

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.8460, 6.9779,  
1.8891)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	332D3F
RGB	51, 45, 63
RGB Percent	20%, 18%, 25%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8235, 0.7529
CMYK	0.19, 0.29, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	260°, 17%, 21%
HSV	260°, 29%, 25%
XYZ	3.2008, 2.9395, 5.1013
YIQ	48.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

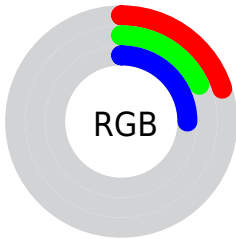
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	51, 45, 63
Decimal	3353919
CIE Lab	19.80, 7.16, -10.38
CIE LCh	20, 12.604, 304.589
Yxy	2.9395, 0.2847, 0.2615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281543999 (0xFF332D3F)
YUV	48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891
Hunter-Lab	17.1449, 3.3213, -5.6398

# Details

The YUV color **48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.1540, -6.9779, -1.8891**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.3730, 7.7041, 2.3039**, and **3.8890, 8.4357, 0.9743** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.1280, 9.3039, 2.5187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594**.

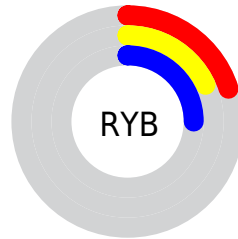
# Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (18%)

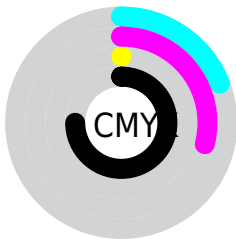
 Blue (25%)



 Red (20%)

 Yellow (18%)

 Blue (25%)

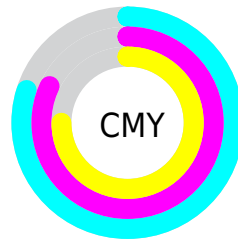


 Cyan (19%)

 Magenta (29%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (75%)



 Cyan (80%)

 Magenta (82%)

 Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891 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 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8460, 6.9779,  
1.8891

■ 48.8460, 6.9779,  
1.8891

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 27.7320, 6.5411,  
1.9890

■ 95.3730, 7.7041,  
2.3039

■ 3.8890, 8.4357,  
0.9743

■ 119.7860, 7.9935,  
2.8187

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.4870, 8.1409,  
2.2039

■ 171.9000, 8.4303,  
2.7187

■ 199.0140, 8.8671,  
2.6187

■ 227.4270, 9.1565,

3.1335

252.6520, 1.1576,  
2.0592

48.8460, 6.9779,  
1.8891

48.8460, 6.9779,  
1.8891

44.1280, 9.3039,  
2.5187

53.5640, 4.6519,  
1.2594

38.8230, 11.9193,  
3.6632

58.8690, 2.0366,  
0.1149

33.8060, 14.3926,  
3.6781

63.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

29.0880, 16.7186,  
4.3078

68.6040, -2.7628,  
-0.5297

24.3700, 19.0446,  
4.9375

73.9090, -5.3781,  
-1.6742

■ 19.0650, 21.6600,  
6.0820

■ 78.6270, -7.7041,  
-2.3039

■ 14.3470, 23.9859,  
6.7117

■ 83.3450, -10.0301,  
-2.9336

■ 13.4610, 24.4227,  
6.6117

■ 88.3620, -12.5035,  
-2.9485

■ 93.6670, -15.1188,  
-4.0930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.0620, 9.3364, -7.9474



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



49.2770, 3.3144, 10.2811

# Triad

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



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



48.3020, -8.0369, 11.1361



43.2750, 2.8224, -18.6582

# Complementary

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



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



59.1540, -6.9779, -1.8891

# 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.



44.6520, -2.2934, -11.0958



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



47.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735

# Square

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



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



48.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546



45.9690, -6.3937, -2.6038



43.1050, 7.3432, -22.0171



# Rectangle

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



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



49.2020, 0.3934, 13.8548



45.9690, -6.3937, -2.6038



43.8300, 1.0698, -16.5139

# Sweetspot

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



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



75.8090, 3.0522, 1.0445



54.0960, 4.3897, -7.9772



37.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891



59.8830, 10.9037, 2.7336



51.5370, 5.6513, 7.4221



28.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



19.9850, 36.4894, 9.6602



47.4340, 86.0610, 23.2984



# Inverse Universe

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



51.7500, 2.5883, 9.8663



64.4240, 3.7350, 15.4142



56.4630, -5.6513, -7.4221



29.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



35.2880, 13.6620, 51.4904



83.2500, 31.9217, 121.6838



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

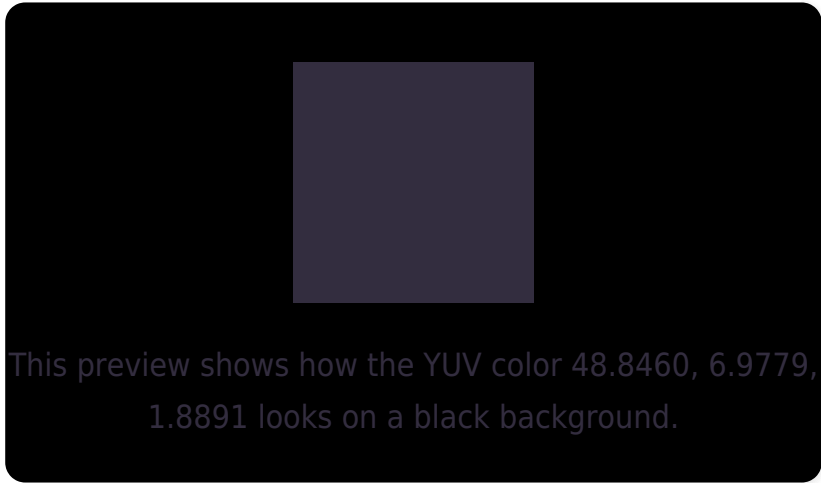
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.8460, 6.9779,



# 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

48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891

### Protanopia

47.8560, 8.4520, -4.2587

### Deuteranopia

48.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292



## Tritanopia

48.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891

## Protanomaly

48.0520, 7.8624, -1.7996

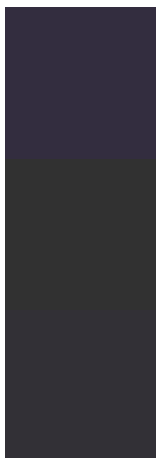
## Deuteranomaly

48.2370, 7.2782, -1.0848

## Tritanomaly

48.2220, 3.3416, 1.5593

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891 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, 45, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 45, 63)  
}
```

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, 45, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 45, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891 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, 45, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 45, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 45, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 45, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 45, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 45, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 45, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 45,  
63) }
```

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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