

# Converting Colors

YUV(88.0570, 20.1849,  
-34.2530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530)  
contains.

<b>YUV(88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530)</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(88.0570, 20.1849,  
-34.2530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	316481
RGB	49, 100, 129
RGB Percent	19%, 39%, 51%
CMY	0.8078, 0.6078, 0.4941
CMYK	0.62, 0.22, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	202°, 45%, 35%
HSV	202°, 62%, 51%
XYZ	9.7862, 11.3523, 22.4443
YIQ	88.0570, -39.7050, -1.7930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

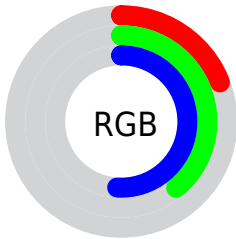
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	49, 80, 129
Decimal	3236993
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.17, -7.75, -21.30
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 22.670, 250.002
Yxy	11.3523, 0.2245, 0.2605
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281427073 (0xFF316481)
YUV	88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530
Hunter-Lab	33.6932, -7.1174, -15.9101




# Details

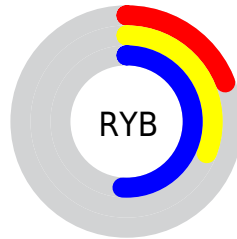
The YUV color **88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **89.9430, -20.1849, 34.2530**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1820, 20.6163, -32.6086**, and **40.2310, 19.6061, -35.2826** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.2350, 23.5481, -39.6711**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8790, 16.8217, -28.8349**.

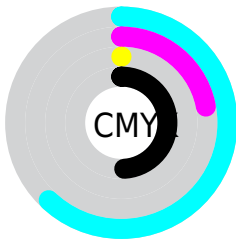
# Distribution







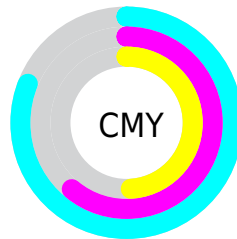
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (39%)
-  Blue (51%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (31%)
-  Blue (51%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (22%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (49%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (61%)
-  Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530 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 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.0570, 20.1849,  
-34.2530

■ 88.0570, 20.1849,  
-34.2530

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.5510, 20.9274,  
-39.0712

■ 140.1820, 20.6163,  
-32.6086

■ 40.2310, 19.6061,  
-35.2826

■ 166.7090, 21.3425,  
-32.1938

■ 25.2820, 15.6370,  
-22.1723

■ 194.4100, 21.4899,  
-32.8086

■ 5.7510, 14.4198,  
-5.0436

■ 221.1560, 16.6851,  
-31.7088

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

■ 242.7410, 6.0437,  
-25.2059

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 251.4120, 1.7689,

-7.3773

■ 88.0570, 20.1849,  
-34.2530

■ 88.0570, 20.1849,  
-34.2530

■ 81.2350, 23.5481,  
-39.6711

■ 94.8790, 16.8217,  
-28.8349

■ 75.0000, 26.6220,  
-45.6040

■ 101.1140, 13.7478,  
-22.9020

■ 68.1780, 29.9852,  
-51.0221

■ 107.9360, 10.3846,  
-17.4839

■ 62.8400, 32.6169,  
-55.1107

■ 114.7580, 7.0213,  
-12.0658

■ 120.9930, 3.9475,  
-6.1329

■ 127.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 134.3380, -2.6316,  
4.0886

■ 140.5730, -5.7055,  
10.0215

■ 147.3950, -9.0687,  
15.4396

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.8720, 17.3181, -48.1227



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



93.7330, 18.3726, -12.9208

# Triad

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



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



96.8620, -3.8760, 29.9390



91.0300, -12.3398, -8.7963

# Complementary

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



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



89.9430, -20.1849, 34.2530

# 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.



93.1630, -17.3354, 6.8730



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



95.5000, -11.5855, 29.3795

# Square

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



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



97.2230, 5.3131, 22.6064



94.3650, -16.9419, 20.7279



87.6240, -3.2656, -25.9802



# Rectangle

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



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



96.3110, 15.1297, 0.6043



94.3650, -16.9419, 20.7279



91.4930, -14.5400, -3.0634

# Sweetspot

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



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



151.9750, 7.9003, -14.0101



99.1520, -10.9209, -43.9833



74.2100, 4.8265, -8.0772



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530



104.5090, 31.3011, -53.0664



65.1640, 31.4711, -14.1758



60.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



62.1390, 32.4695, -54.4959



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



78.7340, 10.4841, 44.0833



90.0820, 16.2286, 68.3341



112.8360, -31.4711, 14.1758



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



47.5060, 16.5125, 70.5932



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530 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 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

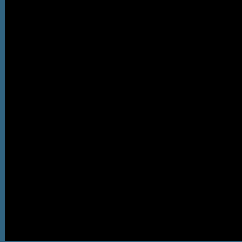
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 88.0570, 20.1849,

-34.2530.

# 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

88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530

### Protanopia

94.4410, 14.5726, -7.4028

### Deuteranopia

94.0430, 18.2198, -10.5617



## Tritanopia

85.4880, 13.0704, -39.0160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530

## Protanomaly

92.5430, 16.4943, -17.1392

## Deuteranomaly

92.1020, 18.6837, -19.3835

## Tritanomaly

86.4820, 15.5384, -37.2567

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8720, 7.4581, -12.1657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530 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, 100, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 100, 129)  
}
```

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, 100, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 100, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530 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, 100, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 100, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 100, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 100, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 100, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 100,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 88.0570, 20.1849, -34.2530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 100, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 100,  
129) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor