

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.4450, 52.5316,  
44.3367)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	610099
RGB	97, 0, 153
RGB Percent	38%, 0%, 60%
CMY	0.6196, 1.0000, 0.4000
CMYK	0.37, 1.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	278°, 100%, 30%
HSV	278°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	10.6795, 4.8413, 30.5086
YIQ	46.4450, 8.6990, 68.1470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

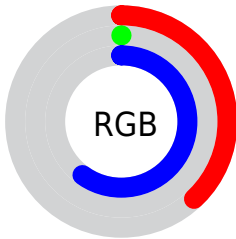
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 0, 153
Decimal	6357145
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.28, 59.04, -57.98
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 82.750, 315.519
Yxy	4.8413, 0.2320, 0.1052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284547225 (0xFF610099)
YUV	46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367
Hunter-Lab	22.0029, 48.1331, -66.8076

# Details

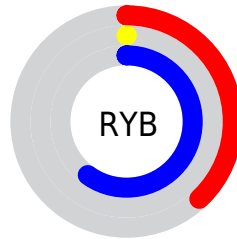
The YUV color **46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **106.5550, -52.5316, -44.3367**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3750, 48.6221, 38.2591**, and **23.1750, 38.3677, 13.8785** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0440, 47.3063, 40.3034**.

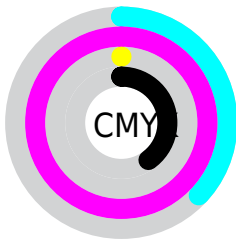
# Distribution



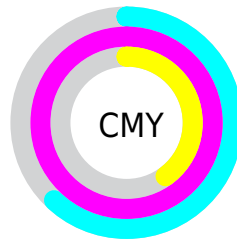
- Red (38%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367 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 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46.4450, 52.5316,  
44.3367

46.4450, 52.5316,  
44.3367

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

34.9950, 44.8655,  
29.8224

109.3750, 48.6221,  
38.2591

23.1750, 38.3677,  
13.8785

137.2010, 49.2009,  
39.2887

9.5610, 32.7544,  
-5.7540

163.1860, 45.2643,  
41.9329

8.2760, 21.5559,  
-7.2581

188.5920, 32.7391,  
45.9618

4.5940, 12.5252,  
-4.0289

209.2140, 22.5725,  
40.1543

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

225.6500, 14.4696,

25.7400

■ 242.6730, 6.0772,  
10.8108

■ 46.4450, 52.5316,  
44.3367

■ 57.0440, 47.3063,  
40.3034

■ 67.9310, 41.9390,  
35.1405

■ 78.5300, 36.7137,  
31.1072

■ 88.8300, 31.6358,  
26.4591

■ 100.0160, 26.1211,  
21.9110

■ 110.6150, 20.8958,  
17.8776

■ 120.9150, 15.8179,  
13.2295

■ 131.5140, 10.5926,  
9.1962

■ 142.4010, 5.2253,  
4.0333

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.8260, 64.1758, -50.7134



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



56.2780, 19.0899, 83.9482

# Triad

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



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



58.3750, -28.7789, 37.3821



60.1380, 17.1870, -52.7410

# Complementary

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



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



106.5550, -52.5316, -44.3367

# 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.



51.2120, -11.9365, -44.9129



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



54.5450, -26.8907, -8.3710

# Square

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



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



42.1590, -20.7844, 86.6836



45.7860, -22.5725, -40.1543



66.8640, 42.9580, -58.6397



# Rectangle

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



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



54.5940, -0.2928, 94.1951



45.7860, -22.5725, -40.1543



57.0430, 7.8668, -50.0267

# Sweetspot

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



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



157.2020, 20.6064, 17.3628



50.3140, 50.6242, -44.1254



74.5680, 12.0450, 10.0259



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367



60.3600, 68.3495, 57.5663



60.9090, 35.5409, 80.7638



71.4070, 2.7573, 2.2741



42.5710, 48.0325, 40.7182



3.8740, 4.4991, 3.6185



# Inverse Universe

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



52.1310, 1.9074, 88.4621



67.8230, 2.5523, 115.0422



92.0910, -35.5409, -80.7638



71.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



47.6740, 1.6397, 80.9699



4.4570, 0.2677, 7.4922



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

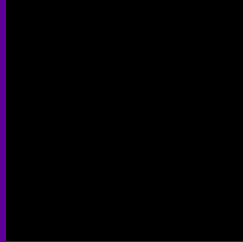
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4450, 52.5316,



# 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

52.1430, 39.8625, -45.7294

### Deuteranopia

52.3250, 30.4058, -45.8890

### Tritanopia

66.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

49.9050, 44.4168, -13.0717

## Deuteranomaly

50.2980, 38.3071, -13.4163

## Tritanomaly

58.9640, 18.2587, 23.7106

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.1480, 19.1540, 16.5332

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367 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(97, 0, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 0, 153)  
}
```

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(97, 0, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 0, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367 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(97, 0, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 0, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 0, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 0, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 0, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 0, 153)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.4450, 52.5316, 44.3367 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 0, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 0,  
153) }
```

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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