

Converting Colors

YUV(49.8680, 13.3761,
-43.7342)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342)
contains.

YUV(49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342)	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(49.8680, 13.3761,
-43.7342)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00464D
RGB	0, 70, 77
RGB Percent	0%, 27%, 30%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7255, 0.6980
CMYK	1.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	185°, 100%, 15%
HSV	185°, 100%, 30%
XYZ	3.5297, 4.9161, 7.7841
YIQ	49.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

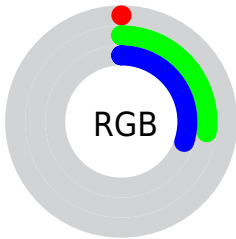
Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 77
Decimal	17997
CIELab	26.49, -16.35, -9.74
CIELCh	26, 19.032, 210.783
Yxy	4.9161, 0.2175, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208077 (0xFF00464D)
YUV	49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342
Hunter-Lab	22.1724, -10.3855, -5.2943

Details

The YUV color **49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **27.1320, -13.3761, 43.7342**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.7550, 11.4598, -35.7421**, and **20.1980, 6.3114, -17.7136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.8470, 11.9074, -39.3308**.

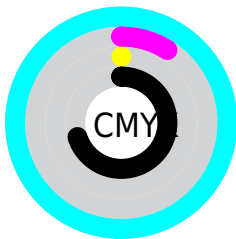
Distribution



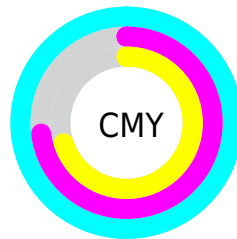
- Red (0%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 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 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.8680, 13.3761,
-43.7342

■ 49.8680, 13.3761,
-43.7342

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 33.7450, 9.9857,
-29.5944

■ 102.7550, 11.4598,
-35.7421

■ 20.1980, 6.3114,
-17.7136

■ 128.1680, 11.7492,
-35.2273

■ 1.0260, 3.9312,
-0.8998

■ 155.1680, 11.7492,
-35.2273

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 182.1680, 11.7492,
-35.2273

■ 209.8690, 11.8966,
-35.8421

■ 237.6580, 8.5496,

-35.6571

■ 246.3290, 4.2748,
-17.8285

■ 49.8680, 13.3761,
-43.7342

■ 52.8470, 11.9074,
-39.3308

■ 54.9400, 10.8756,
-35.0274

■ 57.9190, 9.4069,
-30.6240

■ 60.8980, 7.9383,
-26.2205

■ 63.8770, 6.4696,
-21.8171

■ 65.9700, 5.4378,
-17.5137

■ 68.9490, 3.9691,
-13.1103

■ 71.9280, 2.5005,
-8.7069

■ 74.0210, 1.4686,
-4.4034

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.9530, 4.4602, -30.6538



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



54.4330, 16.5485, -34.5827

Triad

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



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



64.6950, 6.0664, 14.2995



61.6840, -14.1412, 9.0471

Complementary

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



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



27.1320, -13.3761, 43.7342

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.



62.9070, -12.2792, 18.4986



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



64.0290, -0.5073, 22.7766

Square

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



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



64.1000, 11.7827, 0.7893



63.6070, -7.2013, 23.1467



60.0030, -11.3405, -2.6336

Rectangle

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



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



58.3960, 16.0738, -22.2723



63.6070, -7.2013, 23.1467



61.8200, -13.7153, 12.4359

Sweetspot

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



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



89.1550, 4.8536, -16.7989



45.8830, -19.6623, -40.2394



44.4440, 3.2321, -10.0364



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342



64.1160, 17.1978, -56.2297



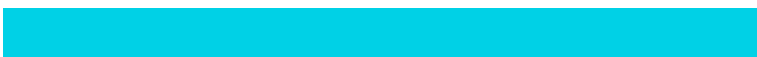
27.5620, 24.3729, -24.1719



36.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



66.2190, 17.6400, -58.0741



148.9030, 39.9808, -130.5879

Inverse Universe

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



31.0030, 19.2255, 40.3394



39.8610, 24.7185, 51.8649



49.4380, -24.3729, 24.1719



35.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



41.1000, 25.5867, 53.4093



92.5960, 57.3872, 120.5033

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

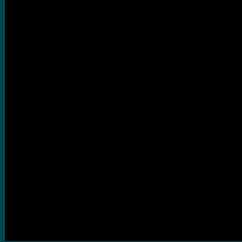
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 49.8680, 13.3761,

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

49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342

Protanopia

63.4280, 4.2260, -2.1294

Deuteranopia

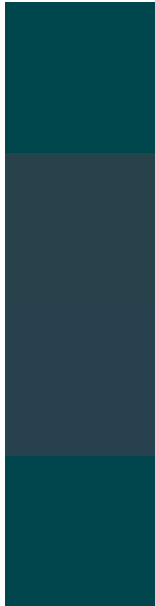
63.6390, 7.5730, -2.3144



Tritanopia

49.7540, 12.9393, -43.6343

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342

Protanomaly

58.8390, 7.4744, -17.3988

Deuteranomaly

58.7080, 9.5110, -17.2839

Tritanomaly

49.7540, 12.9393, -43.6343

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.8670, 4.9956, -15.6694

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 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(0, 70, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 70, 77)  
}
```

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(0, 70, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 70, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 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(0, 70, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 70, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 70, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 70, 77); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 70, 77); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 70, 77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 49.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 70, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 70,  
77) }
```

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