

Converting Colors

YUV(46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(46.0550, 6.3819,
-40.3902)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00433B
RGB	0, 67, 59
RGB Percent	0%, 26%, 23%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7373, 0.7686
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.12, 0.74
HSL	173°, 100%, 13%
HSV	173°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	2.7966, 4.3301, 4.8261
YIQ	46.0550, -37.3640, -16.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

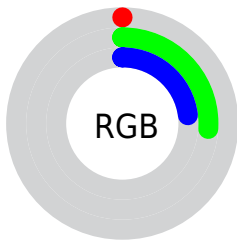
Format	Color
RYB	0, 36, 67
Decimal	17211
CIELab	24.73, -21.22, -0.55
CIELCh	25, 21.225, 181.481
Yxy	4.3301, 0.2340, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278207291 (0xFF00433B)
YUV	46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902
Hunter-Lab	20.8088, -12.4262, 0.8154

Details

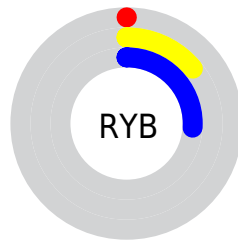
The YUV color **46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **20.9450, -6.3819, 40.3902**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.8170, 4.0342, -34.0425**, and **17.0860, -0.5354, -14.9844** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.2620, 5.7868, -36.1868**.

Distribution



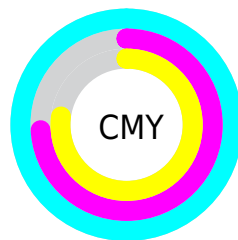
- Red (0%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902 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 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

46.0550, 6.3819,
-40.3902

46.0550, 6.3819,
-40.3902

253.2060, 0.8844,
-3.6887

30.0460, 3.4283,
-26.3503

97.8170, 4.0342,
-34.0425

17.0860, -0.5354,
-14.9844

122.8170, 4.0342,
-34.0425

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

149.4040, 3.7448,
-34.5573

176.4040, 3.7448,
-34.5573

204.1050, 3.8922,
-35.1721

232.6920, 3.6028,

-35.6869

■ 244.5350, 5.1592,
-21.5172

■ 46.0550, 6.3819,
-40.3902

■ 48.2620, 5.7868,
-36.1868

■ 50.1700, 5.3392,
-32.5981

■ 52.2630, 4.3073,
-28.2947

■ 54.4700, 3.7123,
-24.0912

■ 56.6770, 3.1172,
-19.8877

■ 58.5850, 2.6696,
-16.2990

■ 60.7920, 2.0745,
-12.0956

■ 62.8850, 1.0427,
-7.7921

■ 64.7930, 0.5951,
-4.2035

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.9130, -4.8871, -19.2177



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



47.8790, 13.3707, -41.9899

Triad

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



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



59.7410, 12.9457, 1.1041



58.2770, -13.4476, 19.9281

Complementary

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



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



20.9450, -6.3819, 40.3902

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.



58.8030, -7.7909, 25.6058



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



60.8200, 6.4977, 15.9439

Square

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



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



55.7600, 17.3733, -19.0835



60.0400, -0.5127, 24.5209



57.3420, -15.4516, 9.3471

Rectangle

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



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



47.6170, 17.4438, -41.7601



60.0400, -0.5127, 24.5209



58.9290, -12.2900, 21.9873

Sweetspot

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



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



78.8840, 2.5222, -15.6843



42.0200, -20.7159, -28.9585



38.2870, 1.3375, -9.0217



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902



59.7330, 8.0196, -52.3858



32.2920, 17.1110, -28.3201



32.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443



66.6290, 9.0569, -58.4336



154.0600, 21.6624, -135.1106

Inverse Universe

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



20.9450, -6.3819, 40.3902



27.1530, -8.4564, 52.4858



34.7080, -17.1110, 28.3201



30.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



30.3710, -9.0569, 58.4336



70.0540, -21.2256, 135.0106

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

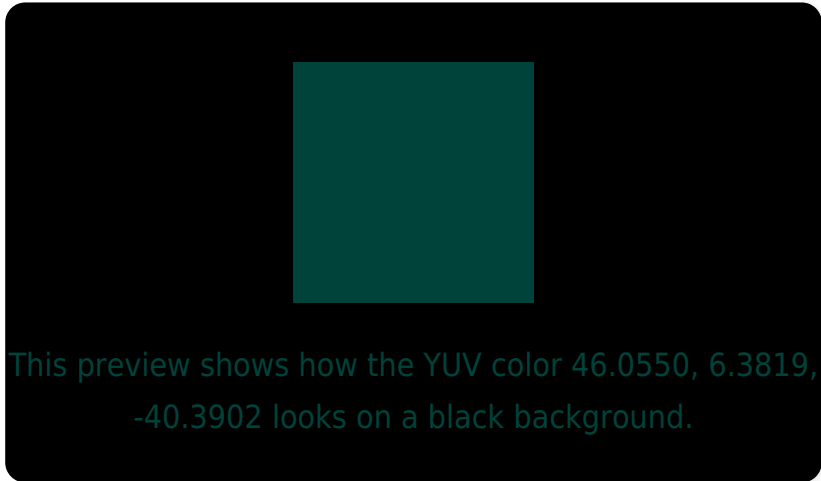
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

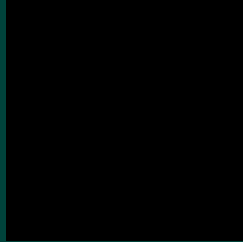
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902.

-40.3902.

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

46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902

Protanopia

59.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295

Deuteranopia

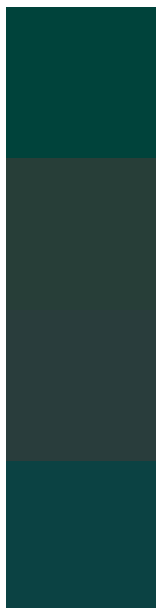
59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



Tritanopia

51.6310, 9.5489, -29.4944

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902

Protanomaly

54.4390, 0.7696, -13.5400

Deuteranomaly

54.9060, 2.5113, -12.1956

Tritanomaly

49.6690, 8.5442, -33.9127

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.1830, 2.3748, -15.0695

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902 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(0, 67, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 67, 59)  
}
```

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(0, 67, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 67, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902 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(0, 67, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 67, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 67, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 67, 59); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 67, 59); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 67, 59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 67, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 67,  
59) }
```

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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