

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	312D2E
RGB	49, 45, 46
RGB Percent	19%, 18%, 18%
CMY	0.8078, 0.8235, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.06, 0.81
HSL	345°, 4%, 18%
HSV	345°, 8%, 19%
XYZ	2.6982, 2.7270, 2.9689
YIQ	46.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	49, 45, 46
Decimal	3222830
CIE Lab	18.92, 2.03, 0.00
CIE LCh	19, 2.028, 0.060
Yxy	2.7270, 0.3214, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281412910 (0xFF312D2E)
YUV	46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591
Hunter-Lab	16.5136, 0.2662, 0.9000

# Details

The YUV color **46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9190, -0.4531, 5.3330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148**.

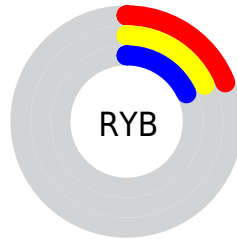
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (18%)

Blue (18%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (18%)

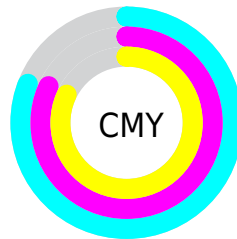


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 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 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 46.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 25.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 92.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 116.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 142.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

■ 168.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 195.6090, -0.3002,  
2.9739

■ 223.6090, -0.3002,

2.9739

252.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

46.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

46.3100, -0.1528,  
2.3591

42.9190, -0.4531,  
5.3330

49.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

39.6420, -0.3165,  
8.2070

52.9780, 0.0108,  
-3.4887

36.2510, -0.6167,  
11.1809

56.3690, 0.3111,  
-6.4626

32.8600, -0.9170,  
14.1548

59.7600, 0.6113,  
-9.4365

30.1700, -1.0698,  
16.5139

63.0370, 0.4748,  
-12.3104

■ 26.7790, -1.3700,  
19.4878

■ 65.8410, 1.0644,  
-14.7696

■ 23.3880, -1.6703,  
22.4617

■ 69.2320, 1.3646,  
-17.7435

■ 20.1110, -1.5337,  
25.3357

■ 72.5090, 1.2281,  
-20.6174

■ 16.7200, -1.8340,  
28.3096

■ 75.9000, 1.5283,  
-23.5913

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



46.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591

# Triad

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



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



45.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



45.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

# Complementary

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



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



47.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591

# 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.



45.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



45.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444

# Square

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



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



45.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147



45.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



46.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



# Rectangle

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



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



46.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



45.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



45.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

# Sweetspot

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



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



62.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



46.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



32.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



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.



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



59.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



46.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



29.1190, -3.5097, 52.5156



71.0390, -8.4002, 128.0078



# Inverse Universe

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



46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



59.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035



47.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



29.1190, -3.5097, 52.5156



71.0390, -8.4002, 128.0078



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

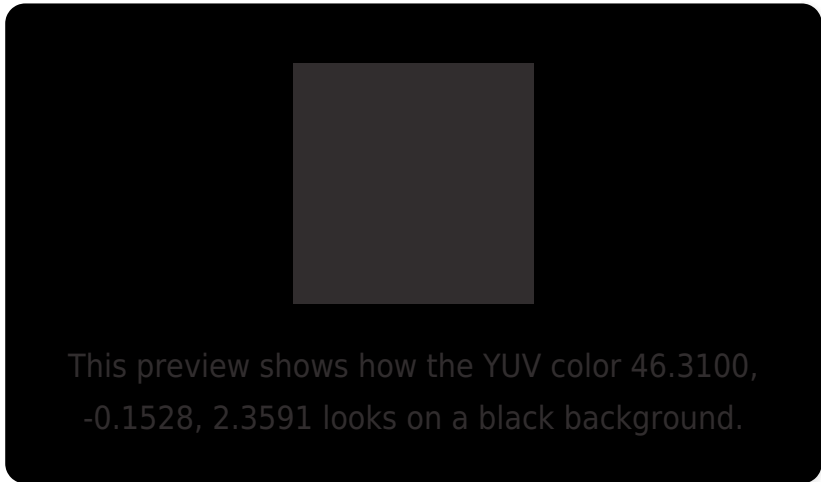
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

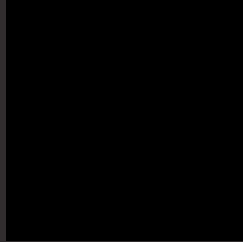
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591.



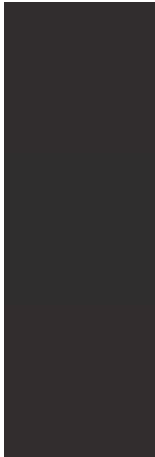
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.3100, -0.1528,



# 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

46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

### Protanopia

46.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Deuteranopia

46.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



## Tritanopia

46.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

## Protanomaly

46.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

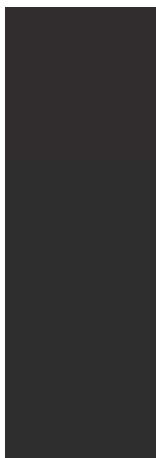
## Deuteranomaly

46.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739

## Tritanomaly

46.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 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(49, 45, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 45, 46)  
}
```

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(49, 45, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 45, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 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(49, 45, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 45, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 45, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 45, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 45, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 45, 46)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 45, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 45,  
46) }
```

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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