

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.4470, 25.9086,  
43.4580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	600B63
RGB	96, 11, 99
RGB Percent	38%, 4%, 39%
CMY	0.6235, 0.9569, 0.6118
CMYK	0.03, 0.89, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	298°, 80%, 22%
HSV	298°, 89%, 39%
XYZ	7.1957, 3.6270, 12.1252
YIQ	46.4470, 22.4120, 45.3880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

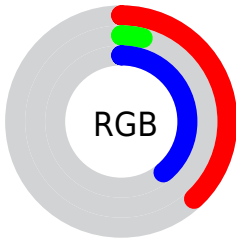
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	96, 11, 99
Decimal	6294371
CIELab	22.40, 46.01, -30.02
CIELCh	22, 54.937, 326.878
Yxy	3.6270, 0.3136, 0.1581
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284484451 (0xFF600B63)
YUV	46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580
Hunter-Lab	19.0447, 34.1147, -24.4170

# Details

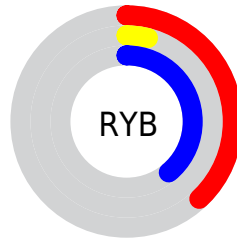
The YUV color **46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **63.5530, -25.9086, -43.4580**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.5670, 23.8775, 41.5987**, and **19.9810, 15.7854, 23.6957** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.5770, 28.8025, 48.6060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3170, 23.0147, 38.3100**.

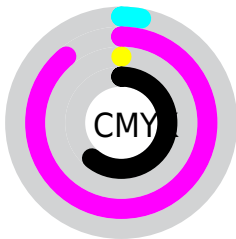
# Distribution



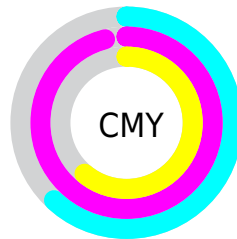
- Red (38%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580 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 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46.4470, 25.9086,  
43.4580

46.4470, 25.9086,  
43.4580

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

29.4800, 22.4414,  
35.5360

101.5670, 23.8775,  
41.5987

19.9810, 15.7854,  
23.6957

128.2790, 24.0195,  
42.7283

7.6060, 11.0402,  
5.6075

155.4040, 24.4508,  
44.3727


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


182.8170, 24.7402,  
44.8875


207.4530, 23.4407,  
41.6987


223.8890, 15.3377,


27.2843

 240.9120, 6.9454,  
12.3552


 46.4470, 25.9086,  
43.4580


 46.4470, 25.9086,  
43.4580


 40.5770, 28.8025,  
48.6060


 52.3170, 23.0147,  
38.3100

 39.9900, 29.0919,  
49.1208

 58.4860, 19.9734,  
33.7768

 64.3560, 17.0795,  
28.6288

 70.2260, 14.1856,  
23.4808

 76.3950, 11.1443,  
18.9476

■ 81.6780, 8.5397,  
14.3144

■ 87.5480, 5.6458,  
9.1664

■ 93.7170, 2.6045,  
4.6332

■ 99.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.7810, 39.0550, -19.9789



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



42.4210, 8.6664, 67.1598

# Triad

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



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



51.1660, -25.2248, 17.3944



51.3500, 19.0545, -45.0339

# Complementary

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



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



63.5530, -25.9086, -43.4580

# 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.



45.9750, 0.9983, -40.3201



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



45.3640, -22.3645, -13.4742

# Square

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



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



47.5100, -23.4224, 46.0337



39.3290, -19.3892, -34.4915



53.9380, 34.0476, -47.3036



# Rectangle

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



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



39.9410, -3.4219, 71.0887



39.3290, -19.3892, -34.4915



49.7540, 12.9393, -43.6343

# Sweetspot

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



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



106.8570, 10.4235, 16.7884



23.3800, 37.2807, -10.8573



51.3740, 6.2246, 10.1960



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580



51.3690, 37.7791, 62.8204



42.7840, 7.9945, 49.3014



45.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



45.0600, 33.0014, 55.1984



96.7280, 70.6331, 118.6335



# Inverse Universe

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



37.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



38.7280, -17.1209, 78.2915



67.2160, -7.9945, -49.3014



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



33.9440, -14.7624, 68.4551



72.6720, -31.8833, 146.7467



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

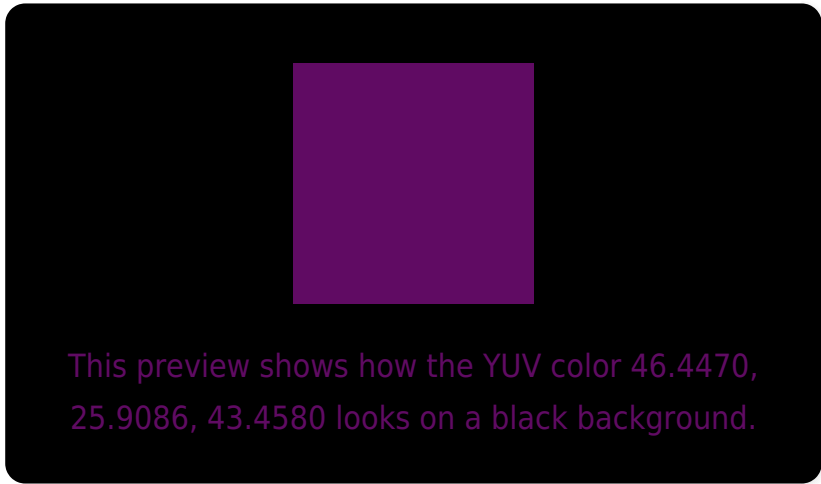
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

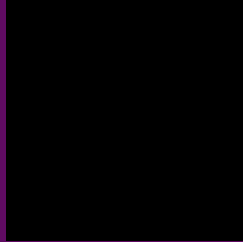
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4470, 25.9086,



# 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

46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580

### Protanopia

44.6940, 34.1679, -39.1966

### Deuteranopia

52.7430, 19.8467, -19.0686



## Tritanopia

55.1780, -6.4968, 30.5389

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580

## Protanomaly

45.1970, 31.4549, -8.9428

## Deuteranomaly

50.7550, 21.8128, 3.7229

## Tritanomaly

51.7130, 5.5645, 35.3317

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.9170, 9.4079, 15.8588

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580 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(96, 11, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 11, 99)  
}
```

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(96, 11, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 11, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580 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".

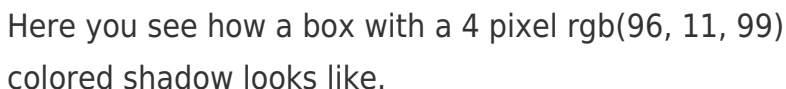
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(96, 11, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 11, 99) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 11, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 11, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 11, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 11, 99)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.4470, 25.9086, 43.4580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 11, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 11,  
99) }
```

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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