

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.0490, -21.2232,  
-6.1820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273A03
RGB	39, 58, 3
RGB Percent	15%, 23%, 1%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7725, 0.9882
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.95, 0.77
HSL	81°, 90%, 12%
HSV	81°, 95%, 23%
XYZ	2.3662, 3.4640, 0.6301
YIQ	46.0490, 6.3310, -21.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

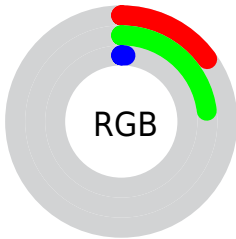
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	3, 58, 22
Decimal	2570755
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.81, -17.00, 28.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 33.267, 120.722
Yxy	3.4640, 0.3663, 0.5362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280760835 (0xFF273A03)
YUV	46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820
Hunter-Lab	18.6119, -9.8775, 11.0212

# Details

The YUV color **46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **14.9510, 21.2232, 6.1820**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820**, and **7.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.4080, -22.3861, -6.4968**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.3310, -18.8972, -5.5523**.

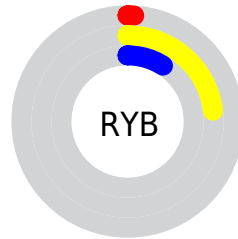
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (23%)

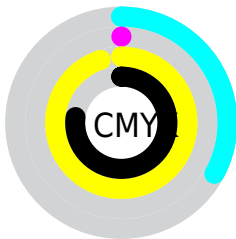
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (9%)

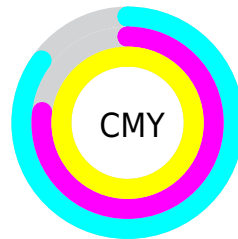


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820 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 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46.0490, -21.2232,  
-6.1820

46.0490, -21.2232,  
-6.1820

252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995

26.2150, -12.9240,  
-8.0816

93.0490, -21.2232,  
-6.1820

7.0440, -3.4727,  
-6.1776

117.8210,  
-22.0968, -5.9820

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

144.2940,  
-22.8229, -6.3968


170.4790,  
-23.4071, -5.6821


198.2510,  
-24.2807, -5.4821


226.1370,


-24.7175, -5.3821


 247.0930,  
-21.2448, 0.7954


 46.0490, -21.2232,  
-6.1820


 46.0490, -21.2232,  
-6.1820


 45.4080, -22.3861,  
-6.4968

 47.3310, -18.8972,  
-5.5523

 48.6130, -16.5712,  
-4.9226

 49.7810, -14.6820,  
-4.1929

 51.0630, -12.3561,  
-3.5633

 52.3450, -10.0301,  
-2.9336

■ 53.6270, -7.7041,  
-2.3039

■ 54.9090, -5.3781,  
-1.6742

■ 56.0770, -3.4890,  
-0.9445

■ 57.3590, -1.1630,  
-0.3148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.0730, -24.1930, 13.0910



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



39.4720, -6.1487, -34.6169

# Triad

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



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



46.6370, 23.8430, -40.9006



50.2960, 1.3331, 39.2054

# Complementary

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



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



14.9510, 21.2232, 6.1820

# 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.



53.2540, 11.7068, 25.2102



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



43.9130, 28.6369, -38.5117

# Square

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



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



45.7590, 15.4018, -40.1306



52.7930, 20.8081, -0.6955



49.6090, -10.1602, 38.9309



# Rectangle

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



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



41.9970, 0.9875, -36.8314



52.7930, 20.8081, -0.6955



50.8980, 4.9803, 36.0465

# Sweetspot

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



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



72.1000, -8.4303, -2.7187



30.0110, -13.3164, 24.5464



35.3220, -5.0887, -1.1594



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820



60.1490, -29.6535, -8.9007



37.9760, -17.2432, -22.7810



27.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



71.9440, -35.4684, -10.4749



171.6090, -84.6032, -24.2131



# Inverse Universe

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



14.9510, 21.2232, 6.1820



16.5520, 29.8009, 8.2859



23.0240, 17.2432, 22.7810



25.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



20.0560, 35.4684, 10.4749

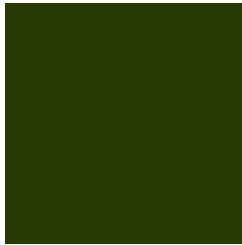


47.6900, 84.4558, 24.8279



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

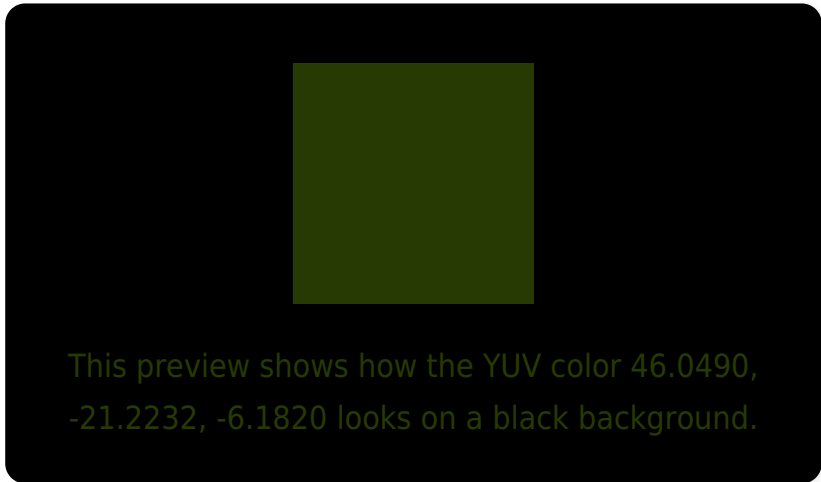
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820.

-6.1820.

# 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

46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820

### Protanopia

48.7520, -24.0347, 8.9875

### Deuteranopia

50.3380, -19.3936, 13.7356



**Tritanopia**

51.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820

## Protanomaly

47.9470, -23.1449, 3.5545

## Deuteranomaly

48.7670, -20.0981, 6.3433

## Tritanomaly

49.4740, -5.6567, -5.6777

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.6270, -7.7041, -2.3039

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820 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(39, 58, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 58, 3)  
}
```

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(39, 58, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 58, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820 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(39, 58, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 58, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 58, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 58, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 58, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 58, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.0490, -21.2232, -6.1820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 58, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 58,  
3) }
```

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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