

# Converting Colors

YUV(49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323)  
contains.

<b>YUV(49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323)</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(49.8430, 14.8674,  
-8.6323)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283150
RGB	40, 49, 80
RGB Percent	16%, 19%, 31%
CMY	0.8431, 0.8078, 0.6863
CMYK	0.50, 0.39, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	226°, 33%, 24%
HSV	226°, 50%, 31%
XYZ	3.4214, 3.2269, 8.0320
YIQ	49.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

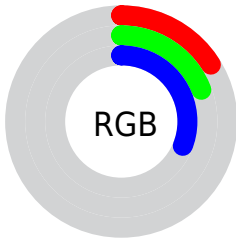
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	40, 47, 80
Decimal	2634064
CIE Lab	20.93, 5.91, -20.20
CIE LCh	21, 21.050, 286.296
Yxy	3.2269, 0.2331, 0.2198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280824144 (0xFF283150)
YUV	49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323
Hunter-Lab	17.9637, 2.5607, -13.9353

# Details

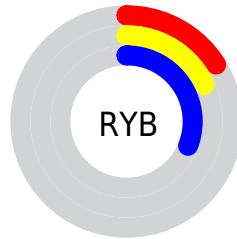
The YUV color **49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **70.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.7830, 15.8830, -7.7027**, and **4.6910, 15.4353, -4.1140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9290, 17.7830, -10.4617**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.7570, 11.9518, -6.8029**.

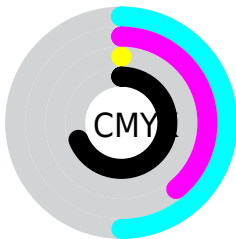
# Distribution



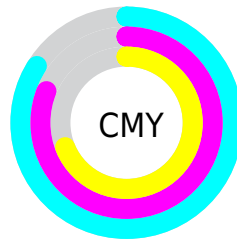
- Red (16%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323 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 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.8430, 14.8674,  
-8.6323

■ 49.8430, 14.8674,  
-8.6323

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 28.0170, 14.2886,  
-9.6619

■ 96.7830, 15.8830,  
-7.7027

■ 4.6910, 15.4353,  
-4.1140

■ 122.0110, 16.7566,  
-7.9026

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

■ 147.4240, 17.0460,  
-7.3878

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 174.2390, 17.6302,  
-8.1026

■ 201.6520, 17.9196,  
-7.5878

■ 228.3980, 13.1148,

-6.4880

253.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

49.8430, 14.8674,  
-8.6323

49.8430, 14.8674,  
-8.6323

43.9290, 17.7830,  
-10.4617

55.7570, 11.9518,  
-6.8029

38.0150, 20.6986,  
-12.2912

61.6710, 9.0362,  
-4.9735

31.5140, 23.9036,  
-13.6058

68.1720, 5.8312,  
-3.6588

25.6000, 26.8192,  
-15.4352

74.0860, 2.9156,  
-1.8294

19.6860, 29.7348,  
-17.2646

80.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.9140, -2.9156,  
1.8294

■ 91.8280, -5.8312,  
3.6588

■ 98.3290, -9.0362,  
4.9735

■ 104.2430,  
-11.9518, 6.8029

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.1170, 19.1693, -35.1826



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



51.9870, 9.8664, 8.7814

# Triad

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



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



50.0970, -10.4008, 22.7169



41.2260, 0.3816, -29.1392

# Complementary

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



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



70.1570, -14.8674, 8.6323

# 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.



46.2300, -8.9874, -10.7257



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



49.6030, -14.5943, 14.3802

# Square

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



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



51.0140, -4.4439, 25.4207



48.0530, -13.8301, 2.5845



40.6580, 8.5496, -35.6571



# Rectangle

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



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



52.1900, 5.3293, 17.3734



48.0530, -13.8301, 2.5845



43.3580, -3.1345, -21.3620

# Sweetspot

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



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



92.5850, 6.1206, -3.1440



67.0140, 1.9651, -23.6913



46.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323



57.4000, 23.4668, -13.5058



47.8490, 15.8504, 2.7634



38.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



26.0580, 38.9184, -22.8529



56.9720, 86.2888, -49.9644



# Inverse Universe

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



52.9860, -1.9651, 23.6913



62.4330, -3.1715, 37.3313



72.1510, -15.8504, -2.7634



38.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



34.1310, -4.9946, 62.1521



75.2960, -11.4849, 137.4294



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

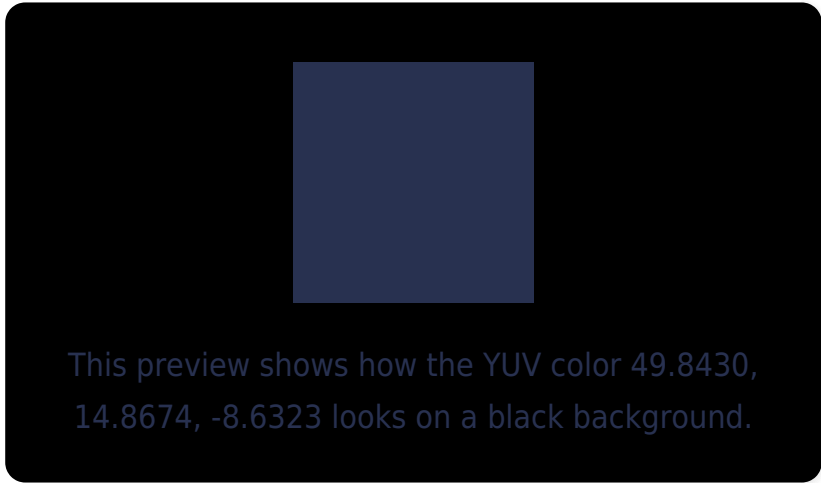
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8430, 14.8674,

-8.6323.

# 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

49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323

### Protanopia

49.2450, 15.1622, -9.8619

### Deuteranopia

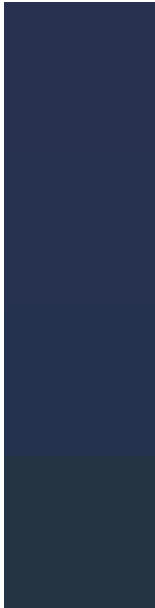
48.6360, 15.4625, -12.8358



## Tritanopia

48.1770, 4.8427, -13.3102

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323

## Protanomaly

49.5440, 15.0148, -9.2471

## Deuteranomaly

49.2340, 15.1676, -11.6062

## Tritanomaly

48.8120, 8.4737, -11.2361

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.0580, 5.3944, -3.5589

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323 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(40, 49, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 49, 80)  
}
```

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(40, 49, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 49, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323 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(40, 49, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 49, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 49, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 49, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 49, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 49, 80)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 49, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 49,  
80) }
```

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