

# Converting Colors

YUV(98.6020, 53.9332,  
-32.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(98.6020, 53.9332,  
-32.1000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3E60D0
RGB	62, 96, 208
RGB Percent	24%, 38%, 82%
CMY	0.7569, 0.6235, 0.1843
CMYK	0.70, 0.54, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	226°, 61%, 53%
HSV	226°, 70%, 82%
XYZ	17.5546, 13.9439, 61.4407
YIQ	98.6020, -56.2160, 27.6240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

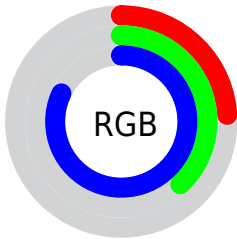
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	62, 90, 208
Decimal	4088016
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.15, 25.47, -61.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 66.619, 292.474
Yxy	13.9439, 0.1889, 0.1500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282278096 (0xFF3E60D0)
YUV	98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000
Hunter-Lab	37.3416, 18.5668, -71.4149

# Details

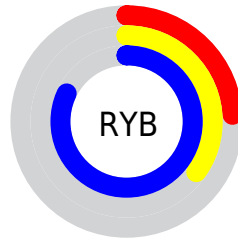
The YUV color **98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark muted azure. A complement of this color would be **171.3980, -53.9332, 32.1000**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.4460, 50.5591, -23.1931**, and **47.3790, 52.0712, -41.5514** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.9310, 61.6590, -36.7735**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114.2730, 46.2074, -27.4264**.

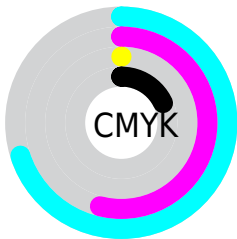
# Distribution



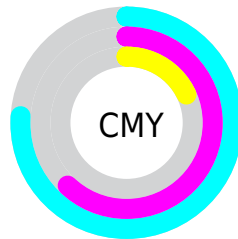
- Red (24%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000 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 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 98.6020, 53.9332,  
-32.1000

■ 98.6020, 53.9332,  
-32.1000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.6600, 55.8766,  
-48.8138

■ 152.4460, 50.5591,  
-23.1931

■ 47.3790, 52.0712,  
-41.5514

■ 177.2650, 38.3234,  
-18.6494

■ 32.5610, 46.0654,  
-28.5560

■ 202.0840, 26.0876,  
-14.1057

■ 17.8570, 40.4965,  
-15.6606

■ 227.4900, 13.5624,  
-10.0767

■ 13.8330, 30.1553,  
-12.1315

■ 252.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

■ 8.2760, 21.5559,  
-7.2581

■ 4.5940, 12.5252,

-4.0289

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 98.6020, 53.9332,  
-32.1000

■ 98.6020, 53.9332,  
-32.1000

■ 82.9310, 61.6590,  
-36.7735

■ 114.2730, 46.2074,  
-27.4264

■ 67.2600, 69.3848,  
-41.4470

■ 129.9440, 38.4816,  
-22.7529

■ 51.8880, 76.9632,  
-45.5058

■ 145.3160, 30.9032,  
-18.6941

■ 160.9870, 23.1774,  
-14.0206

■ 176.6580, 15.4516,  
-9.3471

■ 192.3290, 7.7258,  
-4.6735

■ 208.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 223.3720, -7.5784,  
4.0588

■ 239.0430,  
-15.3042, 8.7323

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.6020, 60.3422, -81.2120



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



105.1080, 33.4708, 44.6323

# Triad

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



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



95.2840, -44.0170, 71.6649



84.5810, 1.6856, -74.1775

# Complementary

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



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



171.3980, -53.9332, 32.1000

# 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.



75.3930, -23.3647, -66.1197



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



98.5000, -48.5605, 35.5185

# Square

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



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



90.2060, -11.9336, 94.5353



92.9310, -45.8150, -5.2015



91.6660, 26.2937, -80.3911



# Rectangle

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



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



96.4020, 21.0008, 77.7004



92.9310, -45.8150, -5.2015



81.8280, -6.3242, -71.7632

# Sweetspot

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



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



214.7870, 19.8250, -12.0912



160.4700, 6.6703, -86.3582



103.7570, 11.9518, -6.8029



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.



98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000



94.7460, 79.0052, -47.1352



90.3050, 58.0236, 9.3795



97.0150, 3.9366, -2.6442



42.0450, 62.0958, -36.8735



10.5440, 15.0148, -9.2471



# Inverse Universe

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



109.5300, -6.6703, 86.3582



110.6860, -9.7052, 126.5634



179.6950, -58.0236, -9.3795



97.6310, -0.3111, 6.4626



54.6780, -7.7293, 99.3834



13.3990, -1.6757, 24.2061



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000 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 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

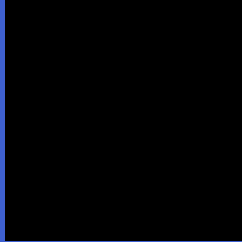
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 98.6020, 53.9332,



# 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

98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000

### Protanopia

85.8580, 62.1880, -66.5275

### Deuteranopia

83.1980, 49.6954, -72.9646



## Tritanopia

81.6410, 20.8830, -71.5992

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000

## Protanomaly

90.8380, 59.2399, -54.2319

## Deuteranomaly

88.7530, 51.3938, -57.6654

## Tritanomaly

87.9430, 33.0591, -56.9550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000

## Achromatopsia

99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.0860, 19.6776, -11.4764

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000 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(62, 96, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 96, 208)  
}
```

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(62, 96, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 96, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000 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(62, 96, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 96, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 96, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 96, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 96, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 96,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 98.6020, 53.9332, -32.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 96, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 96,  
208) }
```

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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