

Converting Colors

YUV(48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591)
contains.

YUV(48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(48.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	332F30
RGB	51, 47, 48
RGB Percent	20%, 18%, 19%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8157, 0.8118
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.06, 0.80
HSL	345°, 4%, 19%
HSV	345°, 8%, 20%
XYZ	2.9153, 2.9502, 3.2121
YIQ	48.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	51, 47, 48
Decimal	3354416
CIELab	19.84, 2.01, 0.00
CIElCh	20, 2.015, 0.036
Yxy	2.9502, 0.3211, 0.3250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281544496 (0xFF332F30)
YUV	48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591
Hunter-Lab	17.1763, 0.2376, 0.9356

Details

The YUV color **48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **49.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591**, and **0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148**.

Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (18%)

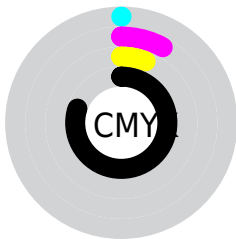
Blue (19%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (19%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 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 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 48.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 27.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 94.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 0.8970, -0.4422,
1.8443

■ 118.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.6090, -0.3002,
2.9739

■ 170.7230, 0.1366,
2.8739

■ 198.6090, -0.3002,
2.9739

■ 226.6090, -0.3002,

2.9739

253.8260, 0.5788,
1.0296

■ 48.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 48.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 44.9190, -0.4531,
5.3330

■ 51.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 41.5280, -0.7533,
8.3069

■ 55.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 38.2510, -0.6167,
11.1809

■ 58.3690, 0.3111,
-6.4626

■ 34.8600, -0.9170,
14.1548

■ 61.7600, 0.6113,
-9.4365

■ 30.8820, -0.9278,
17.6435

■ 65.7380, 0.6222,
-12.9252

■ 27.4910, -1.2281,
20.6174

■ 69.1290, 0.9224,
-15.8991

■ 24.1000, -1.5283,
23.5913

■ 72.5200, 1.2226,
-18.8730

■ 20.7090, -1.8285,
26.5652

■ 75.9110, 1.5229,
-21.8469

■ 17.4320, -1.6920,
29.4391

■ 79.1880, 1.3863,
-24.7209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



48.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

Triad

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



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



47.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



47.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

Complementary

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



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



49.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591

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.



47.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



47.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

Square

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



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



47.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



47.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



48.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147

Rectangle

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



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



48.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



47.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



47.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

Sweetspot

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



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



65.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148



48.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



32.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



62.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



48.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



29.1190, -3.5097, 52.5156



71.0390, -8.4002, 128.0078

Inverse Universe

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



48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



62.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



49.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



29.1190, -3.5097, 52.5156



71.0390, -8.4002, 128.0078

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

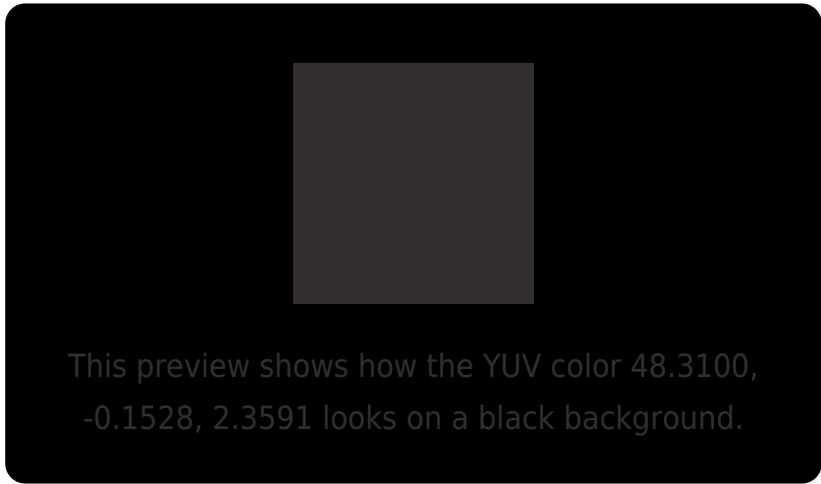
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

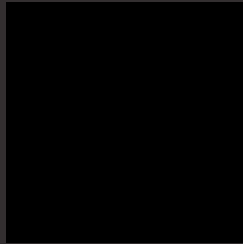
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591.

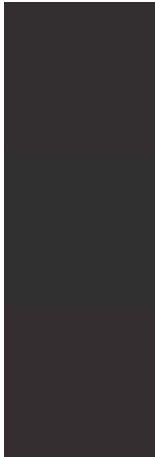


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3100, -0.1528,

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

48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Protanopia

48.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

Deuteranopia

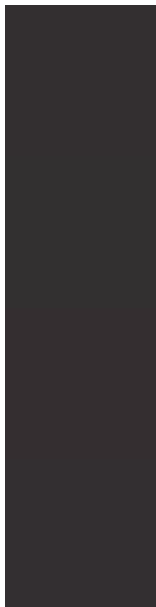
48.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



Tritanopia

48.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Protanomaly

48.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

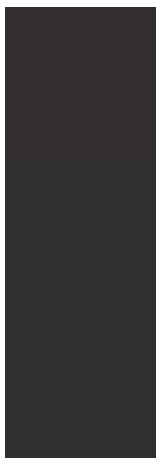
Deuteranomaly

48.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887

Tritanomaly

48.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 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(51, 47, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 47, 48)  
}
```

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(51, 47, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 47, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 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(51, 47, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 47, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 47, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 47, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 47, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 47, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 47, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 47,  
48) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor