

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541)  
contains.

<b>YUV(48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(48.9600, 17.7677,  
41.2541)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	601255
RGB	96, 18, 85
RGB Percent	38%, 7%, 33%
CMY	0.6235, 0.9294, 0.6667
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.11, 0.62
HSL	308°, 68%, 22%
HSV	308°, 81%, 38%
XYZ	6.6799, 3.5753, 8.9324
YIQ	48.9600, 24.9810, 37.3730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

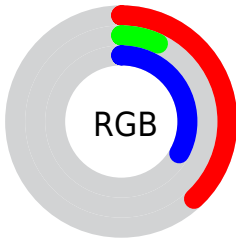
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	96, 18, 85
Decimal	6296149
CIELab	22.21, 41.62, -21.02
CIELCh	22, 46.625, 333.210
Yxy	3.5753, 0.3481, 0.1863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284486229 (0xFF601255)
YUV	48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541
Hunter-Lab	18.9084, 29.9698, -14.7728

# Details

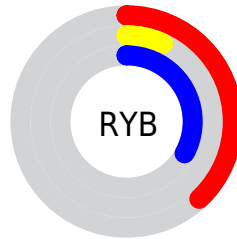
The YUV color **48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **65.0400, -17.7677, -41.2541**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.6180, 16.4573, 41.5540**, and **18.9120, 10.3964, 25.5102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9760, 20.2248, 46.5020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.9440, 15.3106, 36.0061**.

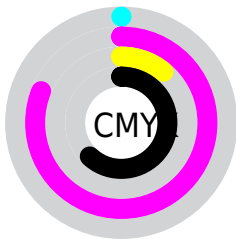
# Distribution



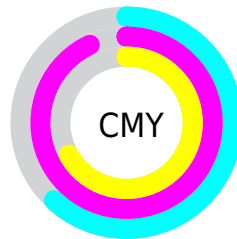
- Red (38%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541 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 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.9600, 17.7677,  
41.2541

■ 48.9600, 17.7677,  
41.2541

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 27.9980, 16.7630,  
36.8358

■ 101.6180, 16.4573,  
41.5540

■ 18.9120, 10.3964,  
25.5102

■ 127.6290, 16.4519,  
43.2984

■ 5.5260, 5.6567,  
5.6777

■ 154.3410, 16.5939,  
44.4279

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 182.0530, 16.7359,  
45.5575


■ 208.0740, 18.2045,  
41.1541


■ 225.6500, 14.4696,


25.7400


 242.0860, 6.3666,  
11.3256


 48.9600, 17.7677,  
41.2541


 48.9600, 17.7677,  
41.2541

 42.9760, 20.2248,  
46.5020


 54.9440, 15.3106,  
36.0061

 38.0520, 21.6664,  
50.8204

 60.4550, 13.5797,  
31.1730

 66.4390, 11.1226,  
25.9250

 71.8360, 8.9549,  
21.1918

 77.9340, 6.9345,  
15.8439

■ 83.9180, 4.4774,  
10.5959

■ 89.3150, 2.3097,  
5.8627

■ 95.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

■ 100.8100, -1.8783,  
-4.2184

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.5680, 28.8070, 0.3789



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



39.0030, 5.9145, 63.1414

# Triad

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



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



49.9480, -24.6244, 11.4466



49.7030, 20.3594, -43.5895

# Complementary

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



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



65.0400, -17.7677, -41.2541

# 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.



45.7130, 5.0715, -40.0903



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



44.1790, -21.7802, -14.1890

# Square

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



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



49.8030, -24.5529, 35.2528



40.9080, -10.8006, -35.8763



51.2650, 31.4214, -44.9594



# Rectangle

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



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



39.9030, -5.8682, 62.3521



40.9080, -10.8006, -35.8763



49.0360, 15.2653, -43.0046

# Sweetspot

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



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



106.9340, 6.9345, 15.8439



29.8820, 32.5962, -1.6505



52.5050, 4.1880, 10.0811



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



50.8610, 28.1695, 65.0199



44.6280, 1.1694, 45.0532



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



44.4320, 25.4230, 59.2571



95.2440, 54.6027, 126.9510



# Inverse Universe

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



48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541



50.8610, 28.1695, 65.0199



69.3720, -1.1694, -45.0532



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



44.4320, 25.4230, 59.2571

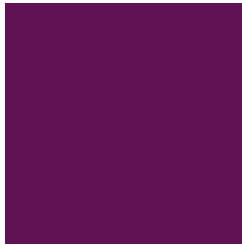


95.2440, 54.6027, 126.9510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

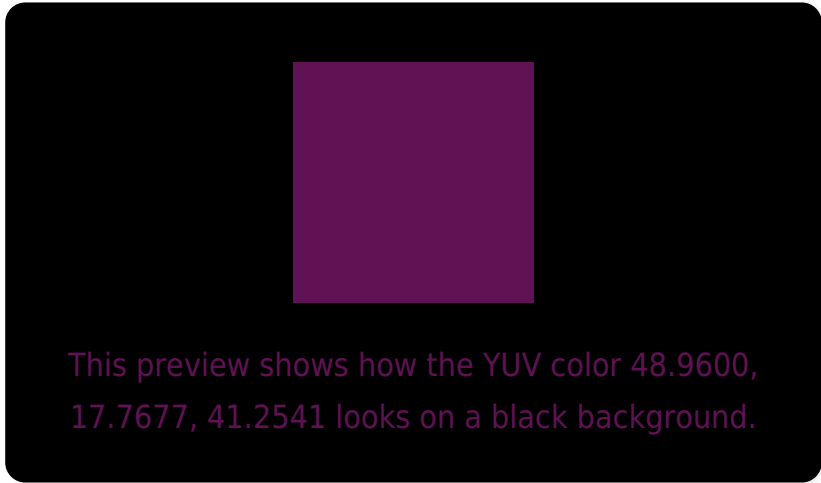
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

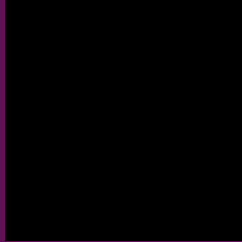
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.9600, 17.7677,



# 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

48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541

### Protanopia

43.9930, 34.0205, -38.5819

### Deuteranopia

54.8600, 12.3940, -8.6472



## Tritanopia

53.6730, -7.2338, 33.6128

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541

## Protanomaly

45.6870, 28.2553, -9.3725

## Deuteranomaly

53.1380, 14.2290, 9.5260

## Tritanomaly

51.8010, 2.0701, 36.1315

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.1080, 6.3558, 14.8143

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541 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(96, 18, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 18, 85)  
}
```

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(96, 18, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 18, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541 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(96, 18, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 18, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 18, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 18, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 18, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 18, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.9600, 17.7677, 41.2541 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 18, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 18,  
85) }
```

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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