

# Converting Colors

YUV(89.2970, 16.1226,  
-37.9715)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715)  
contains.

<b>YUV(89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715)</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(89.2970, 16.1226,  
-37.9715)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2E697A
RGB	46, 105, 122
RGB Percent	18%, 41%, 48%
CMY	0.8196, 0.5882, 0.5216
CMYK	0.62, 0.14, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	193°, 45%, 33%
HSV	193°, 62%, 48%
XYZ	9.6911, 12.0891, 20.2350
YIQ	89.2970, -40.6210, -7.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

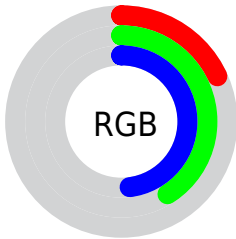
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	46, 79, 122
Decimal	3041658
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.36, -13.64, -15.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 20.455, 228.166
Yxy	12.0891, 0.2307, 0.2877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281231738 (0xFF2E697A)
YUV	89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715
Hunter-Lab	34.7694, -11.0939, -10.1668

# Details

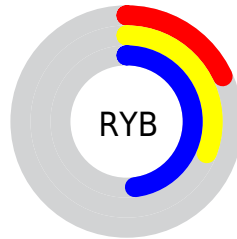
The YUV color **89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **78.7030, -16.1226, 37.9715**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.3080, 16.1172, -36.2271**, and **42.3680, 15.1016, -37.1567** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9480, 18.7596, -43.8044**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6460, 13.4855, -32.1385**.

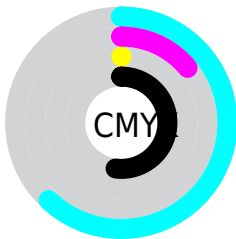
# Distribution



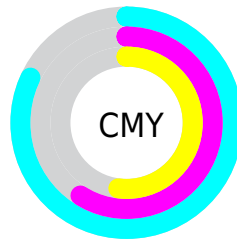
- Red (18%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715 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 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.2970, 16.1226,  
-37.9715

89.2970, 16.1226,  
-37.9715

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.4920, 17.0124,  
-43.4045

141.3080, 16.1172,  
-36.2271

42.3680, 15.1016,  
-37.1567

168.4220, 16.5540,  
-36.3271

26.9460, 11.8586,  
-23.6316

196.1230, 16.7014,  
-36.9419

9.8770, 9.9206,  
-8.6621

223.7810, 15.3910,  
-36.6419

0.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

241.5450, 6.6333,  
-27.6650

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

250.2160, 2.3585,

-9.8364

■ 89.2970, 16.1226,  
-37.9715

■ 89.2970, 16.1226,  
-37.9715

■ 83.9480, 18.7596,  
-43.8044

■ 94.6460, 13.4855,  
-32.1385

■ 79.1860, 21.1073,  
-50.1521

■ 99.4080, 11.1379,  
-25.7908

■ 73.5380, 23.8918,  
-56.5998

■ 105.0560, 8.3534,  
-19.3431

■ 69.6730, 25.7972,  
-61.1032

■ 110.4050, 5.7163,  
-13.5102

■ 115.7540, 3.0793,  
-7.6773

■ 120.5160, 0.7316,  
-1.3295

■ 125.8650, -1.9054,  
4.5034

■ 131.5130, -4.6899,  
10.9511

■ 136.8620, -7.3270,  
16.7840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.4620, 9.1392, -38.1162



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



93.8410, 17.8264, -24.4166

# Triad

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



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



100.1260, 2.4029, 22.6915



95.7110, -15.1405, 2.8845

# Complementary

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



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



78.7030, -16.1226, 37.9715

# 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.



96.9730, -15.7627, 15.8097



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



99.0960, -5.4703, 27.9798

# Square

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



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



99.9980, 9.8610, 10.5258



98.5380, -12.5902, 24.9612



93.5180, -9.1294, -11.8553



# Rectangle

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



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



96.9780, 16.7728, -13.1357



98.5380, -12.5902, 24.9612



96.2170, -15.8830, 7.7027

# Sweetspot

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



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



144.9210, 6.4479, -14.8397



92.4360, -15.0049, -40.7244



71.2700, 3.8109, -9.0068



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715



107.4560, 24.9182, -59.1589



67.5780, 26.8300, -18.9239



58.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



71.1890, 26.5288, -62.4328



143.7800, 53.3525, -126.0951



# Inverse Universe

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



75.4500, 14.5681, 40.8243



85.7700, 22.7914, 63.3457



100.4220, -26.8300, 18.9239



57.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



48.4330, 23.9435, 67.1493

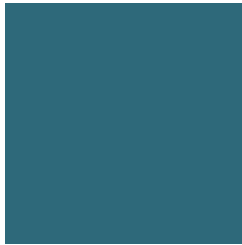


97.6920, 48.4658, 135.3281



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715 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 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715 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 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 89.2970, 16.1226,



# 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

89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715

### Protanopia

97.3830, 9.1782, -3.8439

### Deuteranopia

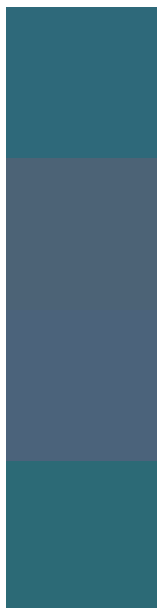
97.4090, 13.1094, -4.7437



## Tritanopia

88.1890, 13.2178, -39.6308

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715

## Protanomaly

94.2890, 11.6895, -16.0395

## Deuteranomaly

94.5600, 14.0209, -17.1541

## Tritanomaly

88.8300, 14.3808, -39.3159

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.1060, 5.8637, -14.1250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715 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, 105, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 105, 122)  
}
```

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, 105, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 105, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715 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, 105, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 105, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 105, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 105, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 105, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 105,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 89.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 105, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 105,  
122) }
```

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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