

# Converting Colors

YUV(45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(45.8300, -12.2412,  
6.2881)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	352F15
RGB	53, 47, 21
RGB Percent	21%, 18%, 8%
CMY	0.7922, 0.8157, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.60, 0.79
HSL	49°, 43%, 15%
HSV	49°, 60%, 21%
XYZ	2.6201, 2.8441, 1.1203
YIQ	45.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

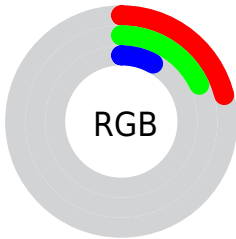
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	28, 53, 21
Decimal	3485461
CIE Lab	19.41, -1.58, 17.55
CIE LCh	19, 17.619, 95.147
Yxy	2.8441, 0.3979, 0.4319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281675541 (0xFF352F15)
YUV	45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881
Hunter-Lab	16.8643, -1.7805, 7.8663

# Details

The YUV color **45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **28.1700, 12.2412, -6.2881**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.0860, -13.8464, 7.8176**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6730, -14.1358, 7.3028**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.9870, -10.3466, 5.2734**.

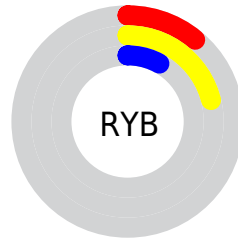
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (18%)

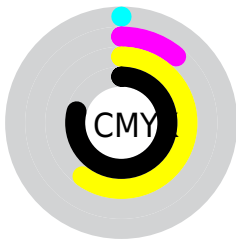
Blue (8%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (8%)

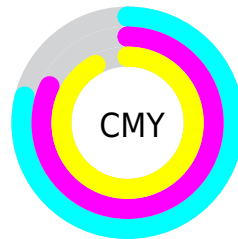


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881 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 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.8300, -12.2412,  
6.2881

■ 45.8300, -12.2412,  
6.2881

■ 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

■ 25.1290, -12.3886,  
6.9029

■ 92.0860, -13.8464,  
7.8176

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.3850,  
-13.9938, 8.4324

■ 142.1570,  
-14.8674, 8.6323


■ 168.4560,  
-15.0148, 9.2471


■ 195.6410,  
-15.5990, 9.9618


■ 223.5270,


-16.0358, 10.0618


 249.7220,  
-15.1459, 4.6288


 45.8300, -12.2412,  
6.2881


 45.8300, -12.2412,  
6.2881


 44.6730, -14.1358,  
7.3028


 46.9870, -10.3466,  
5.2734


 43.4020, -16.4672,  
8.4174


 48.2580, -8.0152,  
4.1587

 42.2450, -18.3618,  
9.4321

 49.4150, -6.1206,  
3.1440

 41.0880, -20.2564,  
10.4468

 50.5720, -4.2260,  
2.1294

 51.8430, -1.8946,  
1.0147

■ 53.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.1570, 1.8946,  
-1.0147

■ 55.3140, 3.7892,  
-2.0294

■ 56.5850, 6.1206,  
-3.1440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.1130, -11.3947, 14.8099



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



44.4480, -9.5879, -4.7779

# Triad

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



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



38.0650, 11.3070, -33.3830



48.9400, 4.4666, 14.0846

# Complementary

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



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



28.1700, 12.2412, -6.2881

# 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.



48.2420, 9.7407, 2.4188



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



38.5150, 15.5221, -32.0237

# Square

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



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



37.5830, 5.6286, -32.0833



45.6530, 12.9891, -12.8507



48.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026



# Rectangle

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



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



42.8430, -5.3456, -12.1403



45.6530, 12.9891, -12.8507



48.7870, 6.5140, 10.7108

# Sweetspot

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



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



66.3440, -5.0996, 2.3293



31.2520, -2.0962, 19.0730



33.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881



58.0170, -19.2354, 9.6321



46.3620, -12.5035, -2.9485



25.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



69.4620, -34.2448, 17.1348



168.1950, -82.9201, 42.8020



# Inverse Universe

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



28.1700, 12.2412, -6.2881



30.5700, 18.9460, -10.1469



27.6380, 12.5035, 2.9485



23.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



20.1250, 33.9554, -17.6496



48.8050, 82.9201, -42.8020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

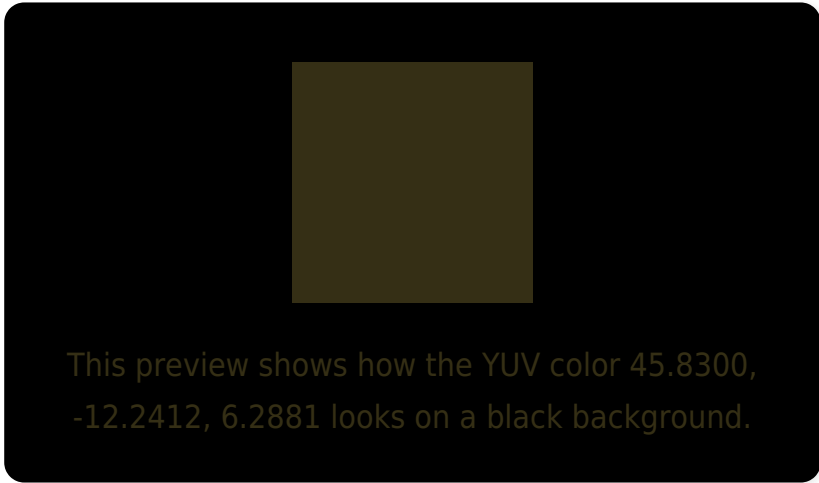
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

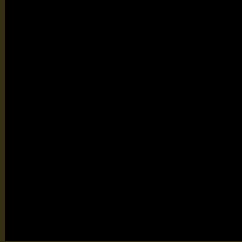
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881.



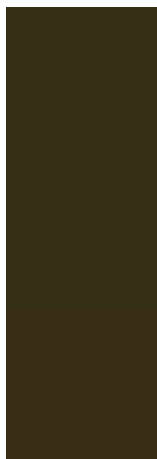
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 45.8300, -12.2412,



# 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

45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881

### Protanopia

45.5310, -12.0938, 5.6733

### Deuteranopia

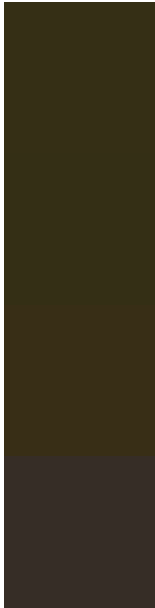
46.2650, -11.9626, 10.2916



## Tritanopia

47.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881

## Protanomaly

45.5310, -12.0938, 5.6733

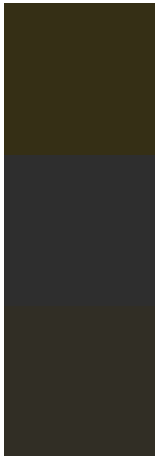
## Deuteranomaly

46.2540, -11.9572, 8.5472

## Tritanomaly

46.8930, -4.3842, 6.2328

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.8710, -4.3734, 2.7441

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881 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(53, 47, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 47, 21)  
}
```

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(53, 47, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 47, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881 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(53, 47, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 47, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 47, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 47, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 47, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 47, 21)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 45.8300, -12.2412, 6.2881 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 47, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 47,  
21) }
```

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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