

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.6390, -22.5000,  
30.1346)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.6390, -22.5000,  
30.1346)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	502500
RGB	80, 37, 0
RGB Percent	31%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.6863, 0.8549, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	28°, 100%, 16%
HSV	28°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	3.9698, 3.0286, 0.3753
YIQ	45.6390, 37.5050, -2.3910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

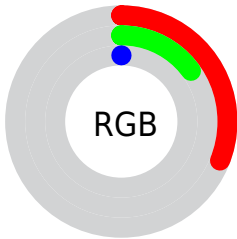
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	80, 69, 0
Decimal	5252352
CIELab	20.16, 17.63, 29.39
CIELCh	20, 34.267, 59.046
Yxy	3.0286, 0.5384, 0.4107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283442432 (0xFF502500)
YUV	45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346
Hunter-Lab	17.4029, 10.2632, 10.9033

# Details

The YUV color **45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **34.3610, 22.5000, -30.1346**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.8460, -23.0951, 34.3381**, and **9.6820, -4.2802, 19.5729** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.8990, -20.1632, 27.2756**.

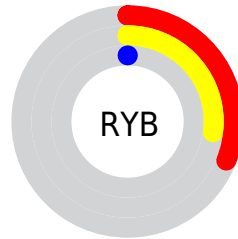
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (15%)

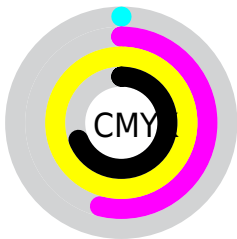
Blue (0%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (0%)

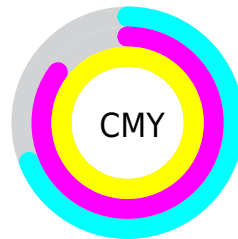


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (85%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346 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 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 45.6390, -22.5000,  
30.1346


 45.6390, -22.5000,  
30.1346

 251.8080,  
-12.2303, 2.7994


 25.5380, -12.5902,  
24.9612


 93.8460, -23.0951,  
34.3381

 9.6820, -4.2802,  
19.5729

 118.9280,  
-24.1215, 36.8971

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 145.0100,  
-25.1479, 39.4562


 172.3800,  
-26.3163, 40.8857


 199.8640,  
-27.0480, 42.2153


 220.8840,


-24.0998, 29.9197


 240.9850,  
-20.6986, 12.2912


 45.6390, -22.5000,  
30.1346

 48.8990, -20.1632,  
27.2756

 52.7460, -18.1158,  
23.9018

 56.0060, -15.7790,  
21.0427

 59.2660, -13.4421,  
18.1837

 63.1130, -11.3947,  
14.8099

■ 66.3730, -9.0579,  
11.9509

■ 69.6330, -6.7211,  
9.0919

■ 72.8930, -4.3842,  
6.2328

■ 76.7400, -2.3368,  
2.8590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.4350, -9.5815, 39.9605



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



46.1270, -22.7406, 13.9206

# Triad

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



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



40.5780, 3.1660, -35.5869



48.7110, 21.8345, -3.2545

# Complementary

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



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



34.3610, 22.5000, -30.1346

# 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.



41.8100, 28.1947, -36.6674



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



43.4280, 14.0860, -38.0864

# Square

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



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



36.4400, -7.6119, -31.9579



44.5340, 23.4007, -39.0563



49.4820, 12.5804, 25.0103



# Rectangle

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



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



44.2780, -21.8291, 1.5102



44.5340, 23.4007, -39.0563



45.7200, 24.7880, -17.2944

# Sweetspot

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



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



91.3730, -9.0579, 11.9509



28.9360, 7.4266, 44.7831



45.2630, -5.5527, 7.6623



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.



45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346



59.5710, -29.3685, 39.8412



68.5320, -33.7863, 10.0574



39.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295



132.1770, -65.1633, 87.5448

# Inverse Universe

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



34.3610, 22.5000, -30.1346



44.8420, 29.6579, -39.3264



11.4680, 33.7863, -10.0574



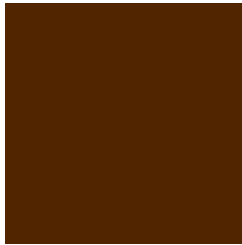
38.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



99.8230, 65.1633, -87.5448

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

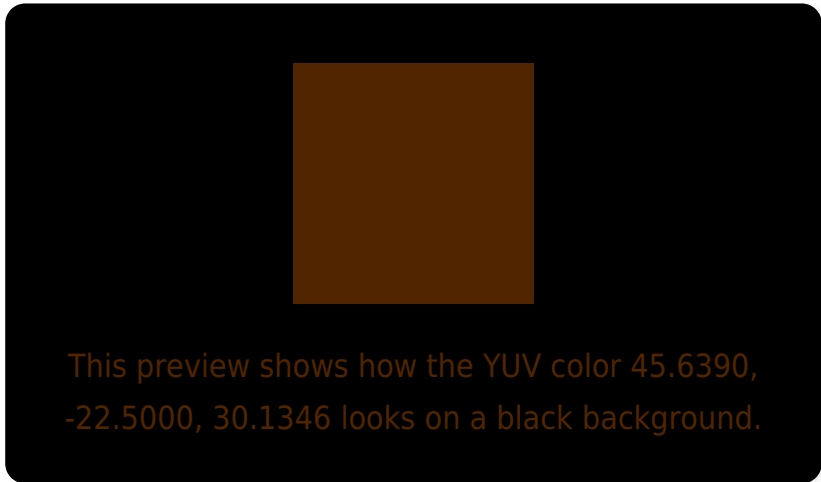
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

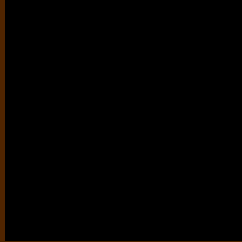
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.6390, -22.5000,





# 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

45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346

### Protanopia

46.8920, -19.6668, 7.9877

### Deuteranopia

46.4260, -22.8880, 14.5354



## Tritanopia

48.3950, -5.6177, 28.5946

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346

## Protanomaly

46.3060, -20.8569, 16.3946

## Deuteranomaly

45.8720, -22.6149, 20.2833

## Tritanomaly

47.5000, -11.5855, 29.3795

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.8890, -8.3263, 10.6213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346 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(80, 37, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 37, 0)  
}
```

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(80, 37, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 37, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346 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(80, 37, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 37, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 37, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 37, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 37, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 37, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.6390, -22.5000, 30.1346 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 37, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 37,  
0) }
```

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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