

Converting Colors

YUV(46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(46.2940, -2.6099,
-2.8888)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3129
RGB	43, 49, 41
RGB Percent	17%, 19%, 16%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8078, 0.8392
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.16, 0.81
HSL	105°, 9%, 18%
HSV	105°, 16%, 19%
XYZ	2.4948, 2.8703, 2.5204
YIQ	46.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

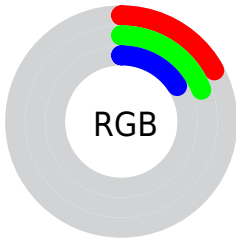
Format	Color
RYB	41, 49, 47
Decimal	2830633
CIELab	19.52, -4.50, 4.24
CIElCh	20, 6.178, 136.691
Yxy	2.8703, 0.3164, 0.3640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281020713 (0xFF2B3129)
YUV	46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888
Hunter-Lab	16.9420, -3.3633, 3.0392

Details

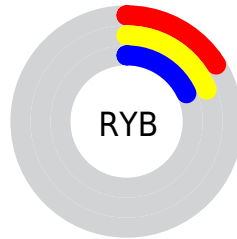
The YUV color **46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.8810, -2.8993, -3.4036**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5280, -4.2043, -4.8481**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296**.

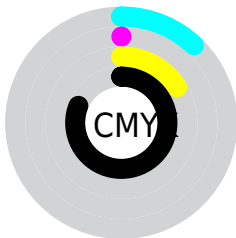
Distribution



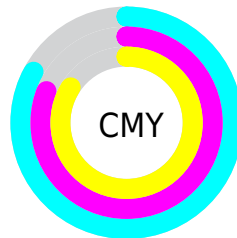
- Red (17%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888 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 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.2940, -2.6099,
-2.8888

■ 46.2940, -2.6099,
-2.8888

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 25.7070, -2.3206,
-2.3740

■ 91.8810, -2.8993,
-3.4036

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.7670, -3.3361,
-3.3037

■ 141.8810, -2.8993,
-3.4036

■ 168.7670, -3.3361,
-3.3037

■ 195.7670, -3.3361,
-3.3037

■ 223.7670, -3.3361,

-3.3037

251.7670, -3.3361,
-3.3037

46.2940, -2.6099,
-2.8888

46.2940, -2.6099,
-2.8888

44.5280, -4.2043,
-4.8481

48.0600, -1.0156,
-0.9296

43.0610, -5.9461,
-6.1925

49.5270, 0.7262,
0.4148

41.2950, -7.5404,
-8.1517

51.2930, 2.3206,
2.3740

39.5290, -9.1348,
-10.1109

53.0590, 3.9149,
4.3333

38.1760, -10.4398,
-11.5554

54.5260, 5.6567,
5.6777

■ 36.4100, -12.0341,
-13.5146

■ 56.1780, 6.8142,
7.7369

■ 34.6440, -13.6285,
-15.4738

■ 57.9440, 8.4086,
9.6961

■ 33.1770, -15.3703,
-16.8182

■ 59.4110, 10.1504,
11.0406

■ 32.3510, -15.9490,
-17.8478

■ 61.1770, 11.7447,
12.9998

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.9740, -3.9312, 0.8998



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



45.8420, -0.4151, -6.8774

Triad

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



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



46.5200, 4.6736, -5.7180



48.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921

Complementary

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



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



43.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888

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.



47.8590, 0.5625, 6.2627



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



47.7270, 4.0786, -1.5146

Square

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



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



45.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920



47.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888



47.8330, -3.3687, 7.1625

Rectangle

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



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



45.5860, 1.1901, -8.4069



47.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888



48.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921

Sweetspot

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



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



62.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



46.9140, -2.9156, 1.8294



32.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888



59.5280, -4.2043, -4.8481



45.9240, -1.4415, -4.3183



25.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



58.8210, -28.9988, -32.2920



143.5250, -70.7578, -78.5134

Inverse Universe

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



43.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888



55.4720, 4.2043, 4.8481



44.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183



23.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



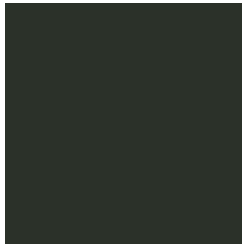
30.1790, 28.9988, 32.2920



73.4750, 70.7578, 78.5134

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

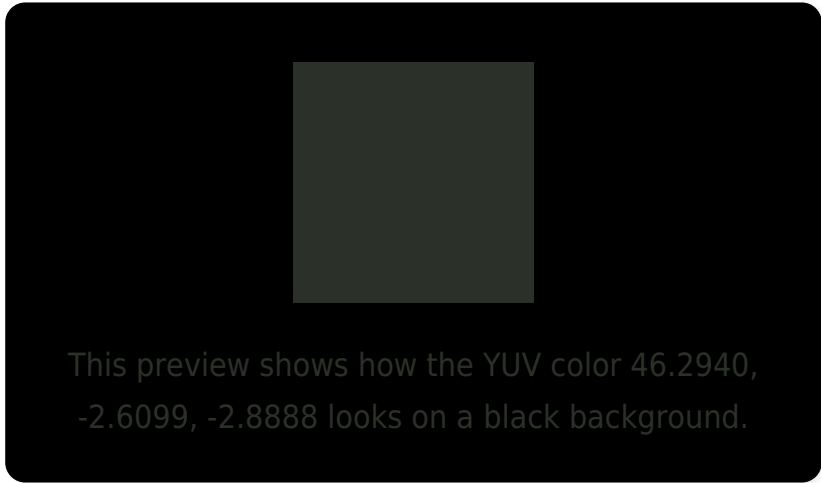
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

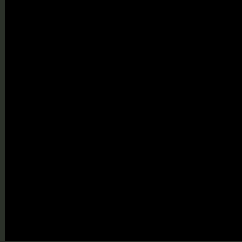
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888.



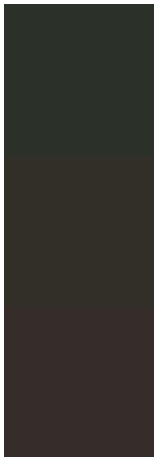
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2940, -2.6099,

-2.8888.

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

46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888

Protanopia

47.0990, -3.4998, 2.5442

Deuteranopia

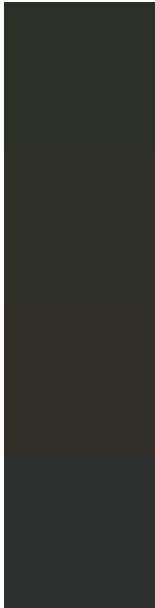
47.3490, -2.6371, 5.8329



Tritanopia

47.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888

Protanomaly

46.7890, -3.3470, 0.1850

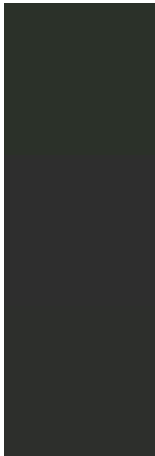
Deuteranomaly

46.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590

Tritanomaly

46.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888 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(43, 49, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 49, 41)  
}
```

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(43, 49, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 49, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888 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(43, 49, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 49, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 49, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 49, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 49, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 49, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.2940, -2.6099, -2.8888 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 49, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 49,  
41) }
```

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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