

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.4100, -18.4431,  
35.5974)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.4100, -18.4431,  
35.5974)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	572109
RGB	87, 33, 9
RGB Percent	34%, 13%, 4%
CMY	0.6588, 0.8706, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.90, 0.66
HSL	18°, 81%, 19%
HSV	18°, 90%, 34%
XYZ	4.5236, 3.1337, 0.6249
YIQ	46.4100, 39.8880, 3.9840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

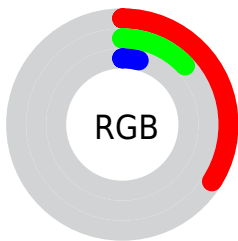
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">87, 44, 9</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5710089</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">20.57, 23.56, 26.53</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">21, 35.483, 48.391</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">3.1337, 0.5462, 0.3784</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283900169</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF572109</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">17.7022, 14.6354, 10.2986</a>

# Details

The YUV color **46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **49.5900, 18.4431, -35.5974**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.8730, -20.6434, 41.3304**, and **11.4760, -5.1647, 23.2615** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8620, -20.6380, 39.5860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9580, -16.2483, 31.6088**.

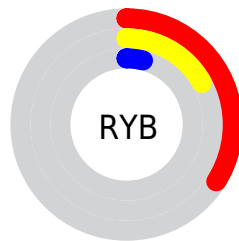
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (13%)

Blue (4%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (4%)

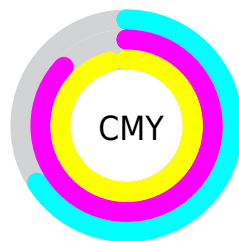


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (87%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974 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 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.4100, -18.4431,  
35.5974


 46.4100, -18.4431,  
35.5974

 252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995


 24.1090, -11.8857,  
32.3534


 94.8730, -20.6434,  
41.3304

 11.4760, -5.1647,  
23.2615

 120.5420,  
-21.9592, 43.3747

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 146.4390,  
-22.4014, 45.2190


 174.1080,  
-23.7172, 47.2633


 200.9940,  
-24.1540, 47.3633


 219.9210,


-20.1741, 30.7643


 240.0220,  
-16.7728, 13.1357


 46.4100, -18.4431,  
35.5974


 46.4100, -18.4431,  
35.5974


 41.8620, -20.6380,  
39.5860

 50.9580, -16.2483,  
31.6088

 55.3920, -14.4903,  
27.7202

 59.9400, -12.2954,  
23.7316

 64.4880, -10.1006,  
19.7430

 69.0360, -7.9057,  
15.7544

■ 73.4700, -6.1477,  
11.8658

■ 78.0180, -3.9529,  
7.8772

■ 82.5660, -1.7580,  
3.8886

■ 87.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.3090, -5.0823, 43.5790



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



47.3450, -23.3411, 19.8684

# Triad

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



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



40.1390, -1.0545, -35.2019



46.0510, 26.1039, -19.3387

# Complementary

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



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



49.5900, 18.4431, -35.5974

# 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.



44.3860, 27.9107, -38.9265



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



43.2170, 10.7390, -37.9013

# Square

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



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



38.5890, -13.6014, -24.1956



45.2520, 21.0748, -39.6860



51.0510, 16.2439, 16.6183



# Rectangle

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



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



46.6810, -23.0137, 8.1728



45.2520, 21.0748, -39.6860



40.8640, 29.6470, -35.8377

# Sweetspot

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



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



96.2530, -7.0267, 13.8101



38.5920, 12.5261, 42.4538



46.9040, -4.3897, 7.9772



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974



54.0330, -26.6383, 50.8371



68.7160, -29.4400, 16.0351



40.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



51.3640, -25.3225, 48.7928



112.5290, -55.4768, 107.4071



# Inverse Universe

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



49.5900, 18.4431, -35.5974



58.5540, 26.3489, -51.3519



27.2840, 29.4400, -16.0351



41.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



55.6360, 25.3225, -48.7928

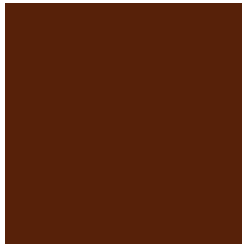


121.8840, 55.7662, -106.8923



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

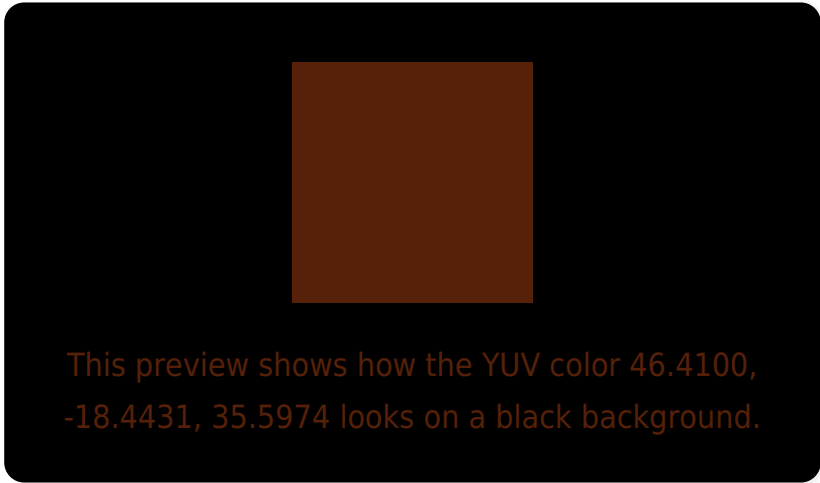
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

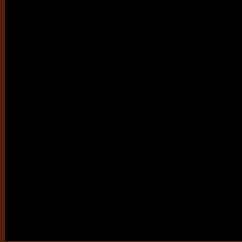
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4100, -18.4431,



# 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

46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974

### Protanopia

48.5760, -17.0460, 7.3878

### Deuteranopia

47.3120, -23.3248, 14.6354



## Tritanopia

48.2710, -7.5286, 34.8423

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974

## Protanomaly

47.5280, -17.5153, 17.9539

## Deuteranomaly

47.1110, -21.7467, 21.8277

## Tritanomaly

47.8320, -11.7492, 35.2273

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.0680, -6.4425, 13.0954

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974 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(87, 33, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 33, 9)  
}
```

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(87, 33, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 33, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974 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(87, 33, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 33, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 33, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 33, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 33, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 33, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.4100, -18.4431, 35.5974 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 33, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 33,  
9) }
```

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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