

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.4090, -23.8656,  
1.3953)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323900
RGB	50, 57, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7765, 1.0000
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	67°, 100%, 11%
HSV	67°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	2.7785, 3.6044, 0.5493
YIQ	48.4090, 14.1250, -19.2110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

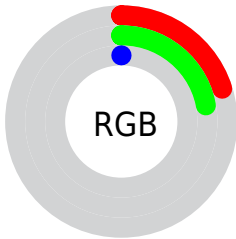
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 57, 7
Decimal	3291392
CIELab	22.32, -11.14, 30.62
CIELCh	22, 32.585, 109.985
Yxy	3.6044, 0.4008, 0.5199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281481472 (0xFF323900)
YUV	48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953
Hunter-Lab	18.9852, -7.1002, 11.5743

# Details

The YUV color **48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **8.5910, 23.8656, -1.3953**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.8220, -23.5762, 1.9101**, and **8.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.3920, -21.3923, 1.4102**.

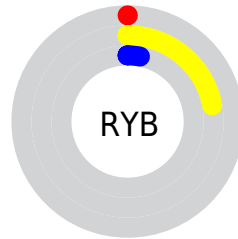
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (22%)

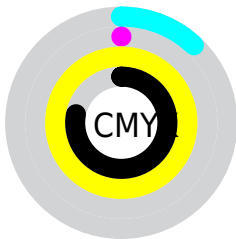
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (3%)

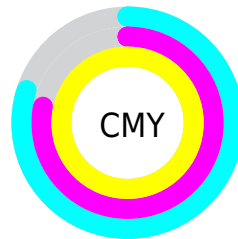


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (78%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953 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 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.4090, -23.8656,  
1.3953


 48.4090, -23.8656,  
1.3953

 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

 29.2050, -14.3981,  
-1.9338

 95.8220, -23.5762,  
1.9101


 8.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

 120.8930,  
-24.5972, 2.7248

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 146.6650,  
-25.4708, 2.9248


 173.8500,  
-26.0550, 3.6396


 200.7360,  
-26.4918, 3.7395


 229.5080,


-27.3654, 3.9395


 248.8440,  
-23.5871, 5.3988


 48.4090, -23.8656,  
1.3953

 49.3920, -21.3923,  
1.4102

 49.9620, -19.2083,  
0.9103

 50.9450, -16.7349,  
0.9252

 51.9280, -14.2615,  
0.9401

 52.9110, -11.7881,  
0.9551

■ 53.4810, -9.6041,  
0.4552

■ 54.4640, -7.1308,  
0.4701

■ 55.4470, -4.6574,  
0.4850

■ 56.0170, -2.4734,  
-0.0149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.2910, -24.7935, 19.0388



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



44.0560, -11.8596, -22.8511

# Triad

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



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



47.2410, 21.0802, -41.4304



52.5990, 5.1277, 35.4317

# Complementary

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



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



8.5910, 23.8656, -1.3953

# 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.



54.7090, 14.9335, 16.9182



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



46.1470, 27.0425, -40.4709

# Square

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



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



46.0210, 11.3286, -40.3604



51.6990, 23.3194, -12.8910



50.9450, -6.3819, 40.3902



# Rectangle

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



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



41.6720, -2.7963, -36.5463



51.6990, 23.3194, -12.8910



53.6630, 8.0541, 30.1135

# Sweetspot

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



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



70.5950, -9.1673, 0.3552



21.1520, -10.4279, 31.4387



36.1050, -5.9678, 0.7849



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953



62.8730, -30.9964, 1.8654



40.0370, -19.7382, -15.8184



27.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



78.2230, -38.5639, 2.4354



185.9610, -91.6788, 5.2962



# Inverse Universe

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



8.5910, 23.8656, -1.3953



11.1270, 30.9964, -1.8654



16.9630, 19.7382, 15.8184



25.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



13.7770, 38.5639, -2.4354

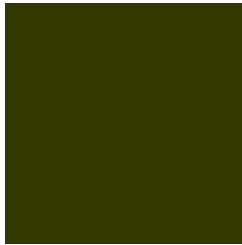


33.0390, 91.6788, -5.2962



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

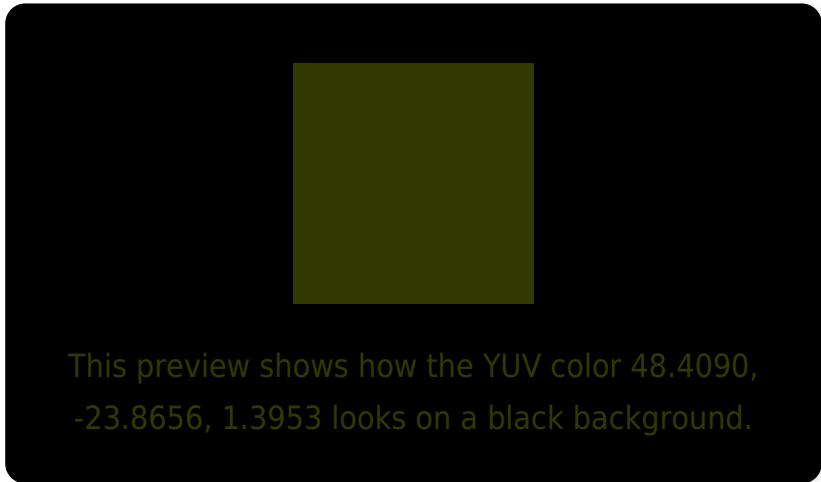
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

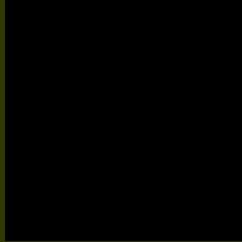
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953.



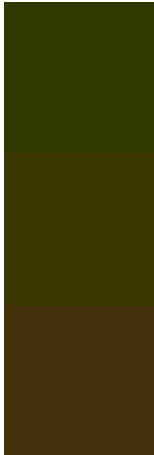
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.4090, -23.8656,



# 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

48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953

### Protanopia

49.6380, -24.4715, 9.0875

### Deuteranopia

51.4090, -20.4146, 14.5503



## Tritanopia

53.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953

## Protanomaly

49.0290, -24.1713, 6.1136

## Deuteranomaly

50.0340, -21.7088, 9.6172

## Tritanomaly

51.6490, -7.7150, 1.1848

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.1220, -8.4411, 0.7700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953 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(50, 57, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 57, 0)  
}
```

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(50, 57, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 57, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953 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(50, 57, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 57, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 57, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 57, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 57, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 57, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.4090, -23.8656, 1.3953 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 57, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 57,  
0) }
```

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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