

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.2750, 13.1754,  
20.8068)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	461D49
RGB	70, 29, 73
RGB Percent	27%, 11%, 29%
CMY	0.7255, 0.8863, 0.7137
CMYK	0.04, 0.60, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	296°, 43%, 20%
HSV	296°, 60%, 29%
XYZ	4.1678, 2.6619, 6.5975
YIQ	46.2750, 10.3120, 22.3760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

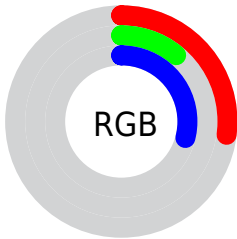
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	70, 29, 73
Decimal	4595017
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	18.64, 27.03, -18.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 32.943, 325.122
Yxy	2.6619, 0.3104, 0.1982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282785097 (0xFF461D49)
YUV	46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068
Hunter-Lab	16.3152, 17.0465, -12.5547

# Details

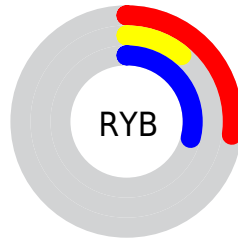
The YUV color **46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **55.7250, -13.1754, -20.8068**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.8130, 13.8962, 22.9660**, and **11.3790, 8.6872, 13.6996** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.1660, 15.2012, 24.4104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.3840, 11.1497, 17.2032**.

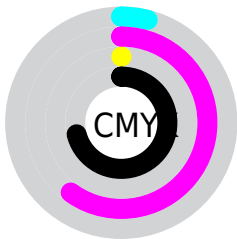
# Distribution



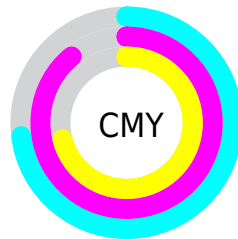
- Red (27%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068 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 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46.2750, 13.1754,  
20.8068

46.2750, 13.1754,  
20.8068

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

23.2750, 13.1754,  
20.8068

93.8130, 13.8962,  
22.9660

11.3790, 8.6872,  
13.6996

119.2260, 14.1856,  
23.4808

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

144.9380, 14.3276,  
24.6104

171.7640, 14.9063,  
25.6400

199.1770, 15.1957,  
26.1548

226.2370, 14.1802,

25.2252

242.6730, 6.0772,  
10.8108

46.2750, 13.1754,  
20.8068

46.2750, 13.1754,  
20.8068

42.1660, 15.2012,  
24.4104

50.3840, 11.1497,  
17.2032

37.1710, 17.6637,  
27.9140

55.3790, 8.6872,  
13.6996

33.0620, 19.6894,  
31.5176

59.4880, 6.6614,  
10.0960

28.6540, 21.8626,  
34.5064

63.8960, 4.4883,  
7.1072

68.5920, 2.1731,  
2.9888

■ 73.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 77.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036

■ 81.5170, -4.1989,  
-6.5924

■ 86.2130, -6.5140,  
-10.7108

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.9770, 21.7033, -7.8728



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



42.8550, 3.5225, 36.9612

# Triad

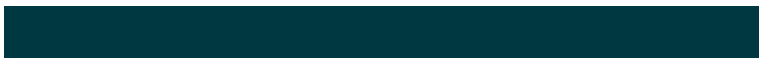
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



43.1810, -21.2882, 14.7503



40.2820, 12.1860, -35.3273

# Complementary

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



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



55.7250, -13.1754, -20.8068

# 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.



37.5460, 1.7028, -32.9278



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



40.7120, -20.0710, -2.3784

# Square

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



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



42.5080, -20.4634, 30.2495



33.5220, -8.6383, -29.3988



41.2740, 21.0639, -36.1973



# Rectangle

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



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



41.6290, -3.7611, 39.7904



33.5220, -8.6383, -29.3988



39.3700, 8.6916, -34.5275

# Sweetspot

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



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



83.7220, 5.0671, 8.1368



36.3640, 18.0615, -6.4582



42.1300, 2.8939, 5.1480



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068



52.8880, 20.2682, 32.5472



45.1200, 4.8708, 24.4508



33.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



39.0930, 29.5342, 47.2764



88.9670, 68.0503, 107.0229



# Inverse Universe

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



42.4980, -5.1755, 26.7503



46.9020, -7.8397, 41.3049



56.8800, -4.8708, -24.4508



33.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



30.3990, -11.5357, 60.1631



69.5830, -26.9094, 138.0547



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

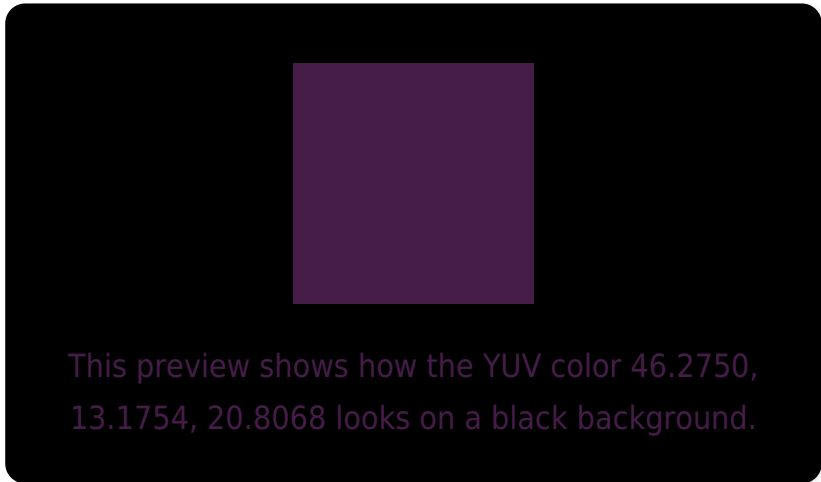
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

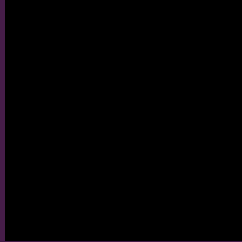
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2750, 13.1754,



# 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

46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068

### Protanopia

43.3240, 22.0253, -17.8241

### Deuteranopia

45.4470, 12.1046, -9.1620



## Tritanopia

46.7140, -2.8170, 16.9138

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068

## Protanomaly

44.3150, 19.0717, -3.7843

## Deuteranomaly

45.9260, 12.3615, 1.8189

## Tritanomaly

46.6200, 3.1453, 17.8733

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.3090, 4.7777, 7.6220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068 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(70, 29, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 29, 73)  
}
```

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(70, 29, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 29, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068 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(70, 29, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 29, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 29, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 29, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 29, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 29, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 29, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 29,  
73) }
```

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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