

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739)  
contains.

<b>YUV(49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(49.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	353030
RGB	53, 48, 48
RGB Percent	21%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.7922, 0.8118, 0.8118
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.79
HSL	0°, 5%, 20%
HSV	0°, 9%, 21%
XYZ	3.0587, 3.0842, 3.2304
YIQ	49.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	53, 48, 48
Decimal	3485744
CIE Lab	20.38, 2.24, 0.81
CIE LCh	20, 2.377, 19.812
Yxy	3.0842, 0.3263, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281675824 (0xFF353030)
YUV	49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739
Hunter-Lab	17.5619, 0.3551, 1.3872

# Details

The YUV color **49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **51.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887**, and **2.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (19%)

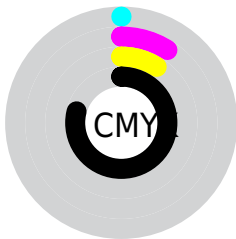
Blue (19%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (19%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739 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 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 49.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 28.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 95.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 2.3920, -1.1793,  
4.9182

■ 120.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 172.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 199.7940, -0.8844,  
3.6887

■ 228.0930, -1.0318,

■ 49.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 49.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 45.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478

■ 53.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 41.7840, -2.3585,  
9.8364

■ 57.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 38.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

■ 60.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

■ 34.7740, -3.8326,  
15.9842

■ 64.2160, 2.3585,  
-9.8364

■ 30.5680, -4.7170,  
19.6729

■ 68.4220, 3.2430,  
-13.5251

■ 27.0630, -5.4541,  
22.7467

■ 71.9270, 3.9800,  
-16.5990

■ 23.5580, -6.1911,  
25.8206

■ 75.4320, 4.7170,  
-19.6729

■ 20.0530, -6.9281,  
28.8945

■ 78.9370, 5.4541,  
-22.7467

■ 15.8470, -7.8126,  
32.5832

■ 83.1430, 6.3385,  
-26.4354

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



49.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739

# Triad

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



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



48.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



48.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295

# Complementary

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



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



51.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

# 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.



48.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



48.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592

# Square

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



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



48.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



48.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



49.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



# Rectangle

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



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



49.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443



48.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



49.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591

# Sweetspot

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



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



67.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



50.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



34.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



63.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



51.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



26.6110, -13.1192, 54.7152



64.8830, -31.9873, 133.4066



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



66.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182



50.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



25.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



62.3890, 13.1192, -54.7152

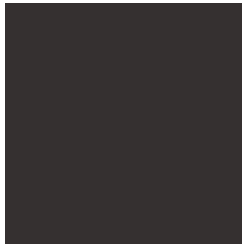


152.1170, 31.9873, -133.4066



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

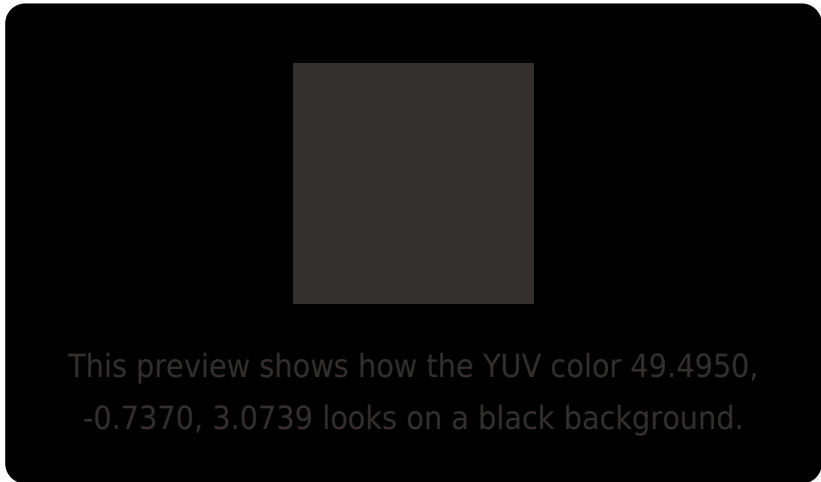
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

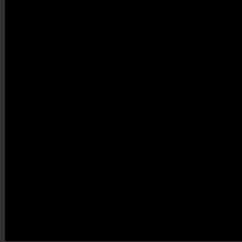
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739.



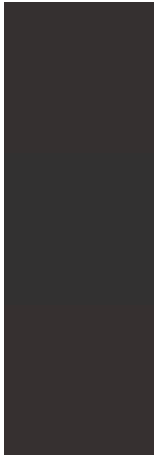
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.4950, -0.7370,



# 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

49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

### Protanopia

49.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Deuteranopia

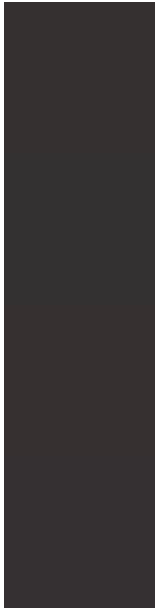
49.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



## Tritanopia

49.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

## Protanomaly

49.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

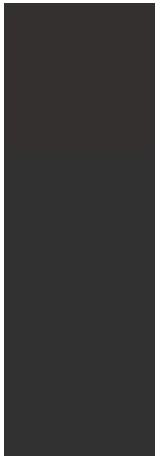
## Deuteranomaly

49.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887

## Tritanomaly

49.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739 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(53, 48, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 48, 48)  
}
```

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(53, 48, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 48, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739 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(53, 48, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 48, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 48, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 48, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 48, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 48, 48)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 48, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 48,  
48) }
```

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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