

Converting Colors

YUV(48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(48.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F3034
RGB	47, 48, 52
RGB Percent	18%, 19%, 20%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8118, 0.7961
CMYK	0.10, 0.08, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	228°, 5%, 19%
HSV	228°, 10%, 20%
XYZ	2.8491, 2.9662, 3.6712
YIQ	48.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_YB	47, 48, 52
Decimal	3092532
CIE _{Lab}	19.91, 0.54, -2.70
CIE _{LCh}	20, 2.756, 281.379
Yxy	2.9662, 0.3003, 0.3127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281282612 (0xFF2F3034)
YUV	48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147
Hunter-Lab	17.2226, -0.6109, -0.5825

Details

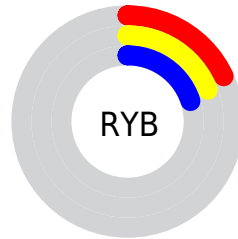
The YUV color **48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147**, and **0.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



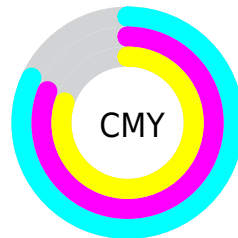
- Red (18%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147 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 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147

■ 48.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 27.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147

■ 94.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147

■ 0.6840, 2.6208,
-0.5999

■ 118.8580, 2.0420,
-1.6295

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.2710, 2.3314,
-1.1147

■ 171.2710, 2.3314,
-1.1147

■ 198.2710, 2.3314,
-1.1147

■ 226.2710, 2.3314,

-1.1147

254.4020, 0.2948,
-1.2296

■ 48.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147

■ 48.1570, 1.8946,
-1.0147

■ 44.3140, 3.7892,
-2.0294

■ 52.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 40.4710, 5.6838,
-3.0441

■ 55.8430, -1.8946,
1.0147

■ 36.3290, 7.7258,
-4.6735

■ 59.9850, -3.9366,
2.6442

■ 31.8990, 9.9098,
-5.1734

■ 64.4150, -6.1206,
3.1440

■ 28.0560, 11.8044,
-6.1881

■ 68.2580, -8.0152,
4.1587

■ 24.2130, 13.6990,
-7.2028

■ 72.1010, -9.9098,
5.1734

■ 20.3700, 15.5936,
-8.2175

■ 75.9440, -11.8044,
6.1881

■ 16.2280, 17.6356,
-9.8470

■ 80.0860, -13.8464,
7.8176

■ 12.3850, 19.5302,
-10.8616

■ 83.9290, -15.7410,
8.8323

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



48.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

Triad

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



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



48.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



47.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592

Complementary

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



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



50.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147

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.



47.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



48.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

Square

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



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



48.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



47.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147



47.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887

Rectangle

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



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



48.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



47.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147



47.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592

Sweetspot

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



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



67.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



50.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



34.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



62.4990, 3.2050, -1.3146



48.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



23.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



20.7120, 33.6660, -18.1644



49.9790, 82.3414, -43.8316

Inverse Universe

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



48.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



63.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



51.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



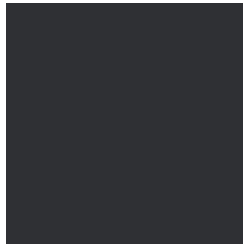
28.6630, -5.2569, 52.9155



69.7850, -13.2050, 129.1076

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

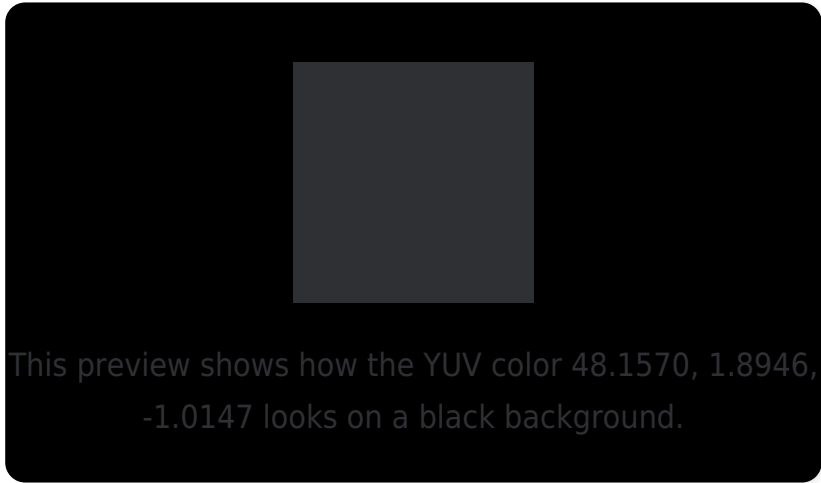
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

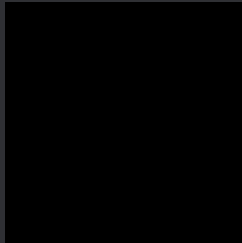
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

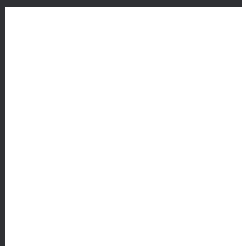
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147.

-1.0147.

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

48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147

Protanopia

48.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

Deuteranopia

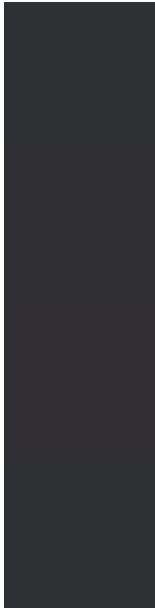
48.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592



Tritanopia

48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147

Protanomaly

48.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

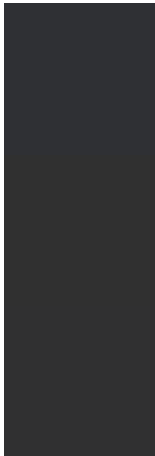
Deuteranomaly

48.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444

Tritanomaly

48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147

Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147 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(47, 48, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 48, 52)  
}
```

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(47, 48, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 48, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147 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(47, 48, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 48, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 48, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 48, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 48, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 48,  
52) }
```

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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