

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.4300, 21.4800,  
17.1629)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	451F5D
RGB	69, 31, 93
RGB Percent	27%, 12%, 36%
CMY	0.7294, 0.8784, 0.6353
CMYK	0.26, 0.67, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	277°, 50%, 24%
HSV	277°, 67%, 36%
XYZ	4.9200, 3.0355, 10.6825
YIQ	49.4300, 2.7460, 27.3380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

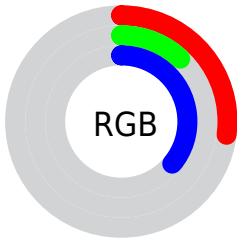
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 31, 93
Decimal	4530013
CIELab	20.19, 30.37, -29.85
CIElCh	20, 42.587, 315.491
Yxy	3.0355, 0.2640, 0.1629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282720093 (0xFF451F5D)
YUV	49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629
Hunter-Lab	17.4227, 19.9172, -24.1571

# Details

The YUV color **49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **74.5700, -21.4800, -17.1629**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.7830, 22.7850, 18.6073**, and **13.4310, 16.5495, 11.9000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9510, 24.6742, 19.3370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.9090, 18.2859, 14.9888**.

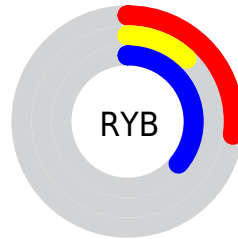
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (12%)

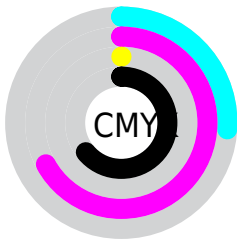
Blue (36%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (36%)

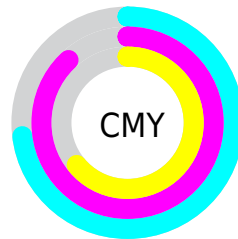


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629 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 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.4300, 21.4800,  
17.1629

■ 49.4300, 21.4800,  
17.1629

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 26.0170, 21.1906,  
16.6481

■ 97.7830, 22.7850,  
18.6073

■ 13.4310, 16.5495,  
11.9000

■ 123.0220, 23.6532,  
20.1517

■ 3.4370, 10.6306,  
-3.0142

■ 149.4350, 23.9425,  
20.6665

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.2610, 24.5213,  
21.6961

■ 203.7880, 25.2475,  
22.1109

■ 227.9980, 13.3120,

23.6808

244.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664

49.4300, 21.4800,  
17.1629

49.4300, 21.4800,  
17.1629

42.9510, 24.6742,  
19.3370

55.9090, 18.2859,  
14.9888

36.1840, 28.0103,  
22.6406

62.6760, 14.9497,  
11.6851

29.7050, 31.2044,  
24.8147

69.1550, 11.7556,  
9.5111

27.6450, 32.2200,  
25.7443

75.3350, 8.7088,  
6.7222

82.4010, 5.2253,  
4.0333

■ 88.8800, 2.0312,  
1.8592

■ 95.0600, -1.0156,  
-0.9296

■ 101.5390, -4.2097,  
-3.1037

■ 108.3060, -7.5459,  
-6.4074

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.1290, 34.4464, -35.1931



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



41.3970, 11.6363, 47.8868

# Triad

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



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



46.4810, -22.9151, 23.2572



43.8040, 10.4496, -38.4161

# Complementary

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



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



74.5700, -21.4800, -17.1629

# 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.



39.4550, -3.6753, -34.6020



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



44.2780, -21.8291, 1.5102

# Square

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



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



42.4820, -20.9436, 44.3043



34.3450, -16.9321, -29.2436



46.4090, 22.9694, -40.7007



# Rectangle

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



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



36.6880, 3.6048, 57.2786



34.3450, -16.9321, -29.2436



42.5500, 5.6449, -37.3163

# Sweetspot

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



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



103.2210, 8.2720, 6.8222



52.7430, 19.8467, -19.0686



51.2870, 4.7885, 4.1333



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.



49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



52.5850, 33.2356, 26.6740



55.9220, 15.3215, 32.5174



42.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



32.5730, 38.1715, 30.1925



70.3730, 82.1471, 65.4479



# Inverse Universe

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



52.2740, 1.3439, 35.7167



56.9220, 2.0105, 55.3194



68.0780, -15.3215, -32.5174



42.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



37.6780, 2.1307, 63.4264



81.3510, 5.2500, 136.5042



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

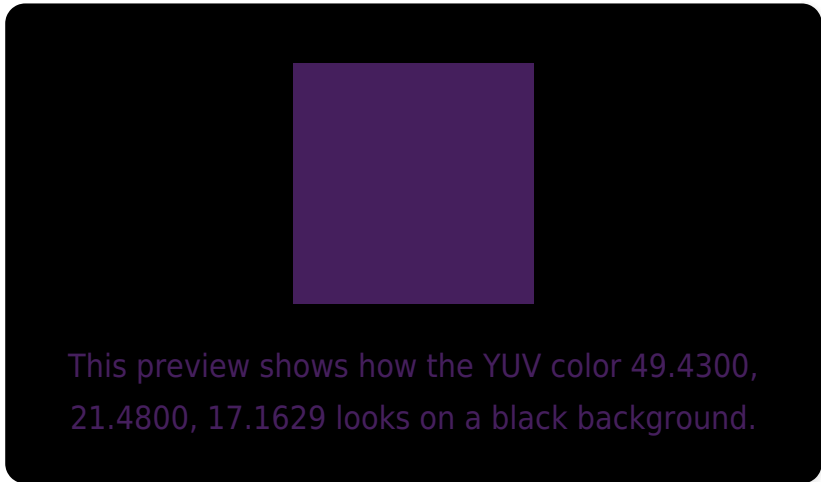
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

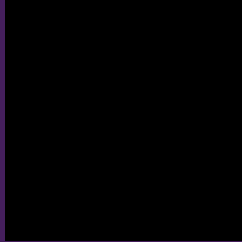
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4300, 21.4800,



# 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

49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629

### Protanopia

39.6900, 30.2258, -34.8081

### Deuteranopia

41.2900, 23.5210, -30.9493



## Tritanopia

50.4250, -1.1955, 10.1513

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629

## Protanomaly

43.3010, 26.9666, -16.0500

## Deuteranomaly

44.1720, 22.5932, -13.3058

## Tritanomaly

50.2110, 6.7980, 12.9700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.8080, 7.9827, 6.3074

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629 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(69, 31, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 31, 93)  
}
```

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(69, 31, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 31, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629 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(69, 31, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 31, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 31, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 31, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 31, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 31, 93)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 31, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 31,  
93) }
```

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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