

Converting Colors

YUV(48.3850, 16.0792,
-24.0166)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(48.3850, 16.0792,
-24.0166)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153851
RGB	21, 56, 81
RGB Percent	8%, 22%, 32%
CMY	0.9176, 0.7804, 0.6824
CMYK	0.74, 0.31, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	205°, 59%, 20%
HSV	205°, 74%, 32%
XYZ	3.2086, 3.5819, 8.3068
YIQ	48.3850, -28.8850, 0.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

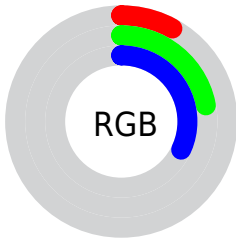
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 43, 81
Decimal	1390673
CIE _{Lab}	22.24, -3.22, -18.90
CIE _{LCh}	22, 19.170, 260.322
Yxy	3.5819, 0.2125, 0.2373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279580753 (0xFF153851)
YUV	48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166
Hunter-Lab	18.9258, -2.8577, -12.7753

Details

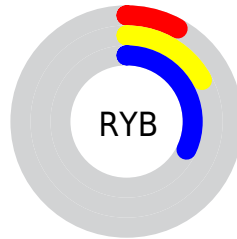
The YUV color **48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **53.6150, -16.0792, 24.0166**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.8090, 16.3632, -21.7575**, and **11.7350, 11.9626, -10.2916** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.2320, 18.1266, -27.3905**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.5380, 14.0318, -20.6428**.

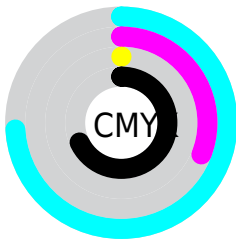
Distribution



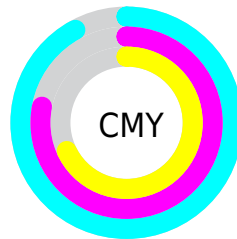
- Red (8%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166 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 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.3850, 16.0792,
-24.0166

■ 48.3850, 16.0792,
-24.0166

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 27.1570, 15.2056,
-23.8167

■ 96.8090, 16.3632,
-21.7575

■ 11.7350, 11.9626,
-10.2916

■ 122.3360, 17.0894,
-21.3427

■ 2.0690, 5.3890,
-1.8145

■ 148.1510, 17.6736,
-22.0574

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.5640, 17.9629,
-21.5426

■ 202.3790, 18.5472,
-22.2574

■ 228.8970, 12.8688,

-20.9577

■ 248.7210, 3.0955,
-12.9103

■ 48.3850, 16.0792,
-24.0166

■ 48.3850, 16.0792,
-24.0166

■ 44.2320, 18.1266,
-27.3905

■ 52.5380, 14.0318,
-20.6428

■ 39.4920, 20.4634,
-30.2495

■ 57.2780, 11.6949,
-17.7838

■ 36.8230, 21.7793,
-32.2938

■ 61.4310, 9.6475,
-14.4100

■ 66.1710, 7.3107,
-11.5510

■ 70.6230, 5.1159,
-7.5624

■ 74.7760, 3.0684,
-4.1886

■ 79.5160, 0.7316,
-1.3295

■ 83.6690, -1.3158,
2.0443

■ 87.8220, -3.3632,
5.4181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.1830, 15.6858, -37.8715



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



53.4090, 13.1094, -4.7437

Triad

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



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



53.8890, -4.8753, 23.7763



49.2730, -7.5296, -11.6404

Complementary

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



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



53.6150, -16.0792, 24.0166

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.



50.7970, -12.2249, 1.0550



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



53.3740, -10.5374, 19.8430

Square

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



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



54.5880, 1.6821, 20.5323



52.5210, -13.5679, 11.8211



45.1770, 1.3917, -26.4652

Rectangle

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



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



54.9650, 9.8773, 5.2927



52.5210, -13.5679, 11.8211



50.1380, -9.4350, -7.1370

Sweetspot

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



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



92.2530, 6.2843, -8.9919



59.0700, -6.4435, -33.3874



46.2920, 3.8000, -5.5181



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166



54.3000, 24.9951, -37.0971



30.7750, 24.7609, -8.5727



38.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



47.7770, 28.2109, -41.9004



105.6930, 62.2694, -92.6928

Inverse Universe

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



42.9300, 6.4435, 33.3874



45.9630, 9.8782, 51.7754



71.2250, -24.7609, 8.5727



38.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



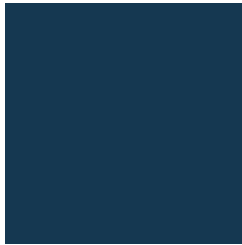
38.3490, 11.1669, 58.4529



84.7580, 24.7693, 129.1312

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

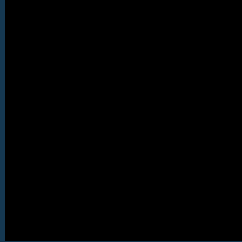
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.3850, 16.0792,

-24.0166.

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

48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166

Protanopia

52.8710, 12.3886, -6.9029

Deuteranopia

52.1200, 14.7308, -11.5062



Tritanopia

41.9290, 10.8810, -36.7717

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166

Protanomaly

50.8810, 13.8627, -13.0506

Deuteranomaly

50.6140, 15.4733, -16.3245

Tritanomaly

44.4180, 12.6119, -31.9386

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166

Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.1390, 5.8475, -8.8919

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166 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(21, 56, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 56, 81)  
}
```

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(21, 56, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 56, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166 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(21, 56, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 56, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 56, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 56, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 56, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 56, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.3850, 16.0792, -24.0166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 56, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 56,  
81) }
```

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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