

# Converting Colors

YUV(44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(44.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C1F21
RGB	76, 31, 33
RGB Percent	30%, 12%, 13%
CMY	0.7020, 0.8784, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.57, 0.70
HSL	357°, 42%, 21%
HSV	357°, 59%, 30%
XYZ	3.7450, 2.6263, 1.7484
YIQ	44.6830, 26.1780, 10.1620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

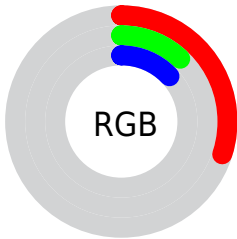
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	76, 31, 33
Decimal	4988705
CIELab	18.48, 21.52, 8.99
CIElCh	18, 23.321, 22.678
Yxy	2.6263, 0.4612, 0.3234
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283178785 (0xFF4C1F21)
YUV	44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650
Hunter-Lab	16.2058, 12.8894, 4.9475

# Details

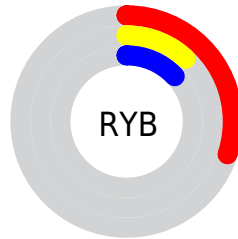
The YUV color **44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **62.3170, 5.7597, -27.4650**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536**, and **8.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.1890, -6.5022, 32.2832**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.1770, -5.0173, 22.6468**.

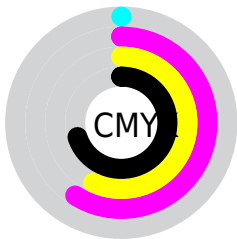
# Distribution



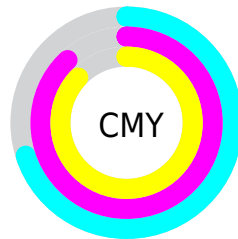
- Red (30%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650 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 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650

■ 44.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 21.9710, -5.9017,  
26.3354

■ 92.2490, -7.5178,  
31.3536

■ 8.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138

■ 116.8470, -7.8126,  
32.5832

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

■ 169.9290, -8.8390,  
35.1423

■ 196.8260, -9.2812,  
36.9866

■ 221.2380, -7.5123,

29.6093

240.8660, -3.3849,  
12.3955

44.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650

44.6830, -5.7597,  
27.4650

39.1890, -6.5022,  
32.2832

50.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

34.1680, -7.9708,  
36.6867

55.1980, -3.5486,  
18.2434

28.6740, -8.7133,  
41.5049

60.6920, -2.8062,  
13.4251

23.7670, -9.7451,  
45.8083

65.5990, -1.7743,  
9.1217

23.0660, -9.8925,  
46.4231

71.0930, -1.0318,  
4.3034

■ 76.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 81.6080, 1.1793,  
-4.9182

■ 87.1020, 1.9217,  
-9.7365

■ 92.0090, 2.9536,  
-14.0399

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



44.2280, -12.4374, 22.6020

# Triad

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



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



38.9520, -7.3713, -15.7439



37.0680, 20.1795, -32.5086

# Complementary

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



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



62.3170, 5.7597, -27.4650

# 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.



38.7320, 16.4011, -33.9680



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



35.6710, 2.1342, -31.2835

# Square

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



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



41.9880, -15.2771, 0.0105



37.7230, 9.9966, -33.0831



44.9790, 15.2934, -5.2436



# Rectangle

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



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



44.1580, -16.3469, 16.5244



37.7230, 9.9966, -33.0831



38.1280, 19.1639, -33.4383

# Sweetspot

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



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



87.0830, -2.5059, 10.4512



48.9870, 13.3174, 21.9364



43.2890, -1.6215, 6.7625



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.



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



50.2720, -9.0081, 42.7345



56.1950, -12.4211, 17.3690



35.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



31.0680, -12.8515, 62.2074



69.9100, -29.5356, 140.3989



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650



50.2720, -9.0081, 42.7345



50.8050, 12.4211, -17.3690



35.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



31.0680, -12.8515, 62.2074

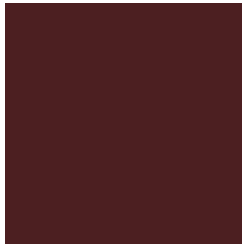


69.9100, -29.5356, 140.3989



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

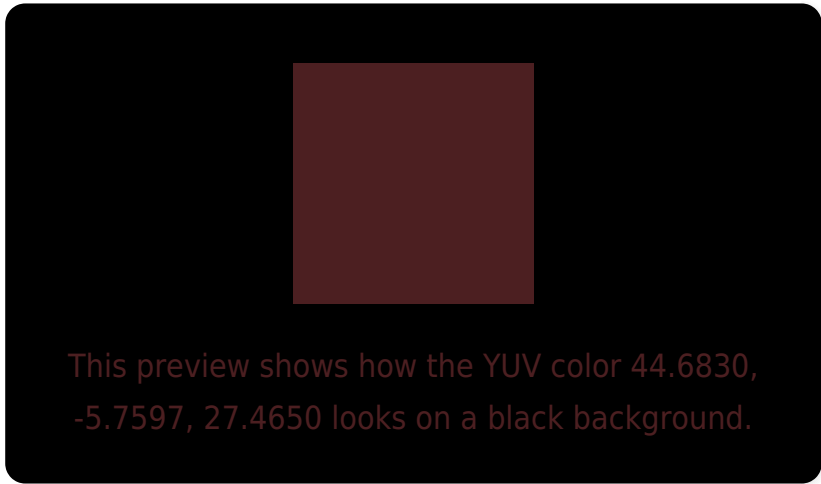
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

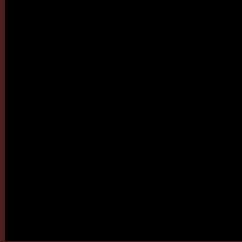
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.6830, -5.7597,



# 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

44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650

### Protanopia

45.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294

### Deuteranopia

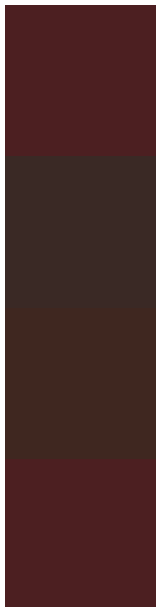
45.8070, -7.2999, 8.0623



## Tritanopia

44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650

## Protanomaly

45.6270, -4.2531, 10.8511

## Deuteranomaly

45.3780, -6.5954, 15.4545

## Tritanomaly

44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

44.8980, -1.9217, 9.7365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650 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(76, 31, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 31, 33)  
}
```

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(76, 31, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 31, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650 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(76, 31, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 31, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 31, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 31, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 31, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 31, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 44.6830, -5.7597, 27.4650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 31, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 31,  
33) }
```

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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