

Converting Colors

YUV(46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146)
contains.

YUV(46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(46.2730, -4.0786,
1.5146)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	302F26
RGB	48, 47, 38
RGB Percent	19%, 18%, 15%
CMY	0.8118, 0.8157, 0.8510
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.21, 0.81
HSL	54°, 12%, 17%
HSV	54°, 21%, 19%
XYZ	2.5853, 2.8013, 2.2382
YIQ	46.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 48, 38
Decimal	3157798
CIE _{Lab}	19.23, -1.48, 5.95
CIE _{LCh}	19, 6.137, 103.995
Yxy	2.8013, 0.3391, 0.3674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281347878 (0xFF302F26)
YUV	46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146
Hunter-Lab	16.7372, -1.7184, 3.7875

Details

The YUV color **46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **39.7270, 4.0786, -1.5146**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.1590, -4.5154, 1.6146**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.7030, -6.2626, 2.0145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147**.

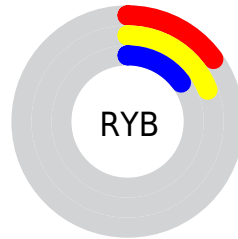
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (18%)

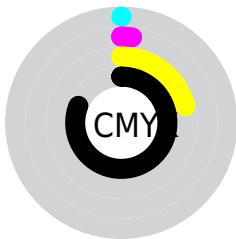
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (15%)

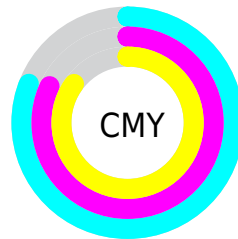


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146 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 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.2730, -4.0786,
1.5146

■ 46.2730, -4.0786,
1.5146

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 25.2730, -4.0786,
1.5146

■ 92.1590, -4.5154,
1.6146

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.4580, -4.6628,
2.2293

■ 142.0450, -4.9522,
1.7145

■ 168.3440, -5.0996,
2.3293

■ 195.9310, -5.3890,
1.8145

■ 223.9310, -5.3890,

1.8145

■ 252.2300, -5.5364,
2.4293

■ 46.2730, -4.0786,
1.5146

■ 46.2730, -4.0786,
1.5146

■ 45.7030, -6.2626,
2.0145

■ 46.8430, -1.8946,
1.0147

■ 44.5460, -8.1572,
3.0292

■ 48.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 44.0900, -9.9044,
3.4291

■ 48.4560, 1.7472,
-0.3999

■ 42.9330, -11.7990,
4.4438

■ 49.6130, 3.6418,
-1.4146

■ 42.3630, -13.9830,
4.9436

■ 50.1830, 5.8258,
-1.9145

■ 41.2060, -15.8776,
5.9583

■ 51.3400, 7.7204,
-2.9292

■ 40.6360, -18.0615,
6.4582

■ 51.9100, 9.9044,
-3.4291

■ 39.5930, -19.5193,
7.3729

■ 52.9530, 11.3622,
-4.3438

■ 53.5230, 13.5462,
-4.8437

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.8820, -4.3788, 4.4885



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



45.5930, -2.7573, -2.2741

Triad

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



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



45.5690, 3.6635, -8.3920



47.5600, 0.7099, 5.6479

Complementary

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



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



39.7270, 4.0786, -1.5146

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.



47.4070, 2.7573, 2.2741



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



46.1070, 4.3842, -6.2328

Square

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



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



44.8140, 2.0637, -8.6069



46.4280, 4.2260, -2.1294



47.7020, -1.3321, 7.2773

Rectangle

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



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



45.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331



46.4280, 4.2260, -2.1294



47.4890, 1.7309, 4.8331

Sweetspot

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



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



60.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



41.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478



30.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



58.7030, -6.2626, 2.0145



45.6640, -3.7784, -1.4593



22.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



71.7990, -35.3969, 13.3313



177.2770, -87.3976, 32.2061

Inverse Universe

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



39.7270, 4.0786, -1.5146



48.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145



40.3360, 3.7784, 1.4593



21.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



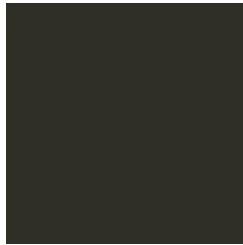
15.2010, 35.3969, -13.3313



36.7230, 87.3976, -32.2061

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

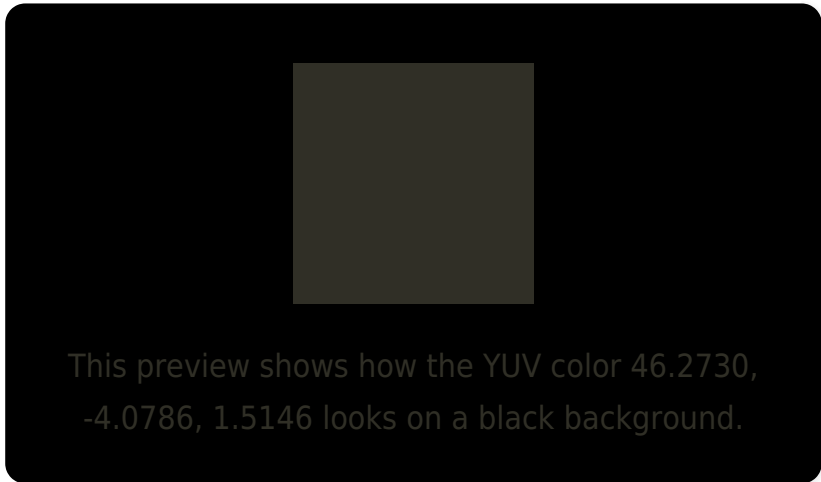
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

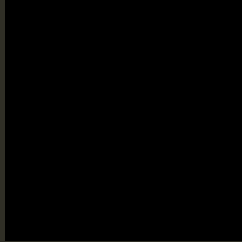
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2730, -4.0786,

1.5146.

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

46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146

Protanopia

46.5720, -4.2260, 2.1294

Deuteranopia

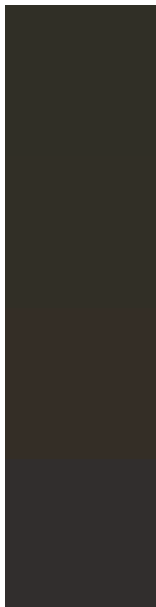
46.8930, -4.3842, 6.2328



Tritanopia

46.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146

Protanomaly

46.5720, -4.2260, 2.1294

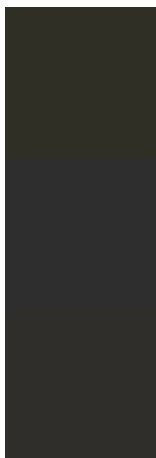
Deuteranomaly

46.8820, -4.3788, 4.4885

Tritanomaly

46.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146 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(48, 47, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 47, 38)  
}
```

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(48, 47, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 47, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146 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(48, 47, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 47, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 47, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 47, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 47, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 47, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 47, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 47,  
38) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor