

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.4740, 11.1053,  
-15.3247)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(49.4740, 11.1053,  
-15.3247)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203648
RGB	32, 54, 72
RGB Percent	13%, 21%, 28%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7882, 0.7176
CMYK	0.56, 0.25, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	207°, 38%, 20%
HSV	207°, 56%, 28%
XYZ	3.0845, 3.4133, 6.6271
YIQ	49.4740, -18.8900, 0.9340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

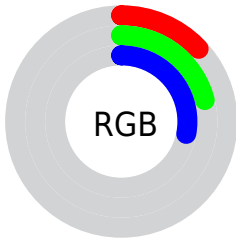
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 46, 72
Decimal	2111048
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.63, -2.71, -13.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 14.058, 258.901
Yxy	3.4133, 0.2350, 0.2601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280301128 (0xFF203648)
YUV	49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247
Hunter-Lab	18.4751, -2.5297, -8.3352

# Details

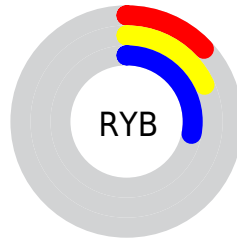
The YUV color **49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.5260, -11.1053, 15.3247**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.7020, 11.9789, -15.5247**, and **8.5890, 10.0626, -7.5326** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6200, 13.0053, -18.0837**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.3280, 9.2053, -12.5657**.

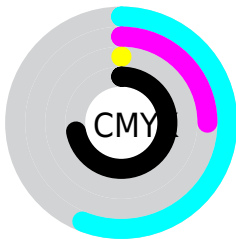
# Distribution



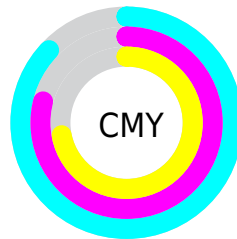
- Red (13%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247 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 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.4740, 11.1053,  
-15.3247

■ 49.4740, 11.1053,  
-15.3247

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 27.3490, 10.6739,  
-16.9691

■ 96.7020, 11.9789,  
-15.5247

■ 8.5890, 10.0626,  
-7.5326

■ 121.1150, 12.2683,  
-15.0099

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.2290, 12.7051,  
-15.1098

■ 173.9300, 12.8525,  
-15.7246

■ 201.6310, 12.9999,  
-16.3394

■ 229.5170, 12.5631,

-16.2394

250.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

49.4740, 11.1053,  
-15.3247

49.4740, 11.1053,  
-15.3247

45.6200, 13.0053,  
-18.0837

53.3280, 9.2053,  
-12.5657

41.7660, 14.9054,  
-20.8428

57.1820, 7.3053,  
-9.8066

37.0260, 17.2422,  
-23.7018

61.9220, 4.9685,  
-6.9476

33.1720, 19.1422,  
-26.4608

65.7760, 3.0684,  
-4.1886

31.6880, 19.8738,  
-27.7904

69.6300, 1.1684,  
-1.4295

■ 73.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

■ 77.9250, -2.9210,  
3.5738

■ 82.0780, -4.9685,  
6.9476

■ 85.9320, -6.8685,  
9.7066

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.1910, 10.2588, -23.8465



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



52.3830, 9.1782, -3.8439

# Triad

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



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



52.8990, -3.4012, 17.6286



49.1640, -5.5039, -8.0368

# Complementary

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



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



54.5260, -11.1053, 15.3247

# 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.



50.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



52.1500, -7.4690, 15.6544

# Square

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



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



53.1420, 1.4090, 14.7845



51.8350, -9.7787, 9.7917



47.3030, 0.3436, -16.9287



# Rectangle

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



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



52.9710, 7.4093, 3.5334



51.8350, -9.7787, 9.7917



49.7300, -7.2619, -4.1482

# Sweetspot

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



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



85.1070, 4.3842, -6.2328



57.5320, -3.7133, -22.3916



42.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



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.



49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247



58.7270, 17.3896, -24.3166



37.7340, 16.8931, -5.0287



33.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



43.5710, 27.3265, -38.2118



99.2530, 62.9793, -87.0449



# Inverse Universe

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



46.4680, 3.7133, 22.3916



53.8270, 6.0013, 35.2317



66.2660, -16.8931, 5.0287



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



35.8710, 9.4306, 55.3641

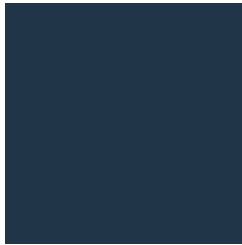


82.1230, 21.1384, 127.0571



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

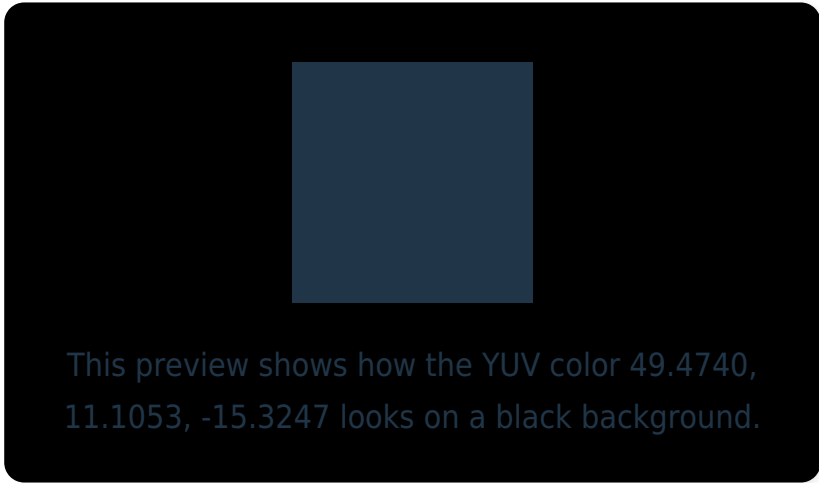
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

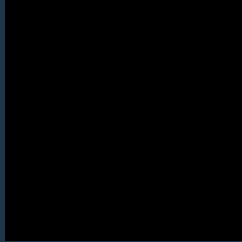
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

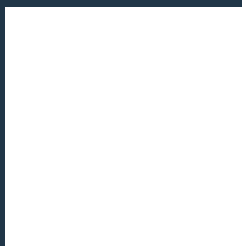
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4740, 11.1053,



# 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

49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247

### Protanopia

51.6710, 9.0362, -4.9735

### Deuteranopia

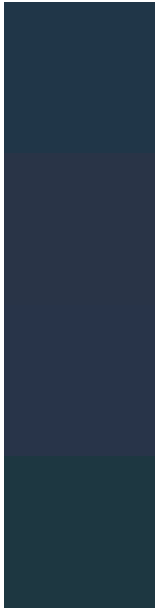
51.7140, 10.4940, -5.8882



**Tritanopia**

48.1980, 6.3114, -17.7136

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247

## Protanomaly

50.8770, 9.9206, -8.6621

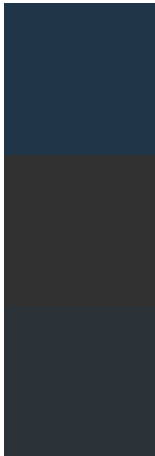
## Deuteranomaly

50.8060, 10.9416, -9.4769

## Tritanomaly

48.3660, 8.2006, -16.9840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.2920, 3.8000, -5.5181

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247 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(32, 54, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 54, 72)  
}
```

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(32, 54, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 54, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247 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(32, 54, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 54, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 54, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 54, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 54, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 54, 72)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.4740, 11.1053, -15.3247 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 54, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 54,  
72) }
```

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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