,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.6580, 82.4996, -47.9351 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 83, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 83,  
255) }
```

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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