

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.2900, -23.3140,  
11.1467)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.2900, -23.3140,  
11.1467)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E3402
RGB	62, 52, 2
RGB Percent	24%, 20%, 1%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7961, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.97, 0.76
HSL	50°, 94%, 13%
HSV	50°, 97%, 24%
XYZ	3.2256, 3.4845, 0.5600
YIQ	49.2900, 22.0100, -13.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

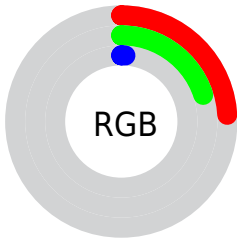
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	14, 62, 2
Decimal	4076546
CIELab	21.89, -1.43, 29.73
CIElCh	22, 29.763, 92.758
Yxy	3.4845, 0.4437, 0.4793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282266626 (0xFF3E3402)
YUV	49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467
Hunter-Lab	18.6668, -1.8228, 11.2881

# Details

The YUV color **49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **14.7100, 23.3140, -11.1467**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058**, and **6.7890, -3.3470, 0.1850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.0620, -24.1876, 11.3466**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5610, -20.9826, 10.0320**.

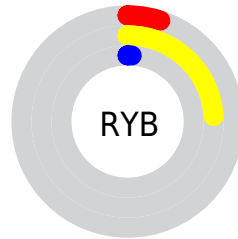
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (20%)

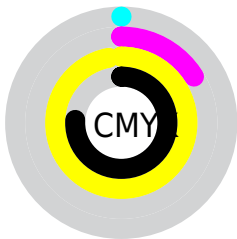
Blue (1%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (1%)

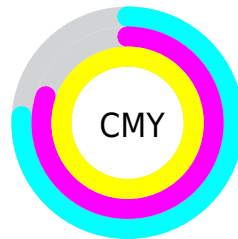


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467 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 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.2900, -23.3140,  
11.1467

■ 49.2900, -23.3140,  
11.1467

■ 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 29.8580, -14.7200,  
8.0175

■ 96.6000, -23.4668,  
13.5058

■ 6.7890, -3.3470,  
0.1850

■ 121.6710,  
-24.4878, 14.3205

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.8560,  
-25.0720, 15.0353


■ 174.3400,  
-25.8036, 16.3648


■ 202.1120,  
-26.6772, 16.5648


■ 230.2970,


-27.2614, 17.2795


 248.9580,  
-23.1503, 5.2988


 49.2900, -23.3140,  
11.1467


 49.2900, -23.3140,  
11.1467


 49.0620, -24.1876,  
11.3466

 50.5610, -20.9826,  
10.0320

 51.8320, -18.6512,  
8.9173

 53.2170, -15.8830,  
7.7027

 54.4880, -13.5516,  
6.5880

 55.7590, -11.2202,  
5.4734

■ 57.0300, -8.8888,  
4.3587

■ 58.3010, -6.5574,  
3.2440

■ 59.6860, -3.7892,  
2.0294

■ 60.9570, -1.4578,  
0.9147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.8170, -19.1368, 24.7165



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



47.0750, -17.2920, -7.0818

# Triad

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



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



45.0580, 15.2544, -39.5159



53.6730, 9.5282, 23.9658

# Complementary

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



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



14.7100, 23.3140, -11.1467

# 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.



53.7070, 17.8924, 1.1340



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



45.5940, 22.3852, -39.9859

# Square

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



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



43.1370, 5.3555, -37.8311



42.7560, 26.7423, -37.4970



51.5190, -0.2559, 35.5018



# Rectangle

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



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



43.6370, -9.6810, -21.6066



42.7560, 26.7423, -37.4970



54.0250, 12.3127, 17.5181

# Sweetspot

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



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



76.9160, -9.3256, 4.4587



21.0800, -4.4764, 35.8868



37.6430, -5.2470, 2.9441



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.



49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467



64.4340, -31.7660, 15.4054



49.1800, -23.2597, -6.2969



30.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



74.4790, -36.7181, 17.1199



174.9730, -86.2617, 41.2427



# Inverse Universe

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



14.7100, 23.3140, -11.1467



17.5660, 31.7660, -15.4054



14.8200, 23.2597, 6.2969



28.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



20.1080, 36.4288, -17.6347

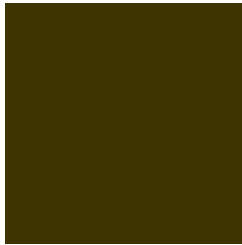


47.0270, 86.2617, -41.2427



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

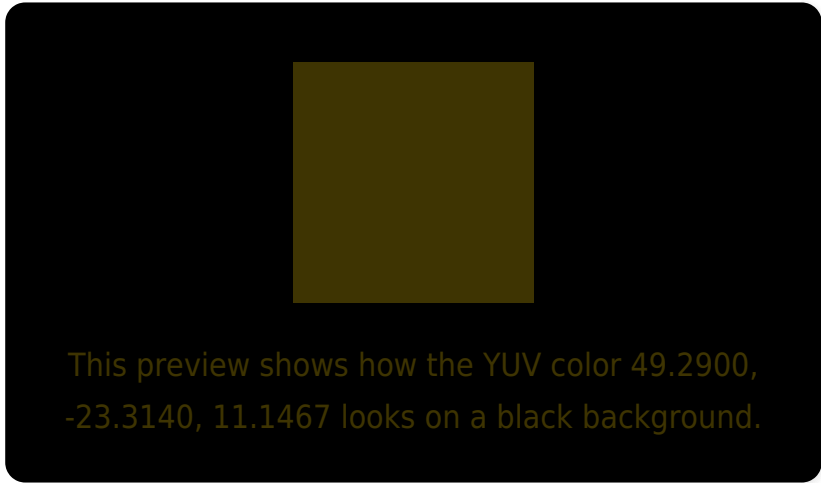
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

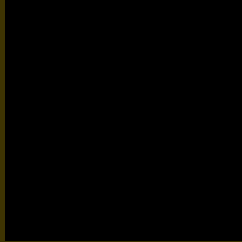
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.2900, -23.3140,



# 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

49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467

### Protanopia

49.3930, -22.8717, 9.3023

### Deuteranopia

50.0670, -21.7250, 14.8502



## Tritanopia

53.5390, -0.7587, 10.0513

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467

## Protanomaly

49.6920, -23.0192, 9.9171

## Deuteranomaly

49.9420, -22.1564, 13.2059

## Tritanomaly

51.7750, -8.7631, 10.7213

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.1440, -8.4520, 4.2587

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467 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(62, 52, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 52, 2)  
}
```

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(62, 52, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 52, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467 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(62, 52, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 52, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 52, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 52, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 52, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 52, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.2900, -23.3140, 11.1467 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 52, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 52,  
2) }
```

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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