

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.5370, -14.5617,  
3.9141)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323110
RGB	50, 49, 16
RGB Percent	20%, 19%, 6%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8078, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.68, 0.80
HSL	58°, 52%, 13%
HSV	58°, 68%, 20%
XYZ	2.5072, 2.9121, 0.9202
YIQ	45.5370, 11.1890, -10.0510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

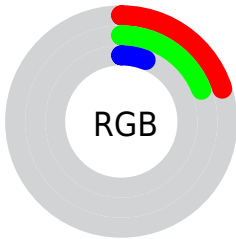
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	17, 50, 16
Decimal	3289360
CIE Lab	19.69, -4.99, 20.78
CIE LCh	20, 21.375, 103.498
Yxy	2.9121, 0.3955, 0.4594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281479440 (0xFF323110)
YUV	45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141
Hunter-Lab	17.0650, -3.6381, 8.7485

# Details

The YUV color **45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **20.4630, 14.5617, -3.9141**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7930, -16.1669, 5.4435**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.9670, -16.7457, 4.4139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.1070, -12.3778, 3.4142**.

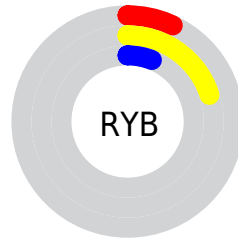
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (19%)

Blue (6%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (6%)

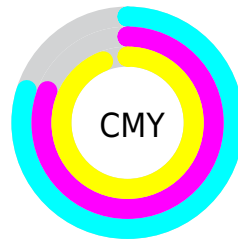


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141 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 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.5370, -14.5617,  
3.9141

■ 45.5370, -14.5617,  
3.9141

■ 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 25.1070, -12.3778,  
3.4142

■ 91.7930, -16.1669,  
5.4435

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.6790,  
-16.6037, 5.5435

■ 141.8640,  
-17.1880, 6.2583


■ 168.6360,  
-18.0615, 6.4582


■ 195.9350,  
-18.2090, 7.0730


■ 223.8210,


-18.6458, 7.1730


 250.3260,  
-17.9087, 4.0991


 45.5370, -14.5617,  
3.9141


 45.5370, -14.5617,  
3.9141


 44.9670, -16.7457,  
4.4139


 46.1070, -12.3778,  
3.4142


 44.3970, -18.9297,  
4.9138


 46.6770, -10.1938,  
2.9143

 43.8270, -21.1137,  
5.4137

 47.2470, -8.0098,  
2.4144

 43.7130, -21.5505,  
5.5137

 48.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

 48.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998

■ 49.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

■ 50.1140, 0.4368,  
-0.1000

■ 50.6840, 2.6208,  
-0.5999

■ 51.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.9020, -14.7417, 14.9949



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



43.7140, -9.7190, -9.3962

# Triad

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



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



40.1510, 14.2226, -35.2124



49.1580, 3.8661, 20.0324

# Complementary

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



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



20.4630, 14.5617, -3.9141

# 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.



49.3890, 10.1612, 7.5518



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



39.3020, 18.5851, -34.4679

# Square

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



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



39.0280, 7.3812, -34.2276



46.6470, 15.4570, -11.0914



48.2420, -3.5703, 25.2208



# Rectangle

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



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



40.8420, -3.8661, -20.0324



46.6470, 15.4570, -11.0914



49.1190, 6.3503, 16.5586

# Sweetspot

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



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



61.9310, -5.3890, 1.8145



26.2800, -4.5750, 20.8024



32.0880, -3.4944, 0.7998



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141



56.7840, -22.5715, 6.3284



41.3400, -12.4926, -6.4372



25.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



77.6800, -38.2962, 9.9276



188.1530, -92.7594, 25.2988



# Inverse Universe

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



20.4630, 14.5617, -3.9141



18.2160, 22.5715, -6.3284



24.6600, 12.4926, 6.4372



23.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



11.9070, 38.0068, -10.4424

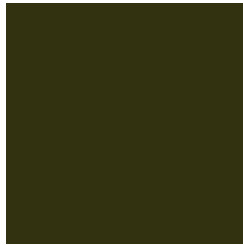


28.2600, 93.0488, -24.7840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

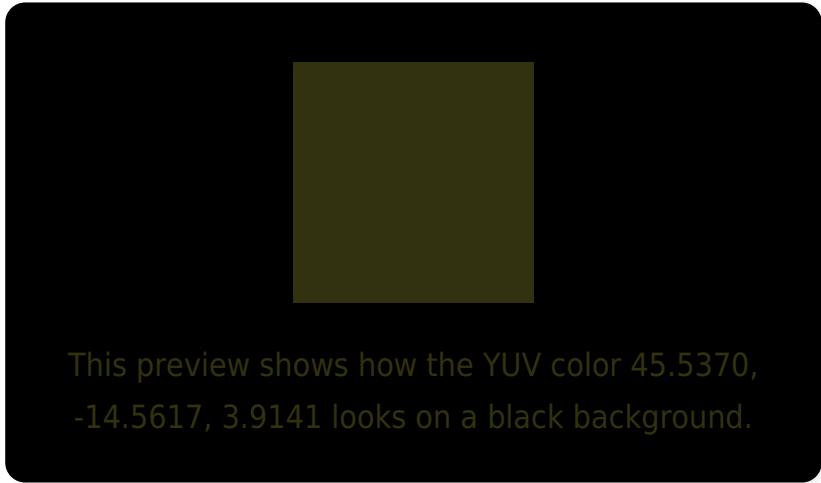
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

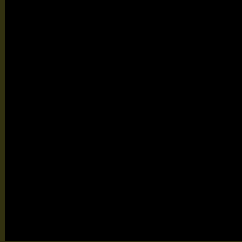
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

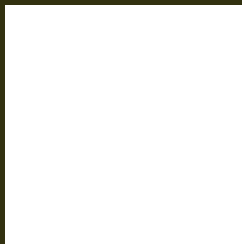
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141.



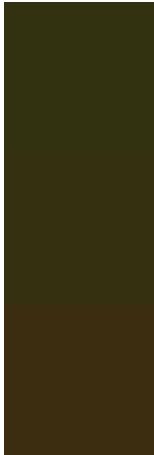
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.5370, -14.5617,



# 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

45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141

### Protanopia

45.8470, -14.7146, 6.2732

### Deuteranopia

46.2930, -14.4414, 12.0210



## Tritanopia

48.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141

## Protanomaly

45.5480, -14.5672, 5.6584

## Deuteranomaly

45.6840, -14.1412, 9.0471

## Tritanomaly

47.3550, -5.1050, 4.0737

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.6320, -5.2416, 1.1997

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141 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(50, 49, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 49, 16)  
}
```

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(50, 49, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 49, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141 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(50, 49, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 49, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 49, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 49, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 49, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 49, 16)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.5370, -14.5617, 3.9141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 49, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 49,  
16) }
```

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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