

Converting Colors

YUV(49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(49.0340, -4.9468,
-0.0298)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	313327
RGB	49, 51, 39
RGB Percent	19%, 20%, 15%
CMY	0.8078, 0.8000, 0.8471
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.24, 0.80
HSL	70°, 13%, 18%
HSV	70°, 24%, 20%
XYZ	2.8167, 3.1671, 2.3823
YIQ	49.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

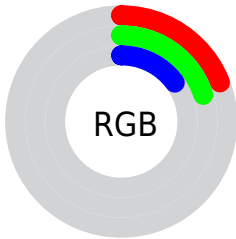
Format	Color
RYB	39, 51, 41
Decimal	3224359
CIELab	20.70, -3.47, 7.34
CIELCh	21, 8.117, 115.282
Yxy	3.1671, 0.3367, 0.3786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281414439 (0xFF313327)
YUV	49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298
Hunter-Lab	17.7964, -2.8922, 4.5206

Details

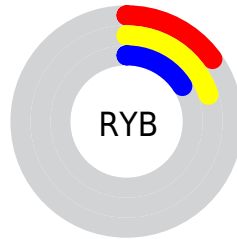
The YUV color **49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **40.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9200, -5.3836, 0.0702**, and **2.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.1650, -6.9833, -0.1447**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851**.

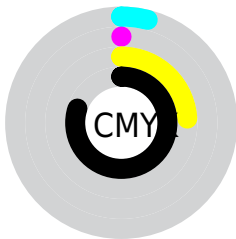
Distribution



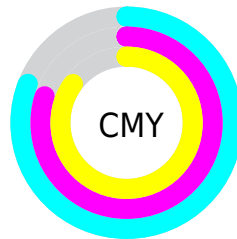
- Red (19%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298 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 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.0340, -4.9468,
-0.0298

■ 49.0340, -4.9468,
-0.0298

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 28.1480, -4.5100,
-0.1298

■ 94.9200, -5.3836,
0.0702

■ 2.9350, -1.4470,
-2.5740

■ 119.8060, -5.8204,
0.1701

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.6920, -6.2572,
0.2701

■ 171.8060, -5.8204,
0.1701

■ 199.6920, -6.2572,
0.2701

■ 227.5780, -6.6940,

0.3701

■ 253.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 49.0340, -4.9468,
-0.0298

■ 49.0340, -4.9468,
-0.0298

■ 48.1650, -6.9833,
-0.1447

■ 49.9030, -2.9102,
0.0851

■ 47.2960, -9.0199,
-0.2596

■ 50.7720, -0.8736,
0.2000

■ 46.4270, -11.0565,
-0.3745

■ 51.6410, 1.1630,
0.3148

■ 45.8570, -13.2405,
0.1254

■ 52.2110, 3.3470,
-0.1850

■ 44.8740, -15.7139,
0.1105

■ 53.1940, 5.8204,
-0.1701

■ 44.0050, -17.7505,
-0.0044

■ 54.0630, 7.8569,
-0.0553

■ 43.1360, -19.7870,
-0.1193

■ 54.9320, 9.8935,
0.0596

■ 42.7940, -21.0974,
0.1807

■ 55.8010, 11.9301,
0.1745

■ 56.6700, 13.9667,
0.2894

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.5400, -5.6892, 4.7884



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



47.9840, -2.4571, -5.2480

Triad

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



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



48.0140, 5.4161, -10.5363



51.0550, -0.0271, 8.7218

Complementary

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



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



40.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298

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.



51.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



49.5630, 6.1314, -6.6328

Square

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



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



47.5470, 3.6743, -11.8807



50.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850



50.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364

Rectangle

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



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



47.8310, -0.4097, -8.6218



50.6670, 5.0942, -0.5850



50.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070

Sweetspot

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



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



65.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



43.7620, -2.3477, 6.3477



32.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298



63.0510, -7.4201, -0.0447



47.2400, -4.0623, -3.7185



25.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



74.3690, -36.6639, -0.3236



181.4980, -89.4785, -0.4367

Inverse Universe

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



40.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298



50.9490, 7.4201, 0.0447



42.7600, 4.0623, 3.7185



23.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



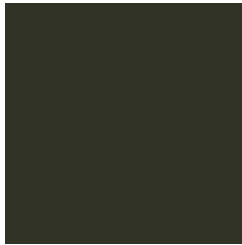
14.6310, 36.6639, 0.3236



35.5020, 89.4785, 0.4367

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

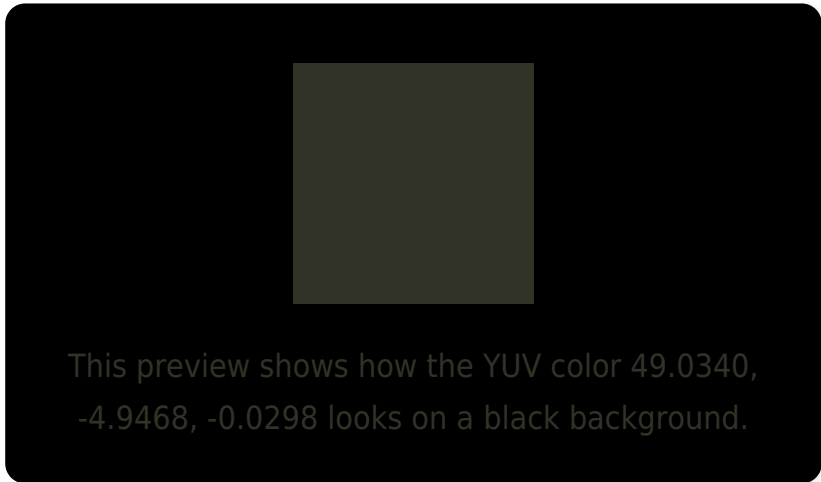
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

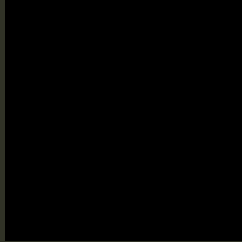
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298.



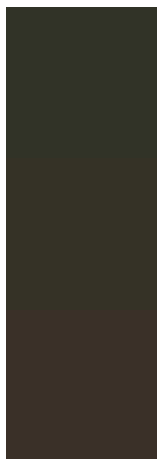
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298.

-0.0298.

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

49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298

Protanopia

49.5290, -5.6838, 3.0441

Deuteranopia

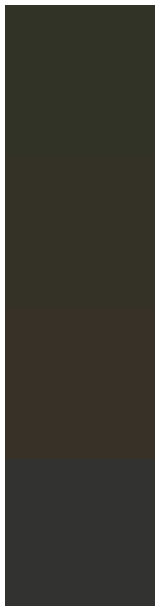
50.0780, -4.9685, 6.9476



Tritanopia

50.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298

Protanomaly

49.2300, -5.5364, 2.4293

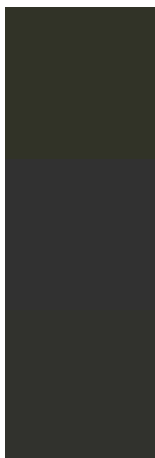
Deuteranomaly

49.7680, -4.8156, 4.5885

Tritanomaly

49.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298

Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298 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(49, 51, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 51, 39)  
}
```

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(49, 51, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 51, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298 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(49, 51, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 51, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 51, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 51, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 51, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 51, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.0340, -4.9468, -0.0298 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 51, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 51,  
39) }
```

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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