

Converting Colors

YUV(49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761)
contains.

YUV(49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(49.8200, -7.3063,
-36.6761)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	084A23
RGB	8, 74, 35
RGB Percent	3%, 29%, 14%
CMY	0.9686, 0.7098, 0.8627
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.53, 0.71
HSL	145°, 80%, 16%
HSV	145°, 89%, 29%
XYZ	2.8523, 5.0705, 2.4185
YIQ	49.8200, -26.8170, -26.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

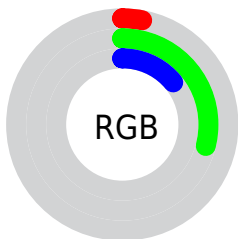
Format	Color
R_{YB}	8, 55, 74
Decimal	543267
CIE _{Lab}	26.93, -29.69, 17.81
CIE _{LCh}	27, 34.616, 149.045
Yxy	5.0705, 0.2758, 0.4903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278733347 (0xFF084A23)
YUV	49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761
Hunter-Lab	22.5178, -16.7960, 9.3946

Details

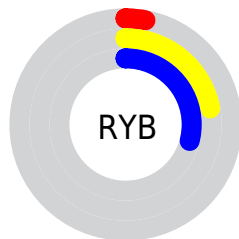
The YUV color **49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **32.1800, 7.3063, 36.6761**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.0440, -10.3747, -32.4876**, and **18.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.2710, -8.0216, -40.5797**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3690, -6.5909, -32.7726**.

Distribution



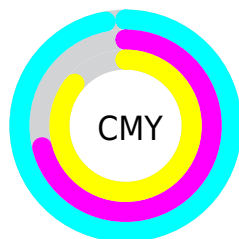
- Red (3%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761 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 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.8200, -7.3063,
-36.6761

■ 49.8200, -7.3063,
-36.6761

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 31.5330, -8.6438,
-27.6544

■ 101.0440,
-10.3747, -32.4876

■ 18.7840, -9.2605,
-16.4736

■ 126.9300,
-10.8115, -32.3876

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.1040,
-11.3903, -33.4172

■ 179.9900,
-11.8271, -33.3172

■ 208.1640,
-12.4059, -34.3468

■ 232.6420,

-10.6695, -31.2580

■ 244.5050, -2.7140,
-16.2289

■ 49.8200, -7.3063,
-36.6761

■ 49.8200, -7.3063,
-36.6761

■ 47.2710, -8.0216,
-40.5797

■ 52.3690, -6.5909,
-32.7726

■ 46.8580, -8.3110,
-41.0945

■ 55.3310, -5.5862,
-28.3543

■ 57.8800, -4.8708,
-24.4508

■ 60.7280, -4.3029,
-19.9325

■ 63.3910, -3.1508,
-16.1289

■ 65.9400, -2.4354,
-12.2254

■ 68.9020, -1.4307,
-7.8071

■ 71.4510, -0.7153,
-3.9035

■ 74.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.0060, -22.6810, -5.2673



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



51.6800, 5.0878, -45.3234

Triad

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



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



52.6670, 31.7162, -46.1890



61.5170, -10.6079, 42.5196

Complementary

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



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



32.1800, 7.3063, 36.6761

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.



62.7200, 1.6170, 41.4646



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



64.5370, 22.4133, -2.2249

Square

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



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



55.2770, 26.4854, -48.4779



65.1940, 12.7224, 26.1399



61.7640, -22.0687, 31.7790

Rectangle

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



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



53.7320, 12.9501, -47.1230



65.1940, 12.7224, 26.1399



61.5540, -6.6821, 43.3641

Sweetspot

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



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



87.4020, -3.1562, -14.3846



58.7020, -24.9961, -9.3857



42.4890, -1.7201, -8.3219



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.



49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761



61.4990, -10.5990, -53.9346



53.4680, 6.6713, -39.8754



36.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



64.6620, -11.1724, -56.7086



145.7260, -25.5009, -127.8017

Inverse Universe

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



32.1800, 7.3063, 36.6761



35.5010, 10.5990, 53.9346



28.5320, -6.6713, 39.8754



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



37.3380, 11.1724, 56.7086



84.2740, 25.5009, 127.8017

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

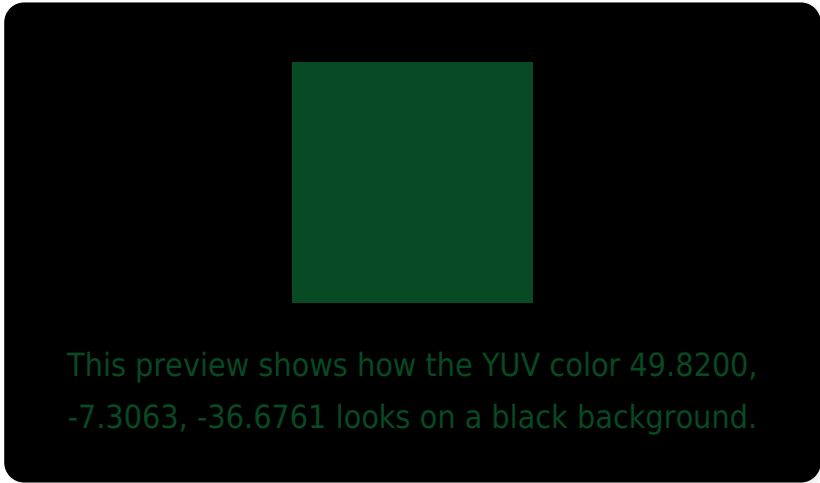
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

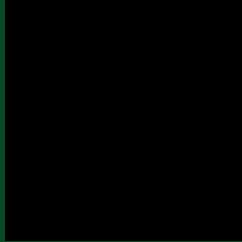
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8200, -7.3063,

-36.6761.

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

49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761

Protanopia

62.4450, -15.0094, 7.5027

Deuteranopia

63.1620, -12.4049, 12.1359



Tritanopia

58.3110, 8.2277, -25.7057

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761

Protanomaly

58.0300, -12.3398, -8.7963

Deuteranomaly

58.5080, -10.6034, -5.7075

Tritanomaly

54.7960, 2.5656, -29.6391

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.2280, -2.5774, -13.3550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761 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(8, 74, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 74, 35)  
}
```

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(8, 74, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 74, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761 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(8, 74, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 74, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 74, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 74, 35); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 74, 35); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 74, 35) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 74, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 74,  
35) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor