

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.2840, 22.5380,  
-42.3451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.2840, 22.5380,  
-42.3451)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	01415F
RGB	1, 65, 95
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 37%
CMY	0.9961, 0.7451, 0.6275
CMYK	0.99, 0.32, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	199°, 98%, 19%
HSV	199°, 99%, 37%
XYZ	3.9684, 4.6133, 11.5078
YIQ	49.2840, -47.7740, -4.2380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

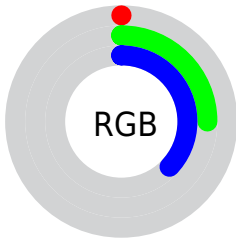
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 39, 95
Decimal	82271
CIE Lab	25.60, -5.87, -22.83
CIE LCh	26, 23.572, 255.589
Yxy	4.6133, 0.1975, 0.2296
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278272351 (0xFF01415F)
YUV	49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451
Hunter-Lab	21.4785, -4.6078, -16.7314

# Details

The YUV color **49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **46.7160, -22.5380, 42.3451**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.0080, 21.1951, -31.5790**, and **19.0870, 14.7471, -16.7393** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9850, 22.6854, -42.9598**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.7360, 20.3432, -38.3565**.

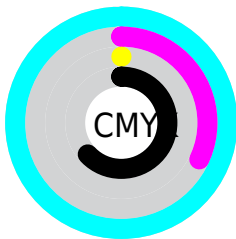
# Distribution



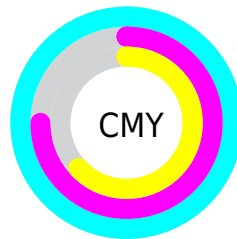
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451 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 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.2840, 22.5380,  
-42.3451

■ 49.2840, 22.5380,  
-42.3451

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 33.3350, 18.5688,  
-29.2348

■ 103.0080, 21.1951,  
-31.5790

■ 19.0870, 14.7471,  
-16.7393

■ 128.4210, 21.4844,  
-31.0642

■ 3.7790, 11.9410,  
-3.3142

■ 154.9480, 22.2106,  
-30.6494

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 182.0620, 22.6474,  
-30.7494

■ 209.9480, 22.2106,  
-30.6494

■ 235.3430, 9.6909,

-28.3648

■ 248.1230, 3.3904,  
-14.1399

■ 49.2840, 22.5380,  
-42.3451

■ 49.2840, 22.5380,  
-42.3451

■ 48.9850, 22.6854,  
-42.9598

■ 53.7360, 20.3432,  
-38.3565

■ 58.4870, 18.0009,  
-33.7531

■ 62.9390, 15.8061,  
-29.7645

■ 67.6900, 13.4638,  
-25.1611

■ 72.1420, 11.2690,  
-21.1725

■ 76.8930, 8.9268,  
-16.5692

■ 81.3450, 6.7319,  
-12.5806

■ 86.0960, 4.3897,  
-7.9772

■ 90.5480, 2.1948,  
-3.9886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.7200, 17.8860, -43.6044



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



59.8150, 17.3462, -10.3618

# Triad

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



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



61.3350, -4.6022, 29.5242



55.8770, -10.2924, -12.1701

# Complementary

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



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



46.7160, -22.5380, 42.3451

# 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.



58.3690, -16.4509, 3.1844



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



60.3640, -12.0115, 25.9908

# Square

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



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



62.1800, 3.8553, 23.5211



60.0440, -16.7837, 16.6244



50.2040, 0.3924, -32.6279



# Rectangle

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



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



62.5780, 13.5190, 3.8781



60.0440, -16.7837, 16.6244



56.9270, -12.7820, -6.9520

# Sweetspot

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



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



104.7790, 8.4900, -16.4692



59.5980, -14.0988, -51.3904



50.3130, 5.2687, -9.9215



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



62.6290, 29.2699, -54.9256



21.6950, 36.1394, -18.1495



46.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



57.3800, 26.9277, -50.3223



123.0410, 57.6608, -107.9070



# Inverse Universe

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



36.4020, 14.0988, 51.3904



45.9400, 18.2706, 66.7046



74.3050, -36.1394, 18.1495



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



42.1520, 16.6871, 61.2567



90.3420, 35.8204, 131.2501



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451 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 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

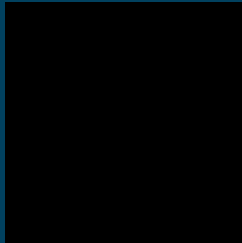
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2840, 22.5380,



# 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

49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451

### Protanopia

60.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323

### Deuteranopia

59.3090, 18.0887, -15.1800



## Tritanopia

48.2380, 12.2077, -42.3047

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451

## Protanomaly

56.7490, 17.3787, -20.8279

## Deuteranomaly

55.4110, 20.0104, -24.9164

## Tritanomaly

48.5630, 15.9914, -42.5898

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.3770, 8.1951, -15.2396

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451 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(1, 65, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 65, 95)  
}
```

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(1, 65, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 65, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451 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(1, 65, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 65, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 65, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 65, 95); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 65, 95); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 65, 95) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 65, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 65,  
95) }
```

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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