

# Converting Colors

YUV(87.9600, 17.2747,  
-34.1679)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(87.9600, 17.2747,  
-34.1679)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	31657B
RGB	49, 101, 123
RGB Percent	19%, 40%, 48%
CMY	0.8078, 0.6039, 0.5176
CMYK	0.60, 0.18, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	198°, 43%, 34%
HSV	198°, 60%, 48%
XYZ	9.4955, 11.3904, 20.4370
YIQ	87.9600, -38.0540, -4.1820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

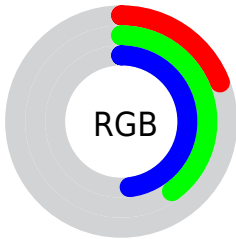
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	49, 80, 123
Decimal	3237243
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.23, -10.37, -17.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 20.395, 239.445
Yxy	11.3904, 0.2298, 0.2756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281427323 (0xFF31657B)
<b>YUV</b>	87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679
Hunter-Lab	33.7497, -8.8410, -12.2781




# Details

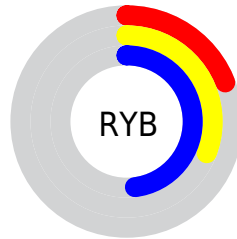
The YUV color **87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **84.0400, -17.2747, 34.1679**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.7860, 17.8535, -33.1383**, and **40.1340, 16.6959, -35.1975** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.0240, 20.2012, -39.4860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8960, 14.3483, -28.8498**.

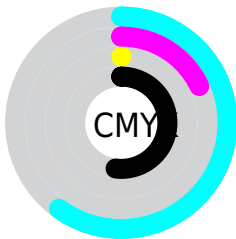
# Distribution







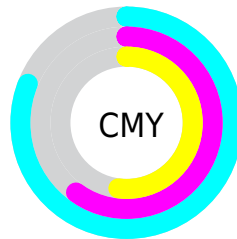
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (40%)
-  Blue (48%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (31%)
-  Blue (48%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (18%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (52%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (60%)
-  Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679 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 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.9600, 17.2747,  
-34.1679

87.9600, 17.2747,  
-34.1679

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.0520, 17.7224,  
-37.7566

139.7860, 17.8535,  
-33.1383

40.1340, 16.6959,  
-35.1975

166.7860, 17.8535,  
-33.1383

25.1850, 12.7268,  
-22.0872

193.9000, 18.2903,  
-33.2383

5.2950, 12.6726,  
-4.6437

221.4440, 16.5431,  
-32.8384

0.2280, 0.8736,  
-0.2000

242.1430, 6.3385,  
-26.4354

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

250.8140, 2.0637,

-8.6069

■ 87.9600, 17.2747,  
-34.1679

■ 87.9600, 17.2747,  
-34.1679

■ 82.0240, 20.2012,  
-39.4860

■ 93.8960, 14.3483,  
-28.8498

■ 76.3760, 22.9856,  
-45.9338

■ 99.5440, 11.5638,  
-22.4021

■ 70.4400, 25.9121,  
-51.2519

■ 105.4800, 8.6374,  
-17.0840

■ 64.5040, 28.8385,  
-56.5700

■ 111.4160, 5.7109,  
-11.7658

■ 117.0640, 2.9264,  
-5.3181

■ 123.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 128.9360, -2.9264,  
5.3181

■ 134.2850, -5.5635,  
11.1511

■ 140.5200, -8.6374,  
17.0840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.6620, 12.4916, -40.0456



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



92.4720, 17.5153, -17.9539

# Triad

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



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



96.7520, -0.3707, 25.6505



92.1340, -13.3771, -2.7485

# Complementary

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



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



84.0400, -17.2747, 34.1679

# 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.



94.1250, -16.3306, 11.2914



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



96.5860, -8.6699, 27.5501

# Square

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



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



97.3470, 7.2239, 16.3587



95.1740, -13.8898, 21.7724



89.5820, -6.2029, -17.1734



# Rectangle

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



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



95.5660, 15.0040, -5.7584



95.1740, -13.8898, 21.7724



92.5260, -14.5563, 2.1697

# Sweetspot

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



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



147.0460, 6.8793, -13.1953



94.8320, -12.2422, -40.1947



73.0960, 4.3897, -7.9772



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679



105.7710, 27.2279, -53.2962



66.8280, 27.6928, -15.6352



58.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



65.9060, 29.1333, -57.7996



132.6270, 58.8509, -116.3139



# Inverse Universe

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



77.0540, 11.8054, 40.2946



88.9180, 18.2814, 63.2159



105.1720, -27.6928, 15.6352



57.2500, 0.8628, 3.2887



47.4070, 20.0123, 68.0491

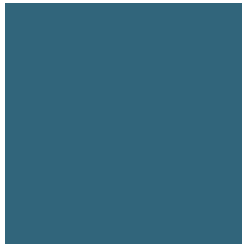


95.5260, 40.1667, 137.2277



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679 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 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

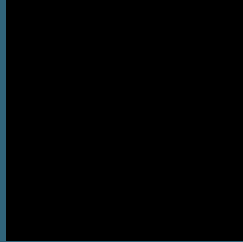
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679.



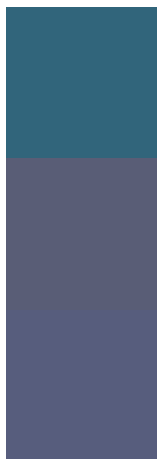
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 87.9600, 17.2747,

-34.1679.

# 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

87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679

### Protanopia

94.6540, 11.5096, -4.9586

### Deuteranopia

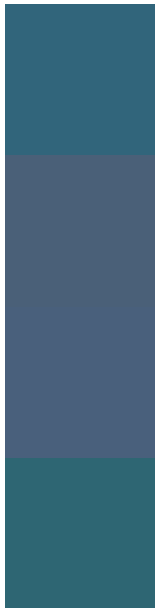
94.8540, 14.8620, -6.8880



## Tritanopia

86.2710, 12.1914, -37.0717

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679

## Protanomaly

92.1580, 13.7261, -15.9246

## Deuteranomaly

92.3150, 15.6207, -16.9393

## Tritanomaly

86.7380, 13.9332, -35.7272

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.2310, 6.2951, -12.4806

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679 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(49, 101, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 101, 123)  
}
```

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(49, 101, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 101, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679 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(49, 101, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 101, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 101, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 101, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 101, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 101,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 87.9600, 17.2747, -34.1679 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 101, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 101,  
123) }
```

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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