

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.4730, -3.6842,  
61.8522)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	750C27
RGB	117, 12, 39
RGB Percent	46%, 5%, 15%
CMY	0.5412, 0.9529, 0.8471
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.67, 0.54
HSL	345°, 81%, 25%
HSV	345°, 90%, 46%
XYZ	7.8338, 4.1913, 2.3156
YIQ	46.4730, 53.9130, 30.6570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

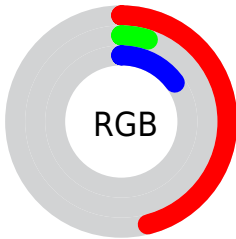
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 12, 39
Decimal	7670823
CIE Lab	24.29, 43.91, 14.06
CIE LCh	24, 46.109, 17.756
Yxy	4.1913, 0.5463, 0.2923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285860903 (0xFF750C27)
YUV	46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522
Hunter-Lab	20.4728, 32.4748, 7.6249

# Details

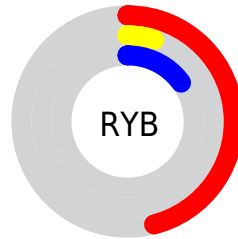
The YUV color **46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **82.5270, 3.6842, -61.8522**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.6920, -9.2152, 62.5371**, and **18.5380, -9.1392, 38.1162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.4030, -4.1427, 68.9296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.5430, -3.2257, 54.7748**.

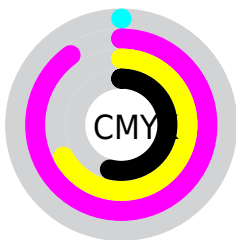
# Distribution



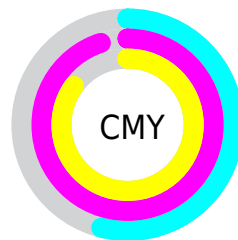
- Red (46%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522 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 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46.4730, -3.6842,  
61.8522

46.4730, -3.6842,  
61.8522

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

28.7770, -4.8201,  
52.8156

102.6920, -9.2152,  
62.5371

18.5380, -9.1392,  
38.1162

129.6600,  
-10.6784, 65.1962

9.9810, -4.4276,  
20.1877

156.7420,  
-11.7048, 67.7553

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

181.8340,  
-11.2572, 64.1666

201.3480, -7.5666,  
47.0528

220.9760, -3.4392,

29.8390

241.1910, 0.3988,  
12.1105

46.4730, -3.6842,  
61.8522

46.4730, -3.6842,  
61.8522

38.4030, -4.1427,  
68.9296

54.5430, -3.2257,  
54.7748

61.9120, -2.9146,  
48.3122

69.9820, -2.4561,  
41.2348

78.0520, -1.9976,  
34.1574

85.4210, -1.6866,  
27.6948

■ 93.4910, -1.2281,  
20.6174

■ 101.5610, -0.7696,  
13.5400

■ 109.6310, -0.3111,  
6.4626

■ 117.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.7290, 11.4726, 53.7347



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



51.9940, -24.1540, 47.3633

# Triad

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



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



40.7310, -19.0944, -35.7211



53.1060, 35.9367, -46.5740

# Complementary

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



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



82.5270, 3.6842, -61.8522

# 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.



54.1030, 27.0642, -47.4483



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



47.0520, -2.4906, -41.2646

# Square

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



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



52.2410, -25.7548, 0.6656



51.7430, 12.9447, -45.3786



46.5350, 38.6832, -40.8112



# Rectangle

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



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



54.5100, -26.8734, 32.8787



51.7430, 12.9447, -45.3786



53.8240, 33.6108, -47.2036

# Sweetspot

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



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



125.3990, -1.6757, 24.2061



46.9930, 34.5135, 36.8401



60.1590, -1.0644, 14.7696



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



50.1930, -5.5181, 90.1617



58.0700, -22.7125, 51.6816



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



40.0120, -4.4429, 71.9035



82.0460, -8.8967, 147.2957



# Inverse Universe

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



46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522



50.1930, -5.5181, 90.1617



71.5170, 22.4231, -52.1964



54.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



40.0120, -4.4429, 71.9035

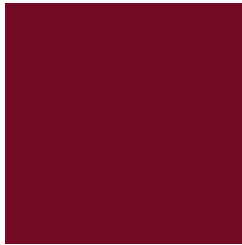


82.0460, -8.8967, 147.2957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

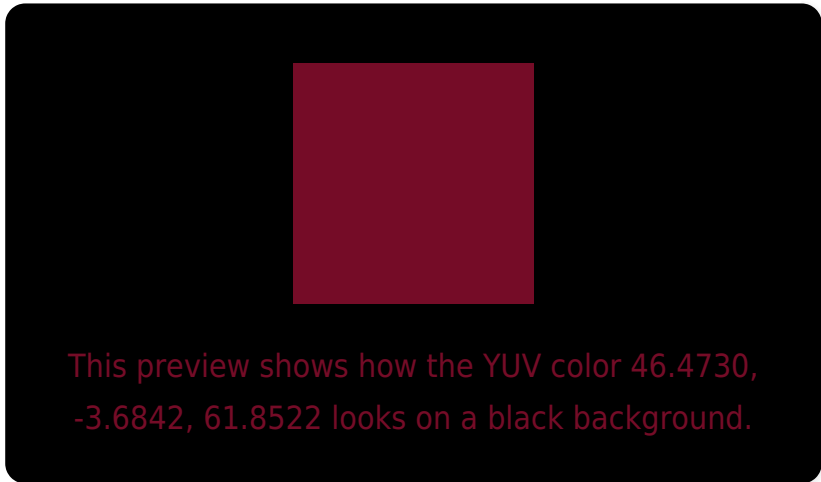
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

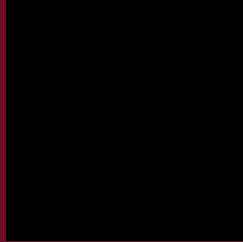
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4730, -3.6842,



# 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

46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522

### Protanopia

60.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

### Deuteranopia

60.0480, -12.8417, 12.2359



## Tritanopia

47.8890, -14.7353, 59.7333

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522

## Protanomaly

55.4590, -2.6913, 23.2765

## Deuteranomaly

55.0810, -9.4069, 30.6240

## Tritanomaly

47.0400, -10.3727, 60.4779

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.3880, -1.6703, 22.4617

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522 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(117, 12, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 12, 39)  
}
```

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(117, 12, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 12, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522 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(117, 12, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 12, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 12, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 12, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 12, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 12,  
39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.4730, -3.6842, 61.8522 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 12, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 12,  
39) }
```

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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