

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3030
RGB	43, 48, 48
RGB Percent	17%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8118, 0.8118
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	180°, 5%, 18%
HSV	180°, 10%, 19%
XYZ	2.5867, 2.8409, 3.2083
YIQ	46.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 46, 48
Decimal	2830384
CIE Lab	19.40, -2.17, -0.75
CIE LCh	19, 2.293, 199.025
Yxy	2.8409, 0.2995, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281020464 (0xFF2B3030)
YUV	46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739
Hunter-Lab	16.8550, -2.1020, 0.5127

# Details

The YUV color **46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **44.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

# Distribution



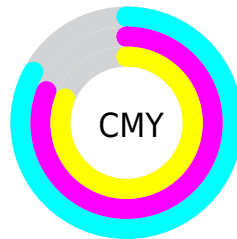
- Red (17%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 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 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

■ 46.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 25.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 92.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 142.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 169.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 196.2060, 0.8844,  
-3.6887

■ 224.2060, 0.8844,

-3.6887

252.9070, 1.0318,  
-4.3034

46.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

46.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

45.0100, 1.4741,  
-6.1478

48.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

43.5150, 2.2111,  
-9.2217

49.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

42.3190, 2.8007,  
-11.6808

50.6910, -1.3267,  
5.5330

40.8240, 3.5378,  
-14.7546

52.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

39.3290, 4.2748,  
-17.8285

53.6810, -2.8007,  
11.6808

■ 37.8340, 5.0118,  
-20.9024

■ 55.1760, -3.5378,  
14.7546

■ 36.3390, 5.7489,  
-23.9763

■ 56.6710, -4.2748,  
17.8285

■ 35.1430, 6.3385,  
-26.4354

■ 57.8670, -4.8644,  
20.2876

■ 33.6480, 7.0755,  
-29.5093

■ 59.3620, -5.6015,  
23.3615

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



46.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739

# Triad

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



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



47.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



47.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295

# Complementary

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



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



44.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739

# 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.



47.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



47.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592

# Square

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



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



47.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



46.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



# Rectangle

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



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



46.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



46.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591

# Sweetspot

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



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



60.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



45.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740



30.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739



58.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182



45.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443



22.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



60.9870, 12.8244, -53.4856



150.0140, 31.5451, -131.5623



# Inverse Universe

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



45.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



56.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184



46.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295



21.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



35.9310, 25.1770, 44.7875



88.3820, 61.9297, 110.1670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

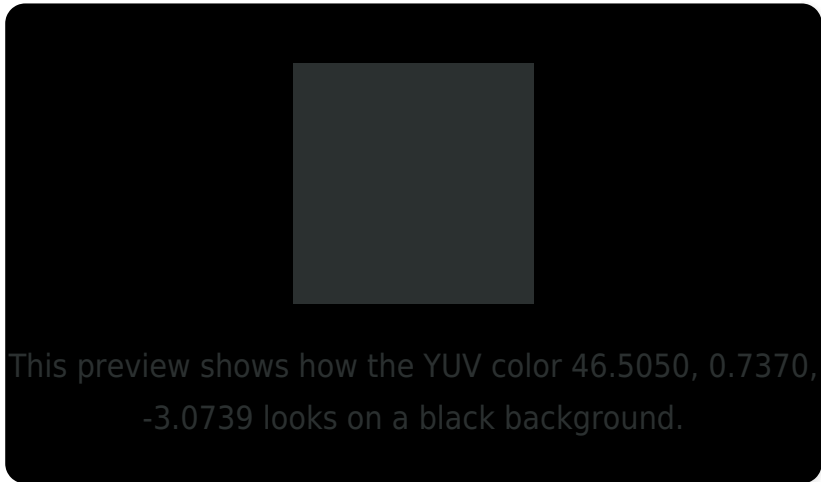
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

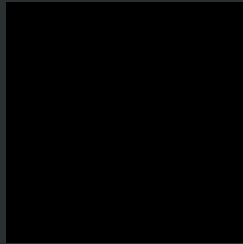
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739.



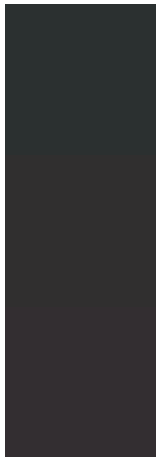
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.5050, 0.7370,

-3.0739.

# 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

46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

### Protanopia

47.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Deuteranopia

47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



## Tritanopia

46.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

## Protanomaly

46.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

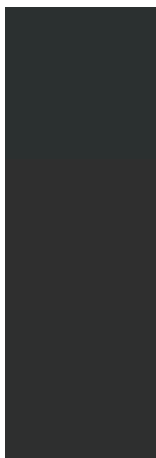
## Deuteranomaly

47.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148

## Tritanomaly

46.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 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(43, 48, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 48, 48)  
}
```

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(43, 48, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 48, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 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(43, 48, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 48, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 48, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 48, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 48, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 48, 48)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 48, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 48,  
48) }
```

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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