

Converting Colors

YUV(49.4610, 30.8317,
-42.5003)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(49.4610, 30.8317,
-42.5003)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	013E70
RGB	1, 62, 112
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 44%
CMY	0.9961, 0.7569, 0.5608
CMYK	0.99, 0.45, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	207°, 98%, 22%
HSV	207°, 99%, 44%
XYZ	4.6598, 4.6216, 15.9757
YIQ	49.4610, -52.4060, 2.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

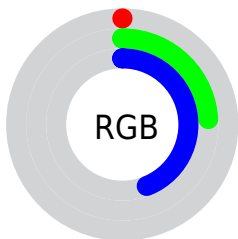
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 40, 112
Decimal	81520
CIE _{Lab}	25.63, 3.57, -33.71
CIE _{LCh}	26, 33.902, 276.038
Y _{xy}	4.6216, 0.1845, 0.1830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278271600 (0xFF013E70)
Y _{UV}	49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003
Hunter-Lab	21.4978, 1.0698, -29.0118

Details

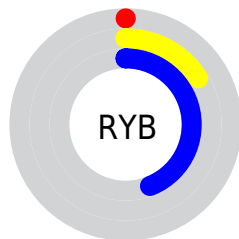
The YUV color **49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **63.5390, -30.8317, 42.5003**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.2070, 29.4779, -28.2455**, and **19.0360, 22.1673, -16.6946** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.1620, 30.9791, -43.1151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.6850, 27.7633, -38.3117**.

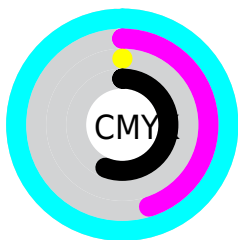
Distribution



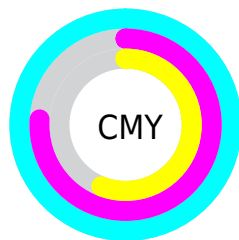
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003 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 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.4610, 30.8317,
-42.5003

■ 49.4610, 30.8317,
-42.5003

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 33.9850, 26.1364,
-29.8048

■ 104.2070, 29.4779,
-28.2455

■ 19.0360, 22.1673,
-16.6946

■ 130.0330, 30.0567,
-27.2159

■ 6.4350, 17.0405,
-5.6435

■ 156.5600, 30.7829,
-26.8011

■ 2.7530, 8.0098,
-2.4144

■ 184.0870, 31.5091,
-26.3863

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.6930, 22.3364,
-24.2868

■ 234.8000, 9.9586,

-20.8726

■ 250.5150, 2.2111,
-9.2217

■ 49.4610, 30.8317,
-42.5003

■ 49.4610, 30.8317,
-42.5003

■ 49.1620, 30.9791,
-43.1151

■ 55.6850, 27.7633,
-38.3117

■ 61.9090, 24.6949,
-34.1232

■ 68.4320, 21.4790,
-29.3199

■ 74.6560, 18.4106,
-25.1313

■ 80.8800, 15.3422,
-20.9428

■ 87.1040, 12.2737,
-16.7542

■ 93.3280, 9.2053,
-12.5657

■ 99.8510, 5.9895,
-7.7623

■ 106.0750, 2.9210,
-3.5738

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.8150, 27.2062, -46.3188



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



62.5980, 19.9182, 4.7376

Triad

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



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



58.8110, -13.2178, 39.6308



46.1230, -3.5116, -40.4499

Complementary

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



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



63.5390, -30.8317, 42.5003

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.



54.1840, -19.3177, -10.6854



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



58.6880, -23.5102, 27.4606

Square

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



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



59.0360, -1.0037, 42.0644



56.6660, -26.9503, 10.8169



50.2610, 7.2663, -44.0789

Rectangle

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



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



62.4000, 13.6068, 22.4512



56.6660, -26.9503, 10.8169



48.6960, -9.2171, -30.4284

Sweetspot

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



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



120.9900, 11.8369, -16.6542



71.8570, -10.2825, -62.1416



58.8830, 7.4527, -10.4214



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003



63.4900, 40.1844, -55.6807



17.1760, 46.7482, -14.1864



53.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



52.4220, 33.3160, -45.9741



107.9900, 68.5319, -94.7072

Inverse Universe

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



41.1430, 10.2825, 62.1416



52.4750, 13.5698, 81.1444



95.8240, -46.7482, 14.1864



52.2500, 0.8628, 3.2888



43.4040, 11.1398, 67.1747



89.3570, 22.9950, 138.2529

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003 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 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

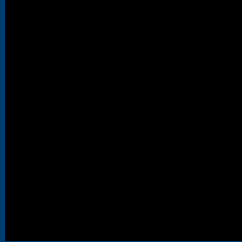
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4610, 30.8317,

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

49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003

Protanopia

58.8230, 25.2303, -19.1388

Deuteranopia

48.9340, 30.1055, -42.9151



Tritanopia

48.2380, 12.2077, -42.3047

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003

Protanomaly

55.6370, 27.2940, -27.7456

Deuteranomaly

49.0480, 30.5423, -43.0151

Tritanomaly

48.6600, 18.9016, -42.6748

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003

Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003 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, 62, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 62, 112)  
}
```

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, 62, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 62, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003 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, 62, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 62, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 62, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 62, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 62, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 62, 112)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.4610, 30.8317, -42.5003 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 62, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 62,  
112) }
```

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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