

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.1790, 28.5058,  
-43.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.1790, 28.5058,  
-43.1300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003F6B
RGB	0, 63, 107
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7529, 0.5804
CMYK	1.00, 0.41, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	205°, 100%, 21%
HSV	205°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	4.4313, 4.6166, 14.5674
YIQ	49.1790, -51.6720, 0.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

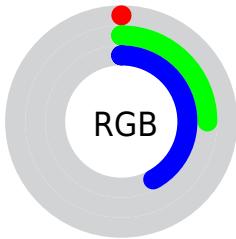
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	0, 40, 107
Decimal	16235
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.61, 0.59, -30.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 30.550, 271.107
Yxy	4.6166, 0.1876, 0.1955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206315 (0xFF003F6B)
YUV	49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300
Hunter-Lab	21.4862, -0.7866, -25.1578

# Details

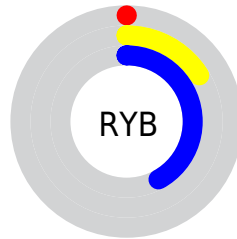
The YUV color **49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **57.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.6260, 27.2994, -29.4900**, and **19.0530, 19.6939, -16.7095** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.8160, 25.7267, -38.4266**.

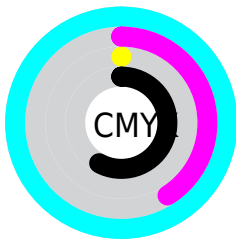
# Distribution



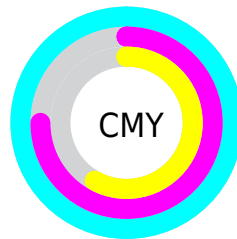
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300 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 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.1790, 28.5058,  
-43.1300

■ 49.1790, 28.5058,  
-43.1300

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.5290, 24.3892,  
-29.4049

■ 103.6260, 27.2994,  
-29.4900

■ 19.0530, 19.6939,  
-16.7095

■ 129.4520, 27.8782,  
-28.4604

■ 5.3920, 15.5827,  
-4.7288

■ 156.5660, 28.3150,  
-28.5604

■ 2.1830, 5.8258,  
-1.9145

■ 183.9790, 28.6044,  
-28.0456

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 209.6820, 22.3418,  
-26.0311

■ 235.0770, 9.8220,

-23.7465

■ 249.6180, 2.6533,  
-11.0660

■ 49.1790, 28.5058,  
-43.1300

■ 54.8160, 25.7267,  
-38.4266

■ 60.7410, 22.8057,  
-34.8529

■ 66.3780, 20.0266,  
-30.1495

■ 72.6020, 16.9582,  
-25.9610

■ 78.2390, 14.1792,  
-21.2576

■ 83.5770, 11.5475,  
-17.1690

■ 89.8010, 8.4791,  
-12.9805

■ 95.4380, 5.7001,  
-8.2771

■ 101.3630, 2.7790,  
-4.7034

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.0170, 24.1486, -45.6189



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



61.6360, 18.9135, 0.3192

# Triad

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



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



59.1850, -10.4442, 36.6718



49.1950, -6.0121, -31.7430

# Complementary

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



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



57.8210, -28.5058, 43.1300

# 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.



55.4450, -18.4604, -5.6523



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



59.1270, -19.2896, 27.0756

# Square

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



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



60.3450, 0.3229, 36.5314



57.8880, -23.6088, 12.3762



49.2180, 5.8085, -43.1642



# Rectangle

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



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



62.9540, 13.3337, 16.7033



57.8880, -23.6088, 12.3762



52.5940, -11.1388, -20.6919

# Sweetspot

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



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



117.4630, 11.1107, -17.0691



67.7110, -12.1825, -59.3825



57.6550, 6.5791, -10.2214



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300



64.6810, 37.1323, -56.7252



18.6550, 43.5541, -16.3604



50.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



53.8410, 31.1374, -47.2186



112.4580, 65.3432, -98.6257



# Inverse Universe

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



39.1750, 11.7457, 59.4825



51.3220, 15.6173, 77.7706



88.3450, -43.5541, 16.3604



50.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.8490, 12.8924, 65.0304



89.6710, 26.7842, 136.2235



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

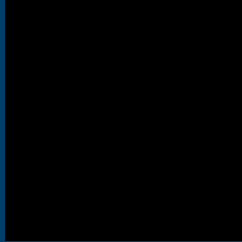
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.1790, 28.5058,



# 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



### Protanopia

59.6340, 21.8724, -15.4650

### Deuteranopia

55.1700, 25.5522, -29.0901

### Tritanopia

48.2380, 12.2077, -42.3047

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

55.8500, 24.2310, -25.3014

## Deuteranomaly

52.7780, 26.7314, -34.0083

## Tritanomaly

48.4320, 18.0280, -42.4749

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9470, 10.3791, -15.7395

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300 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(0, 63, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 63, 107)  
}
```

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(0, 63, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 63, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300 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(0, 63, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 63, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 63, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 63, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 107)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.1790, 28.5058, -43.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 63, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 63,  
107) }
```

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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