

Converting Colors

YUV(49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(49.8180, -10.7563,
-3.3484)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E381C
RGB	46, 56, 28
RGB Percent	18%, 22%, 11%
CMY	0.8196, 0.7804, 0.8902
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.50, 0.78
HSL	81°, 33%, 16%
HSV	81°, 50%, 22%
XYZ	2.7505, 3.4930, 1.6279
YIQ	49.8180, 3.0280, -10.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

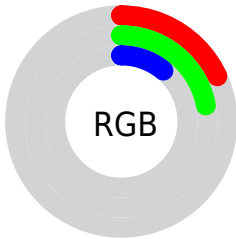
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 56, 38
Decimal	3029020
CIE _{Lab}	21.92, -9.94, 16.11
CIE _{LCh}	22, 18.927, 121.673
Yxy	3.4930, 0.3494, 0.4438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281219100 (0xFF2E381C)
YUV	49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484
Hunter-Lab	18.6896, -6.4377, 7.9186

Details

The YUV color **49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **34.1820, 10.7563, 3.3484**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.1770, -11.9193, -3.6632**, and **7.6310, -3.7621, -6.6924** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5360, -13.0822, -3.9781**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187**.

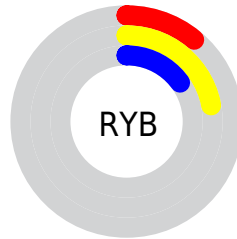
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (22%)

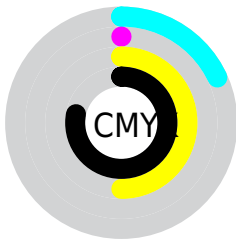
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (15%)

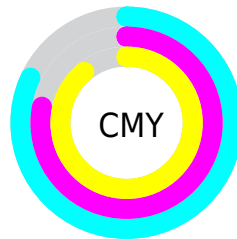


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484 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 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.8180, -10.7563,
-3.3484

■ 49.8180, -10.7563,
-3.3484

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 28.0740, -12.3615,
-1.8189

■ 96.1770, -11.9193,
-3.6632

■ 7.6310, -3.7621,
-6.6924

■ 121.0630,
-12.3561, -3.5633

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.9490,
-12.7929, -3.4633

■ 173.8350,
-13.2297, -3.3633

■ 200.7210,
-13.6665, -3.2633

■ 229.3080,

-13.9558, -3.7781

■ 251.7370,
-11.2093, 1.9847

■ 49.8180, -10.7563,
-3.3484

■ 49.8180, -10.7563,
-3.3484

■ 48.5360, -13.0822,
-3.9781

■ 51.1000, -8.4303,
-2.7187

■ 47.3680, -14.9714,
-4.7077

■ 52.2680, -6.5411,
-1.9890

■ 46.0860, -17.2974,
-5.3374

■ 53.5500, -4.2152,
-1.3594

■ 44.9180, -19.1866,
-6.0671

■ 54.7180, -2.3260,
-0.6297

■ 43.6360, -21.5125,
-6.6968

■ 56.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.2820, 2.3260,
0.6297

■ 58.4500, 4.2152,
1.3594

■ 59.7320, 6.5411,
1.9890

■ 60.9000, 8.4303,
2.7187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.4990, -13.5570, 8.3324



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



47.7500, -4.3137, -16.4437

Triad

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



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



42.2370, 17.1382, -37.0418



53.6160, -0.7967, 22.2618

Complementary

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



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



34.1820, 10.7563, 3.3484

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.



54.5810, 5.6296, 14.3995



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



50.3860, 14.5997, -16.1245

Square

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



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



42.2710, 12.1914, -37.0717



53.8720, 10.9091, 0.9893



53.3080, -7.0538, 22.5319

Rectangle

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



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



44.8780, 1.5391, -27.0800



53.8720, 10.9091, 0.9893



54.1750, 1.3927, 20.0175

Sweetspot

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



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



71.5500, -4.2151, -1.3593



42.2420, -7.0213, 12.0658



36.6040, -2.7628, -0.5297



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484



64.2000, -16.8606, -5.4374



45.6320, -8.6926, -11.9553



27.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



71.6450, -35.3210, -11.0897



170.7120, -84.1610, -26.0574

Inverse Universe

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



34.1820, 10.7563, 3.3484



39.5010, 17.0080, 4.8226



38.3680, 8.6926, 11.9553



25.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



20.3550, 35.3210, 11.0897



48.2880, 84.1610, 26.0574

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

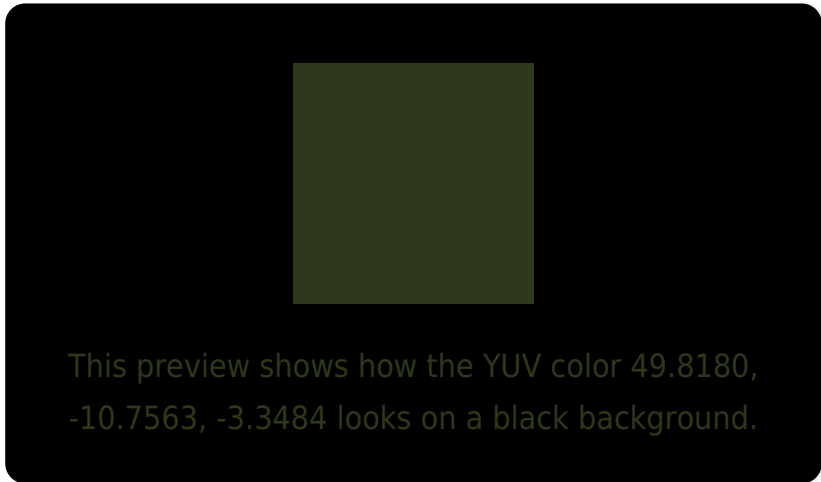
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

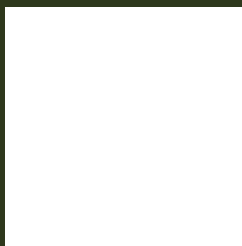
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484.

-3.3484.

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

49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484

Protanopia

50.9440, -11.8044, 6.1881

Deuteranopia

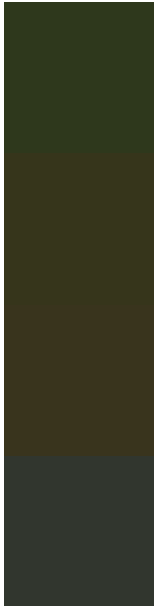
51.7920, -11.2365, 10.7064



Tritanopia

52.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484

Protanomaly

50.3350, -11.5042, 3.2142

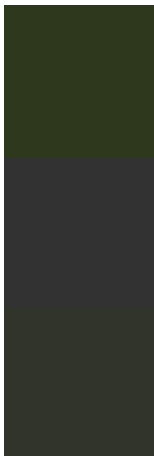
Deuteranomaly

50.8730, -10.7834, 5.3734

Tritanomaly

51.5930, -2.7573, -2.2741

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.9630, -3.9258, -0.8446

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484 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(46, 56, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 56, 28)  
}
```

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(46, 56, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 56, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484 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(46, 56, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 56, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 56, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 56, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 56, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 56, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.8180, -10.7563, -3.3484 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 56, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 56,  
28) }
```

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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