

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.3600, -22.8555,  
4.0693)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333500
RGB	51, 53, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 21%, 0%
CMY	0.8000, 0.7922, 1.0000
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 1.00, 0.79
HSL	62°, 100%, 10%
HSV	62°, 100%, 21%
XYZ	2.6383, 3.2500, 0.4883
YIQ	46.3600, 15.8210, -16.9070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

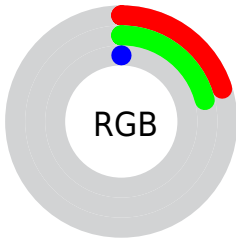
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 53, 2
Decimal	3355904
CIELab	21.02, -8.17, 29.26
CIElCh	21, 30.375, 105.606
Yxy	3.2500, 0.4138, 0.5097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281545984 (0xFF333500)
YUV	46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693
Hunter-Lab	18.0278, -5.4254, 11.0137

# Details

The YUV color **46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **6.6400, 22.8555, -4.0693**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0720, -22.7135, 5.1989**, and **4.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.9300, -20.6715, 3.5694**.

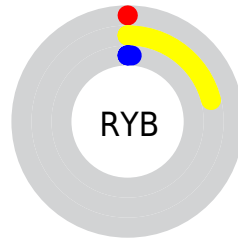
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (21%)

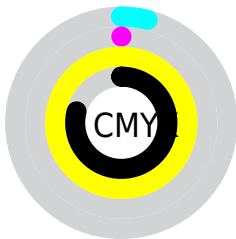
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (1%)

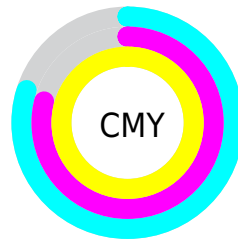


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (79%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693 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 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.3600, -22.8555,  
4.0693


 46.3600, -22.8555,  
4.0693

 252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994

 27.1560, -13.3879,  
0.7402


 93.0720, -22.7135,  
5.1989

 4.1090, -2.0257,  
-3.6036

 118.2570,  
-23.2977, 5.9136

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 144.0290,  
-24.1713, 6.1136


 171.1000,  
-25.1923, 6.9283


 198.2850,  
-25.7765, 7.6431


 226.1710,


-26.2133, 7.7430


 248.7300,  
-24.0239, 5.4988


 46.3600, -22.8555,  
4.0693

 46.9300, -20.6715,  
3.5694

 47.6140, -18.0507,  
2.9695

 48.4830, -16.0141,  
3.0844

 49.0530, -13.8301,  
2.5845

 49.7370, -11.2093,  
1.9847

■ 50.3070, -9.0254,  
1.4848

■ 50.8770, -6.8414,  
0.9849

■ 51.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

■ 52.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.3450, -23.3411, 19.8684



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



43.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033

# Triad

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



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



44.5680, 18.4540, -39.0861



50.0930, 5.8702, 30.6134

# Complementary

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



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



6.6400, 22.8555, -4.0693

# 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.



51.9750, 14.8023, 12.2999



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



43.5880, 24.8531, -38.2267

# Square

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



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



42.8750, 9.4286, -37.6014



47.8510, 22.7515, -17.4093



48.7920, -4.3345, 37.0164



# Rectangle

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



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



38.7540, -3.8227, -33.9873



47.8510, 22.7515, -17.4093



51.4560, 8.6492, 25.9101

# Sweetspot

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



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



66.3070, -9.0254, 1.4848



17.0210, -8.3914, 31.5536



34.2190, -5.5310, 0.6849



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693



60.2370, -29.6968, 5.0542



38.5860, -19.0229, -11.9149



25.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



77.9570, -38.4328, 7.0537



189.8700, -93.6059, 16.7770



# Inverse Universe

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



6.6400, 22.8555, -4.0693



8.7630, 29.6968, -5.0542



14.4140, 19.0229, 11.9149



23.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



11.0430, 38.4328, -7.0537



27.1300, 93.6059, -16.7770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

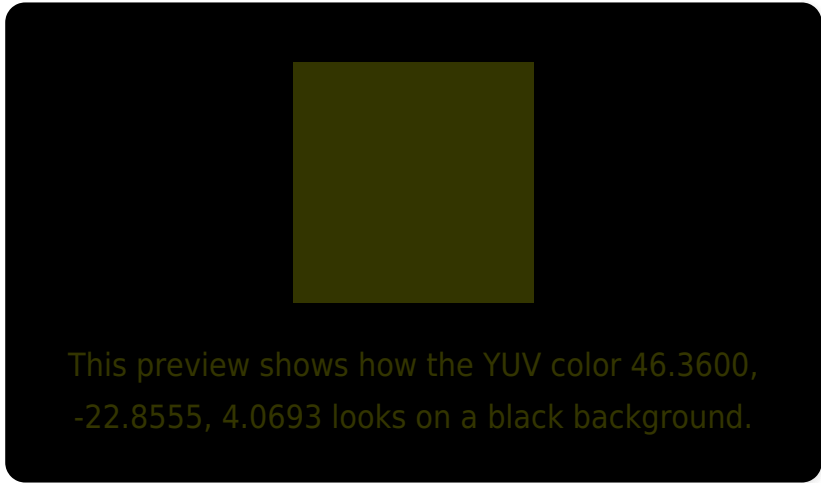
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

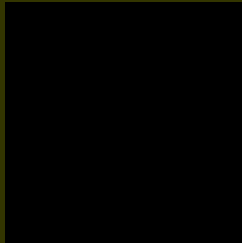
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.3600, -22.8555,



# 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



### Protanopia

46.9800, -23.1611, 8.7875

### Deuteranopia

48.2240, -19.8304, 13.8356

### Tritanopia

51.2500, 0.8628, 3.2887

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

46.9690, -23.1557, 7.0432

## Deuteranomaly

47.5610, -20.9826, 10.0320

## Tritanomaly

49.3720, -7.5784, 4.0588

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.4210, -8.5886, 1.3848

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693 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(51, 53, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 53, 0)  
}
```

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(51, 53, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 53, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693 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(51, 53, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 53, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 53, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 53, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 53, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 53, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.3600, -22.8555, 4.0693 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 53, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 53,  
0) }
```

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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