

Converting Colors

YUV(48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622)
contains.

YUV(48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622)	3
Conversions	4
Details	6
Harmonies	12
Previews	24
Color Blindness Simulation	28
CSS Examples	31

Color

**YUV(48.7630, 9.4838,
-8.5622)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273244
RGB	39, 50, 68
RGB Percent	15%, 20%, 27%
CMY	0.8471, 0.8039, 0.7333
CMYK	0.43, 0.26, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	217°, 27%, 21%
HSV	217°, 43%, 27%
XYZ	3.0207, 3.1299, 5.9138
YIQ	48.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

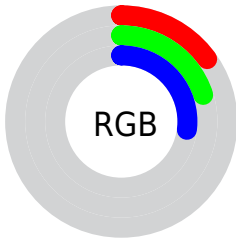
Format	Color
RYB	39, 47, 68
Decimal	2568772
CIELab	20.56, 0.80, -12.71
CIELCh	21, 12.738, 273.623
Yxy	3.1299, 0.2504, 0.2594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280758852 (0xFF273244)
YUV	48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622
Hunter-Lab	17.6915, -0.4826, -7.4349

Details

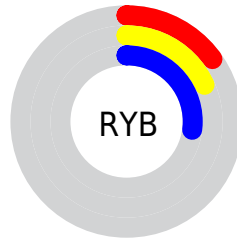
The YUV color **48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.2370, -9.4838, 8.5622**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9910, 10.3574, -8.7621**, and **4.6110, 10.0518, -4.0438** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3220, 11.6733, -10.8064**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.2040, 7.2944, -6.3179**.

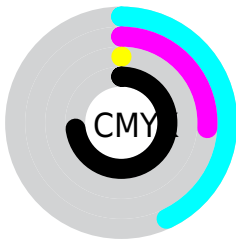
Distribution



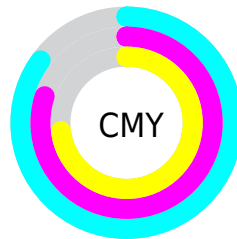
- Red (15%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622 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 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.7630, 9.4838,
-8.5622

■ 48.7630, 9.4838,
-8.5622

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 27.3500, 9.1944,
-9.0770

■ 94.9910, 10.3574,
-8.7621

■ 4.6110, 10.0518,
-4.0438

■ 120.1050, 10.7942,
-8.8621

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.1050, 10.7942,
-8.8621

■ 172.2190, 11.2310,
-8.9621

■ 199.3330, 11.6678,
-9.0620

■ 227.4470, 12.1046,

-9.1620

252.3090, 1.3267,
-5.5330

48.7630, 9.4838,
-8.5622

48.7630, 9.4838,
-8.5622

44.3220, 11.6733,
-10.8064

53.2040, 7.2944,
-6.3179

39.8810, 13.8627,
-13.0506

57.6450, 5.1050,
-4.0737

35.1520, 16.1941,
-14.1653

62.3740, 2.7736,
-2.9590

30.7110, 18.3835,
-16.4095

66.8150, 0.5842,
-0.7148

26.2700, 20.5729,
-18.6538

71.2560, -1.6052,
1.5295

■ 23.0140, 22.1781,
-20.1833

■ 75.6970, -3.7946,
3.7737

■ 80.7250, -6.2734,
5.5032

■ 84.8670, -8.3154,
7.1326

■ 89.3080, -10.5048,
9.3769

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



50.5470, 7.1253, 1.2743

Triad

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



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



50.1330, -4.9956, 15.6694



46.5380, -2.7302, -10.9958

Complementary

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



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



58.2370, -9.4838, 8.5622

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.



47.8550, -6.8305, -2.5038



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



49.6010, -8.1843, 11.7509

Square

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



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



51.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696



48.7420, -8.7468, 5.4883



45.1610, 2.3856, -18.5582

Rectangle

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



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



51.3090, 4.7777, 7.6220



48.7420, -8.7468, 5.4883



46.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220

Sweetspot

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



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



81.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590



58.0750, -0.5300, -16.7288



40.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



59.1090, 14.7363, -13.2506



43.2030, 12.2249, -1.0550



30.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



32.7770, 31.6619, -28.7454



75.4310, 73.2445, -66.1530

Inverse Universe

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



48.9250, 0.5300, 16.7288



59.3930, 0.7923, 25.9653



63.7970, -12.2249, 1.0550



31.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



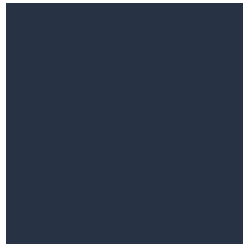
33.2210, 1.8630, 55.9342



76.6660, 4.1087, 129.2119

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

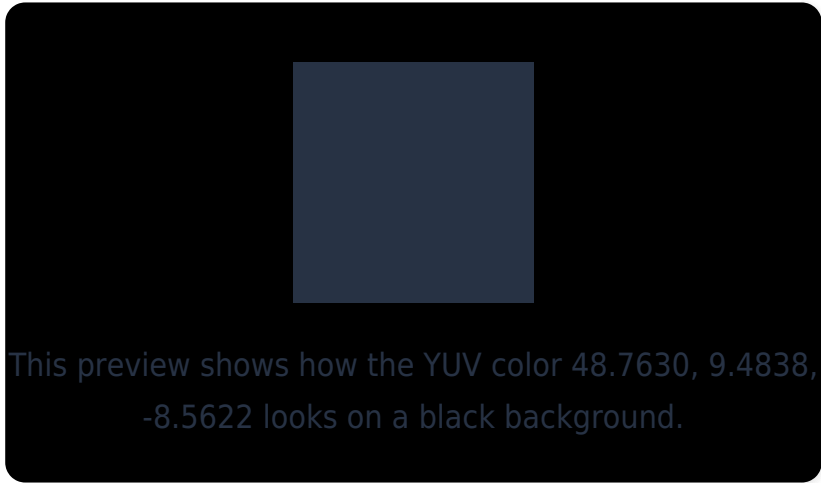
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

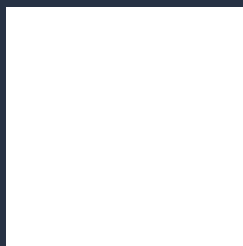
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622.



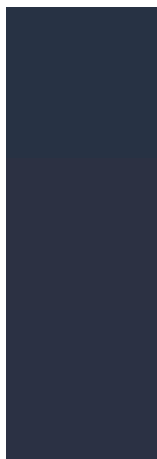
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622.

-8.5622.

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

48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622

Protanopia

49.5570, 8.5994, -4.8735

Deuteranopia

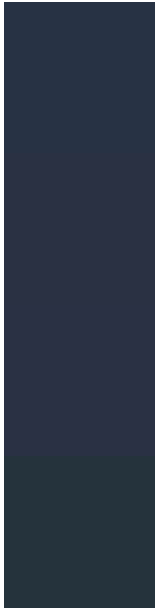
49.3720, 9.1836, -5.5882



Tritanopia

47.6720, 4.1057, -10.2363

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622

Protanomaly

48.9590, 8.8942, -6.1030

Deuteranomaly

49.0730, 9.3310, -6.2030

Tritanomaly

47.8400, 5.9949, -9.5067

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622

Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622 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(39, 50, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(39, 50, 68)  
}
```

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(39, 50, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 50, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622 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(39, 50, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 50, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 50, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 50, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 50, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 50, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 50, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 50,  
68) }
```

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