

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	302C2F
RGB	48, 44, 47
RGB Percent	19%, 17%, 18%
CMY	0.8118, 0.8275, 0.8157
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.02, 0.81
HSL	315°, 4%, 18%
HSV	315°, 8%, 19%
XYZ	2.6327, 2.6350, 3.0592
YIQ	45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

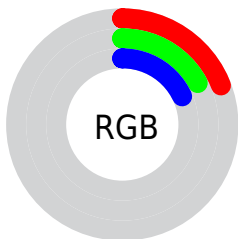
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	48, 44, 47
Decimal	3157039
CIE Lab	18.52, 2.50, -1.29
CIE LCh	19, 2.809, 332.741
Yxy	2.6350, 0.3162, 0.3164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281347119 (0xFF302C2F)
YUV	45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592
Hunter-Lab	16.2326, 0.5430, 0.1892

# Details

The YUV color **45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **46.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148**.

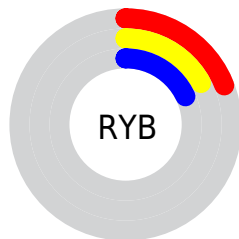
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (17%)

Blue (18%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (18%)

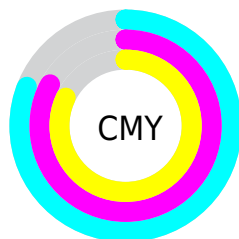


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592 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 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592

■ 45.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 25.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 90.9510, 1.0102,  
2.6740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.8370, 0.5734,  
2.7740

■ 140.9510, 1.0102,  
2.6740

■ 167.8370, 0.5734,  
2.7740

■ 194.9510, 1.0102,  
2.6740

■ 222.9510, 1.0102,

2.6740

251.2500, 0.8628,  
3.2888

45.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592

45.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592

42.4890, 1.7309,  
4.8331

48.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

39.4400, 2.7411,  
7.5071

51.6360, -1.2995,  
-3.1888

36.8640, 3.0250,  
9.7663

54.2120, -1.5835,  
-5.4479

33.8150, 4.0352,  
12.4402

57.2610, -2.5937,  
-8.1219

30.7660, 5.0454,  
15.1142

60.3100, -3.6038,  
-10.7959

■ 27.7170, 6.0555,  
17.7882

■ 63.3590, -4.6140,  
-13.4698

■ 24.6680, 7.0657,  
20.4622

■ 66.4080, -5.6241,  
-16.1438

■ 22.0920, 7.3496,  
22.7213

■ 68.9840, -5.9081,  
-18.4030

■ 19.0430, 8.3598,  
25.3953

■ 72.0330, -6.9183,  
-21.0769

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



45.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739

# Triad

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



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



45.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



44.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886

# Complementary

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



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



46.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592

# 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.



44.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



44.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296

# Square

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



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



45.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



44.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



44.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



# Rectangle

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



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



45.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



44.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



44.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886

# Sweetspot

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



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



59.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



44.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



29.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



57.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



21.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



33.4230, 15.5675, 46.9870



82.3400, 38.7794, 115.4658



# Inverse Universe

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



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



57.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



46.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



21.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



33.4230, 15.5675, 46.9870



82.3400, 38.7794, 115.4658



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

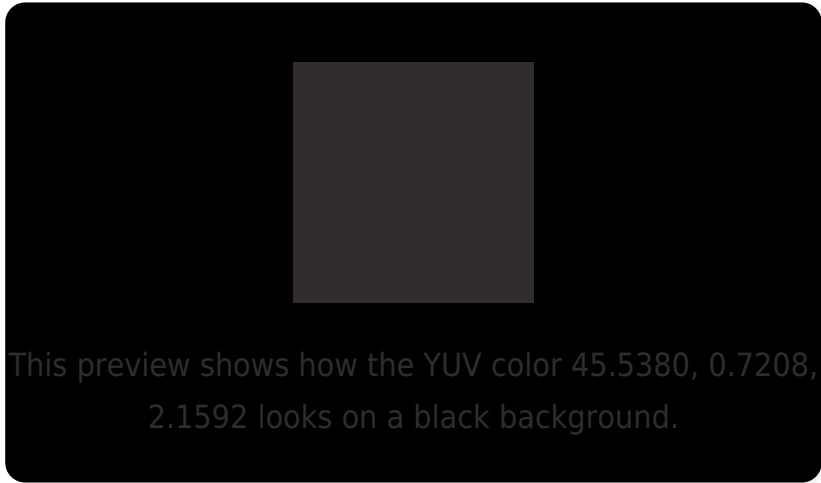
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

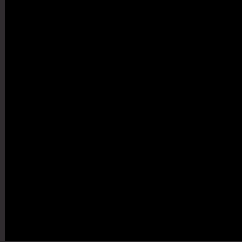
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592.



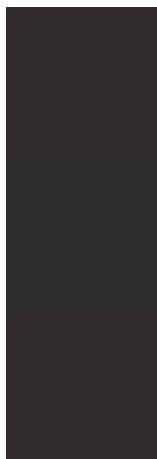
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.5380, 0.7208,



# 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

45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

### Protanopia

45.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999

### Deuteranopia

45.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



## Tritanopia

45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

## Protanomaly

45.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148

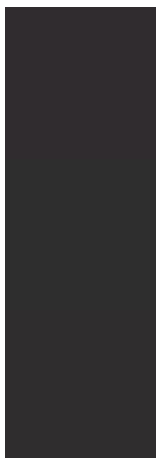
## Deuteranomaly

45.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740

## Tritanomaly

45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592 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(48, 44, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 44, 47)  
}
```

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(48, 44, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 44, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592 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(48, 44, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 44, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 44, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 44, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 44, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 44, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 44, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 44,  
47) }
```

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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