

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.1850, -6.9932,  
49.8268)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	671420
RGB	103, 20, 32
RGB Percent	40%, 8%, 13%
CMY	0.5961, 0.9216, 0.8745
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.69, 0.60
HSL	351°, 67%, 24%
HSV	351°, 81%, 40%
XYZ	6.1044, 3.4882, 1.7180
YIQ	46.1850, 45.6160, 21.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

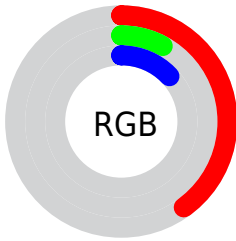
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 20, 32
Decimal	6755360
CIE Lab	21.90, 36.87, 15.18
CIE LCh	22, 39.870, 22.386
Yxy	3.4882, 0.5397, 0.3084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284945440 (0xFF671420)
YUV	46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268
Hunter-Lab	18.6766, 25.6580, 7.6196

# Details

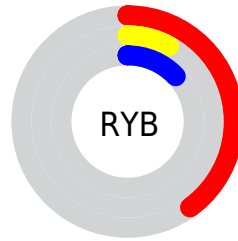
The YUV color **46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **76.8150, 6.9932, -49.8268**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.8820, -10.7878, 53.6005**, and **15.3630, -7.0810, 31.2536** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.2890, -8.0305, 55.8745**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.0810, -5.9559, 43.7790**.

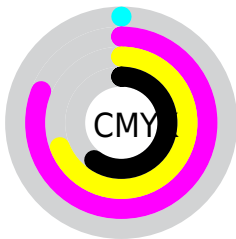
# Distribution



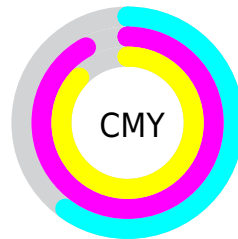
- Red (40%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 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 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46.1850, -6.9932,  
49.8268

46.1850, -6.9932,  
49.8268

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

23.7500, -7.2717,  
45.8233

97.8820, -10.7878,  
53.6005

15.3630, -7.0810,  
31.2536

124.5510,  
-12.1036, 55.6448

1.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

151.3340,  
-12.9827, 57.5891

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

178.4160,  
-14.0091, 60.1482

199.7350,  
-11.2084, 48.4674

219.2490, -7.5178,

31.3536

239.5780, -3.2430,  
13.5251

46.1850, -6.9932,  
49.8268

46.1850, -6.9932,  
49.8268

39.2890, -8.0305,  
55.8745

53.0810, -5.9559,  
43.7790

32.5070, -8.6310,  
61.8224

60.5640, -5.2081,  
37.2164

67.3460, -4.6076,  
31.2686

74.2420, -3.5703,  
25.2208

81.1380, -2.5330,  
19.1730

■ 88.6210, -1.7852,  
12.6104

■ 95.5170, -0.7479,  
6.5626

■ 102.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 109.7820, 0.6005,  
-5.9478

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.4200, 6.6949, 46.1127



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



48.1670, -23.2533, 38.4415

# Triad

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



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



38.3490, -12.9901, -33.6321



46.7000, 31.6999, -40.9559

# Complementary

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



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



76.8150, 6.9932, -49.8268

# 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.



48.8540, 24.7220, -42.8450



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



43.1710, 0.4087, -37.8610

# Square

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



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



46.9140, -23.1286, -1.6786



46.5910, 13.5126, -40.8603



50.0560, 28.5664, -15.8351



# Rectangle

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



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



49.7480, -24.5258, 26.5310



46.5910, 13.5126, -40.8603



48.2330, 29.9581, -42.3003

# Sweetspot

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



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



113.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730



50.6910, 25.7883, 35.3510



55.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



45.3350, -11.0112, 78.6362



61.8400, -20.6271, 36.0973



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



36.3230, -9.5262, 68.9997



76.3480, -20.3846, 145.2768



# Inverse Universe

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



46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



45.3350, -11.0112, 78.6362



61.1600, 20.6271, -36.0973



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



36.3230, -9.5262, 68.9997

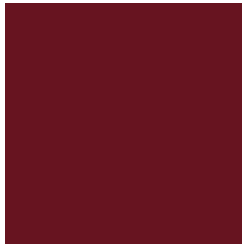


76.3480, -20.3846, 145.2768



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

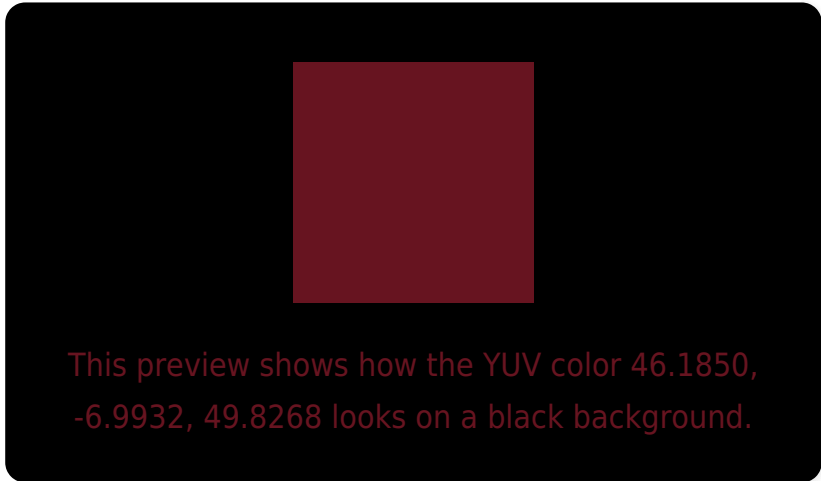
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.1850, -6.9932,



# 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

46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268

### Protanopia

54.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

### Deuteranopia

53.6350, -13.1311, 11.7211



## Tritanopia

46.2190, -11.9400, 49.7969

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268

## Protanomaly

51.3400, -5.5906, 19.8728

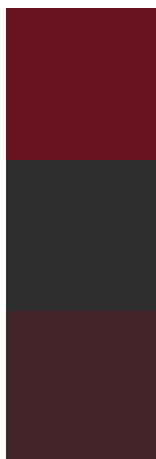
## Deuteranomaly

50.7060, -10.7011, 25.6908

## Tritanomaly

46.0880, -9.9034, 49.9118

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.4260, -2.6750, 18.0434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 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(103, 20, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 20, 32)  
}
```

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(103, 20, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 20, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 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(103, 20, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 20, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 20, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 20, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 20, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 20,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 20, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 20,  
32) }
```

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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