

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.4720, -6.1487,  
-34.6169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0A4825
RGB	10, 72, 37
RGB Percent	4%, 28%, 15%
CMY	0.9608, 0.7176, 0.8549
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.49, 0.72
HSL	146°, 76%, 16%
HSV	146°, 86%, 28%
XYZ	2.7765, 4.8328, 2.5368
YIQ	49.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

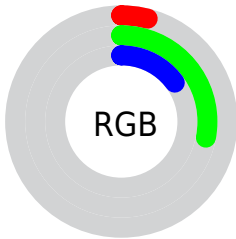
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 53, 72
Decimal	673829
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.25, -28.14, 15.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 32.235, 150.795
Yxy	4.8328, 0.2736, 0.4763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278863909 (0xFF0A4825)
YUV	49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169
Hunter-Lab	21.9837, -15.9275, 8.5470

# Details

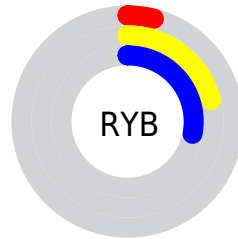
The YUV color **49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **32.5280, 6.1487, 34.6169**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.5110, -8.6329, -31.1431**, and **17.6100, -8.6817, -15.4440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9230, -6.8640, -38.5205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.0210, -5.4334, -30.7134**.

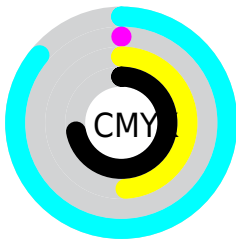
# Distribution



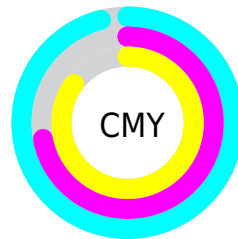
- Red (4%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169 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 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.4720, -6.1487,  
-34.6169

■ 49.4720, -6.1487,  
-34.6169

■ 254.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 30.5870, -7.1914,  
-26.8248

■ 99.5110, -8.6329,  
-31.1431

■ 17.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

■ 125.3970, -9.0697,  
-31.0432

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.5710, -9.6485,  
-32.0728


■ 179.0440,  
-10.3747, -32.4876


■ 206.6310,  
-10.6641, -33.0024


■ 232.8700, -9.7959,


-31.4580


 244.4340, -1.6930,  
-17.0436


 49.4720, -6.1487,  
-34.6169


 49.4720, -6.1487,  
-34.6169


 46.9230, -6.8640,  
-38.5205


 52.0210, -5.4334,  
-30.7134

 45.7980, -7.2954,  
-40.1648

 54.5700, -4.7180,  
-26.8099

 57.4180, -4.1501,  
-22.2916

 59.9670, -3.4347,  
-18.3881

 62.5160, -2.7194,  
-14.4845

■ 65.0650, -2.0040,  
-10.5810

■ 67.6140, -1.2887,  
-6.6775

■ 70.5760, -0.2840,  
-2.2592

■ 73.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6900, -20.0602, -5.8671



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



50.5060, 5.6665, -44.2938

# Triad

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



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



50.8090, 29.6742, -44.5595



60.3810, -11.0338, 39.1309

# Complementary

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



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



32.5280, 6.1487, 34.6169

# 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.



61.3560, 0.3175, 38.2758



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



62.9780, 20.2238, 0.0193

# Square

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



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



53.6470, 25.3170, -47.0484



63.7270, 10.9806, 24.7954



60.4970, -20.4580, 28.5051



# Rectangle

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



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



52.4440, 13.0921, -45.9934



63.7270, 10.9806, 24.7954



60.7170, -7.2555, 40.5902

# Sweetspot

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



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



85.3420, -2.1406, -13.4549



56.8590, -23.1015, -10.4003



42.6030, -1.2833, -8.4218



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169



59.8520, -9.2940, -52.4902



53.0060, 7.3920, -37.7163



34.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



63.0150, -9.8674, -55.2642



144.5350, -22.4488, -126.7572



# Inverse Universe

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



32.5280, 6.1487, 34.6169



34.1480, 9.2940, 52.4902



28.9940, -7.3920, 37.7163



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



35.9850, 9.8674, 55.2642

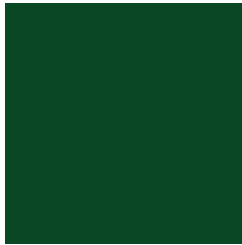


82.4650, 22.4488, 126.7572



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

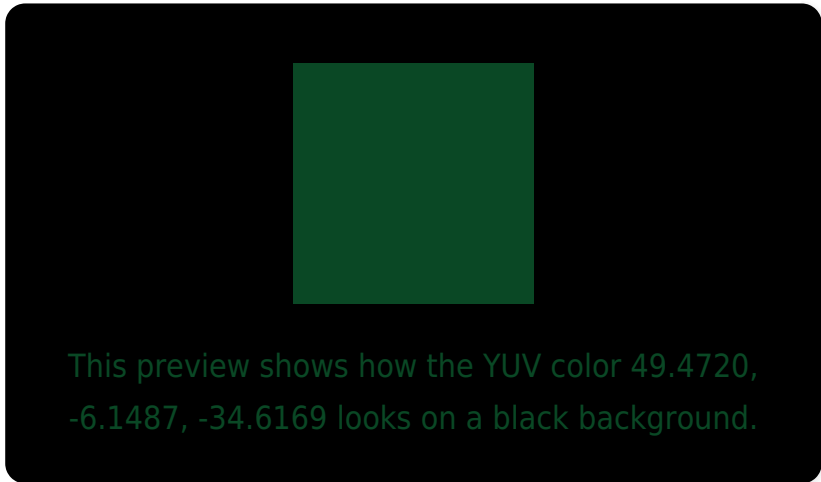
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169.

-34.6169.

# 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

49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169

### Protanopia

60.9010, -13.2622, 7.1028

### Deuteranopia

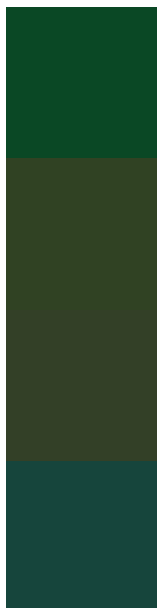
61.6180, -10.6577, 11.7360



## Tritanopia

56.9090, 7.9329, -24.4762

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169

## Protanomaly

57.0840, -10.8874, -7.9667

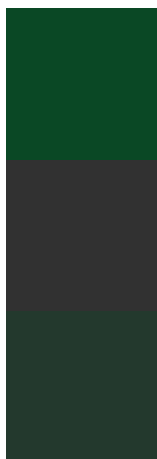
## Deuteranomaly

57.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927

## Tritanomaly

53.9210, 2.9969, -27.9947

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.0540, -1.9986, -12.3254

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169 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(10, 72, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 72, 37)  
}
```

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(10, 72, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 72, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169 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(10, 72, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 72, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 72, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 72, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 72, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 72, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 72, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 72,  
37) }
```

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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