

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.0980, 18.1927,  
-1.8399)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E2A55
RGB	46, 42, 85
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 33%
CMY	0.8196, 0.8353, 0.6667
CMYK	0.46, 0.51, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	246°, 34%, 25%
HSV	246°, 51%, 33%
XYZ	3.5944, 2.8926, 8.9632
YIQ	48.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

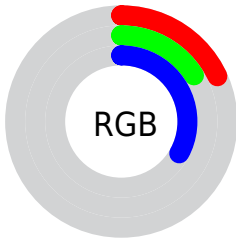
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	46, 42, 85
Decimal	3025493
CIELab	19.61, 14.34, -25.61
CIElCh	20, 29.351, 299.252
Yxy	2.8926, 0.2326, 0.1872
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281215573 (0xFF2E2A55)
YUV	48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399
Hunter-Lab	17.0078, 7.9600, -19.3408

# Details

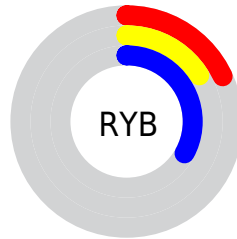
The YUV color **48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **78.9020, -18.1927, 1.8399**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5650, 19.9345, -0.4955**, and **4.8590, 17.3245, -3.3843** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.4230, 21.9765, -2.1250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1860, 14.6983, -1.0401**.

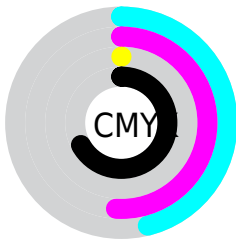
# Distribution



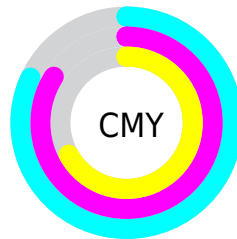
- Red (18%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399 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 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.0980, 18.1927,  
-1.8399

■ 48.0980, 18.1927,  
-1.8399

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 26.5600, 17.4719,  
-3.9991

■ 94.5650, 19.9345,  
-0.4955

■ 4.8590, 17.3245,  
-3.3843

■ 119.9780, 20.2238,  
0.0193

■ 2.5250, 7.1362,  
-2.2144

■ 145.6190, 21.3868,  
0.3341

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.0320, 21.6762,  
0.8489

■ 199.5590, 22.4024,  
1.2638

■ 225.5070, 14.5400,

3.0634

250.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

48.0980, 18.1927,  
-1.8399

48.0980, 18.1927,  
-1.8399

40.4230, 21.9765,  
-2.1250

55.1860, 14.6983,  
-1.0401

33.6340, 25.3234,  
-2.3100

62.5620, 11.0619,  
-1.3699

25.9590, 29.1072,  
-2.5950

69.6500, 7.5675,  
-0.5701

18.8710, 32.6016,  
-3.3949

77.3250, 3.7838,  
-0.2850

12.0820, 35.9486,  
-3.5799

84.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 91.7890, -3.3470,  
0.1850

■ 98.8770, -6.8414,  
0.9849

■ 106.5520,  
-10.6251, 1.2699

■ 113.3410,  
-13.9721, 1.4549

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.6100, 24.8423, -34.7380



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



48.5910, 10.5546, 21.4067

# Triad

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



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



45.6430, -18.5580, 25.7461



38.7030, 3.5974, -33.9425

# Complementary

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



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



78.9020, -18.1927, 1.8399

# 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.



36.2060, -6.0176, -29.9987



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



44.6430, -22.0090, 12.5911

# Square

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



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



45.6300, -8.6916, 34.5275



42.3420, -18.9026, -3.8079



41.2110, 13.2070, -36.1420



# Rectangle

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



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



47.3380, 4.2704, 30.3986



42.3420, -18.9026, -3.8079



37.9050, 0.5398, -33.2427

# Sweetspot

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



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



95.5360, 7.1308, -0.4701



69.7950, 7.4961, -24.3762



47.4390, 4.2206, -0.3850



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399



52.4320, 28.3810, -3.0099



54.3770, 15.0971, 11.0704



39.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



15.1880, 45.2633, -4.5499



33.3680, 99.4046, -9.9697



# Inverse Universe

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



59.3030, 10.6966, 22.5363



69.8730, 16.3316, 35.1914



72.6230, -15.0971, -11.0704



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



43.0510, 26.5969, 56.0833



94.5470, 58.3973, 123.1773



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

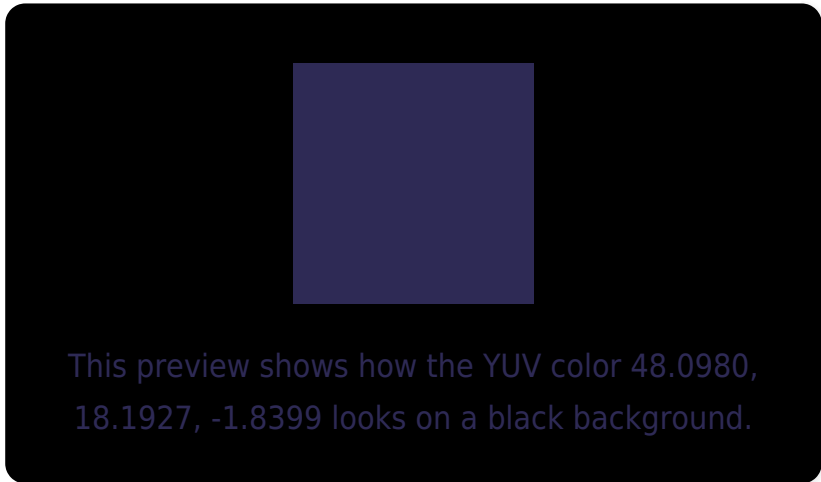
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

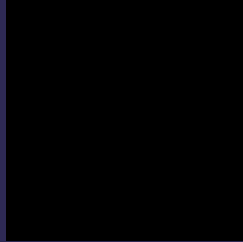
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.0980, 18.1927,

-1.8399.

# 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

48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399

### Protanopia

44.6230, 21.8779, -17.2094

### Deuteranopia

42.8350, 20.2943, -22.6573



**Tritanopia**

46.5690, 3.6635, -8.3920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399

## Protanomaly

46.3140, 20.5512, -11.6764

## Deuteranomaly

44.9500, 19.2517, -14.8651

## Tritanomaly

46.9590, 8.8942, -6.1030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.0090, 6.4046, -0.8849

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399 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, 42, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 42, 85)  
}
```

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, 42, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 42, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399 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, 42, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 42, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 42, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 42, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 42, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 42, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.0980, 18.1927, -1.8399 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 42, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 42,  
85) }
```

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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