

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.3340, 3.7793,  
47.9421)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	671338
RGB	103, 19, 56
RGB Percent	40%, 7%, 22%
CMY	0.5961, 0.9255, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.46, 0.60
HSL	334°, 69%, 24%
HSV	334°, 82%, 40%
XYZ	6.5402, 3.6348, 4.0983
YIQ	48.3340, 38.1870, 29.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

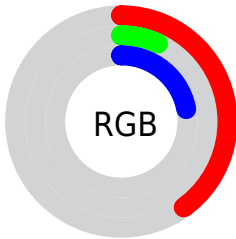
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 19, 56
Decimal	6755128
CIE Lab	22.43, 39.26, -0.78
CIE LCh	22, 39.271, 358.869
Yxy	3.6348, 0.4582, 0.2547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284945208 (0xFF671338)
YUV	48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421
Hunter-Lab	19.0652, 27.8690, 0.6007

# Details

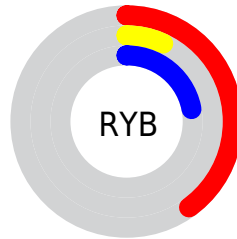
The YUV color **48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **73.6660, -3.7793, -47.9421**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.6610, 1.1531, 50.2863**, and **17.2150, -2.5710, 31.3834** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.7800, 4.0525, 53.6899**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.8880, 3.5062, 42.1942**.

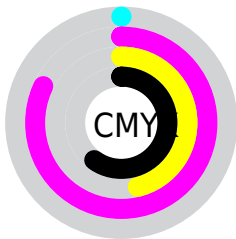
# Distribution



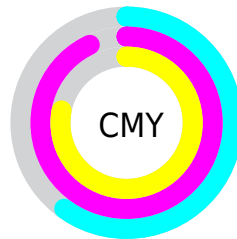
- Red (40%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421 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 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



48.3340, 3.7793,  
47.9421

48.3340, 3.7793,  
47.9421

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

27.0130, 3.9376,  
43.8386

100.6610, 1.1531,  
50.2863

17.2150, -2.5710,  
31.3834

127.1450, 0.4215,  
51.6158

4.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

154.0420, -0.0207,  
53.4602

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

181.5260, -0.7523,  
54.7897

203.8560, 2.0430,  
44.8533

223.4840, 6.1704,

27.6395

242.6730, 6.0772,  
10.8108

48.3340, 3.7793,  
47.9421

48.3340, 3.7793,  
47.9421

41.7800, 4.0525,  
53.6899

54.8880, 3.5062,  
42.1942

35.9270, 4.4730,  
58.8230

62.0290, 2.9437,  
35.9316

68.4690, 2.2338,  
30.2837

75.0230, 1.9607,  
24.5358

82.1640, 1.3981,  
18.2732

■ 88.7180, 1.1250,  
12.5253

■ 95.1580, 0.4151,  
6.8774

■ 101.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 108.8530, -0.4205,  
-5.1331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.7860, 14.8955, 29.1287



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



48.2510, -10.4767, 47.1379

# Triad

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



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



46.8810, -23.1123, -6.9116



49.4240, 26.9060, -43.3448

# Complementary

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



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



73.6660, -3.7793, -47.9421

# 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.



47.9760, 16.2808, -42.0750



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



39.9620, -9.3483, -35.0467

# Square

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



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



50.8560, -25.0720, 15.0353



44.6700, 3.6137, -39.1756



46.8140, 32.1367, -41.0559



# Rectangle

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



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



49.7480, -21.0748, 39.6860



44.6700, 3.6137, -39.1756



49.2130, 23.5590, -43.1598

# Sweetspot

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



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



114.1640, 1.3981, 18.2732



42.3300, 29.9103, 19.8816



56.0060, 0.9830, 11.3957



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



49.0800, 5.8766, 75.3518



46.4640, -13.5398, 49.5821



47.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



40.1990, 5.3249, 65.6005



84.5560, 11.0649, 138.0784



# Inverse Universe

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



48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421



49.0800, 5.8766, 75.3518



75.5360, 13.5398, -49.5821



47.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



40.1990, 5.3249, 65.6005

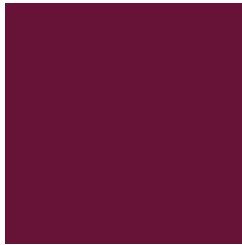


84.5560, 11.0649, 138.0784



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

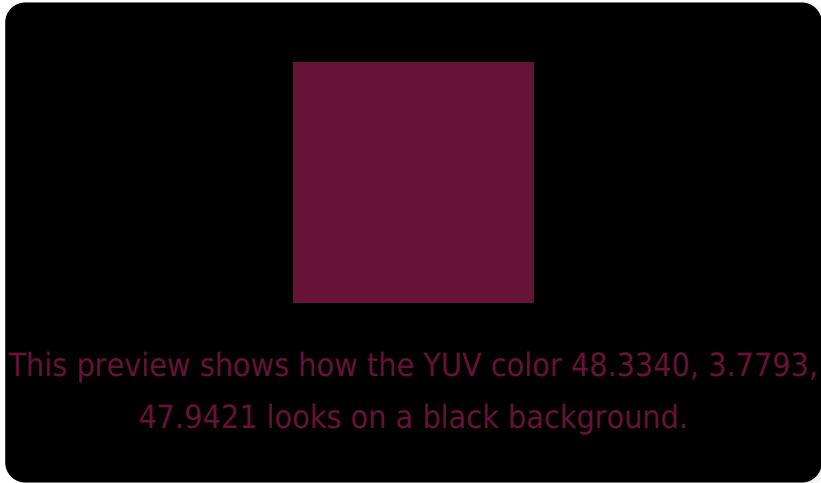
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

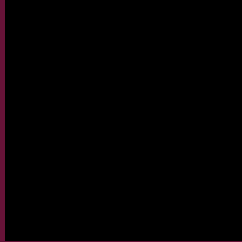
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3340, 3.7793,



# 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

48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421

### Protanopia

55.7140, 10.4940, -5.8882

### Deuteranopia

56.1640, -2.0529, 5.1182



## Tritanopia

49.9410, -10.3239, 44.7787

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421

## Protanomaly

53.1510, 7.8136, 13.8996

## Deuteranomaly

53.1320, -0.0651, 20.9322

## Tritanomaly

49.6190, -5.2352, 45.9381

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.8650, 1.5456, 17.6584

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421 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(103, 19, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 19, 56)  
}
```

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(103, 19, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 19, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421 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(103, 19, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 19, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 19, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 19, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 19, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 19,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.3340, 3.7793, 47.9421 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 19, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 19,  
56) }
```

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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