

# Converting Colors

YUV(51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(51.4930, 5.6730,  
0.4446)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34313F
RGB	52, 49, 63
RGB Percent	20%, 19%, 25%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8078, 0.7529
CMYK	0.17, 0.22, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	253°, 12%, 22%
HSV	253°, 22%, 25%
XYZ	3.4117, 3.2856, 5.1570
YIQ	51.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

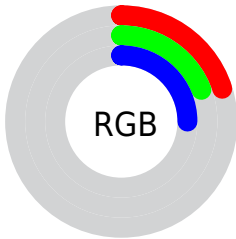
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 49, 63
Decimal	3420479
CIE Lab	21.15, 4.79, -8.30
CIE LCh	21, 9.588, 299.990
Yxy	3.2856, 0.2878, 0.2772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281610559 (0xFF34313F)
YUV	51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446
Hunter-Lab	18.1261, 1.8764, -4.1800

# Details

The YUV color **51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.5070, -5.6730, -0.4446**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.0200, 6.3991, 0.8595**, and **5.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4760, 8.1463, 0.4595**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.5100, 3.1996, 0.4297**.

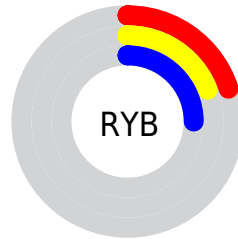
# Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (19%)

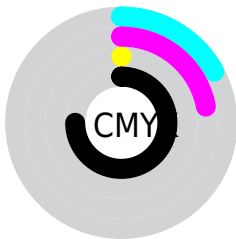
 Blue (25%)



 Red (20%)

 Yellow (19%)

 Blue (25%)

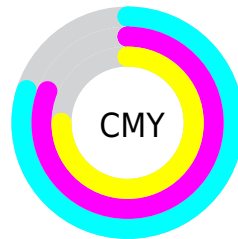



 Cyan (17%)


 Magenta (22%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (75%)



 Cyan (80%)

 Magenta (81%)

 Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446 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 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.4930, 5.6730,  
0.4446

■ 51.4930, 5.6730,  
0.4446

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 30.3790, 5.2362,  
0.5446

■ 98.0200, 6.3991,  
0.8595

■ 5.0740, 7.8515,  
1.6891

■ 123.0200, 6.3991,  
0.8595

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.1340, 6.8359,  
0.7595

■ 175.1340, 6.8359,  
0.7595

■ 202.2480, 7.2727,  
0.6595

■ 230.5470, 7.1253,

1.2743

■ 51.4930, 5.6730,  
0.4446

■ 51.4930, 5.6730,  
0.4446

■ 46.4760, 8.1463,  
0.4595

■ 56.5100, 3.1996,  
0.4297

■ 40.8720, 10.9091,  
0.9893

■ 62.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 35.8550, 13.3825,  
1.0042

■ 67.1310, -2.0366,  
-0.1149

■ 30.8380, 15.8559,  
1.0191

■ 72.1480, -4.5100,  
-0.1298

■ 25.2340, 18.6186,  
1.5488

■ 77.7520, -7.2727,  
-0.6595

■ 20.2170, 21.0920,  
1.5637

■ 82.7690, -9.7461,  
-0.6744

■ 15.2000, 23.5654,  
1.5786

■ 87.7860, -12.2195,  
-0.6893

■ 11.3680, 25.4546,  
2.3083

■ 92.8030, -14.6929,  
-0.7042

■ 98.4070, -17.4557,  
-1.2339

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.9050, 7.4418, -6.9327



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



52.1410, 2.8885, 6.8923

# Triad

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



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



51.1600, -5.9949, 9.5067



48.2650, 1.3484, -12.5104

# Complementary

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



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



60.5070, -5.6730, -0.4446

# 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.



48.6740, -2.3043, -7.6071



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



50.3120, -6.5628, 4.9884

# Square

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



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



51.4530, -3.6743, 11.8807



49.7950, -5.8149, -1.5742



48.1660, 4.8482, -15.0546



# Rectangle

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



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



51.8810, 0.5517, 9.7514



49.7950, -5.8149, -1.5742



48.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809

# Sweetspot

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



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



76.9830, 2.4734, 0.0149



57.0530, 2.9319, -7.0625



38.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



63.7040, 9.0199, 0.2596



53.5860, 4.6411, 4.7481



28.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



16.6960, 38.1109, 2.8976



39.6600, 89.8936, 7.3142



# Inverse Universe

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



54.4400, 2.7411, 7.5071



68.5160, 4.1826, 11.8255



58.4140, -4.6411, -4.7481



29.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



36.5420, 18.4668, 50.3907

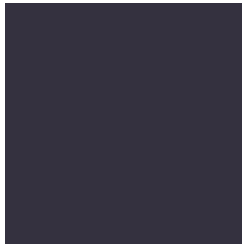


86.2140, 43.2785, 119.0843



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

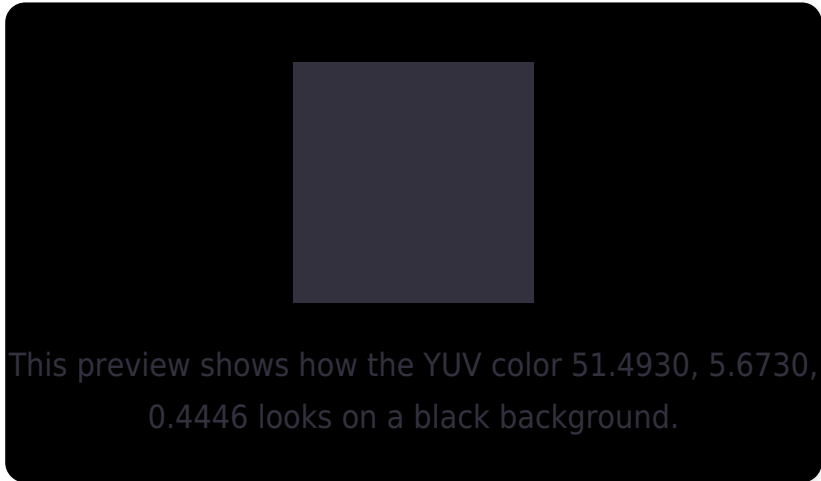
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

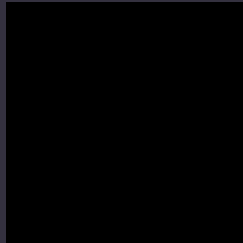
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 51.4930, 5.6730,

0.4446.

# 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

51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446

### Protanopia

50.6990, 6.5574, -3.2440

### Deuteranopia

51.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997



## Tritanopia

51.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446

## Protanomaly

51.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145

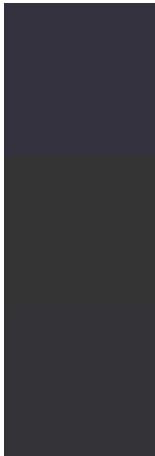
## Deuteranomaly

51.7810, 5.5310, -0.6849

## Tritanomaly

51.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446 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(52, 49, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 49, 63)  
}
```

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(52, 49, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 49, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446 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(52, 49, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 49, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 49, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 49, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 49, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 49, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 51.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 49, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 49,  
63) }
```

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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