

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.6530, 3.1291,  
23.1063)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	492035
RGB	73, 32, 53
RGB Percent	29%, 13%, 21%
CMY	0.7137, 0.8745, 0.7922
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.27, 0.71
HSL	329°, 39%, 21%
HSV	329°, 56%, 29%
XYZ	3.9068, 2.7065, 3.6847
YIQ	46.6530, 17.6950, 15.2230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

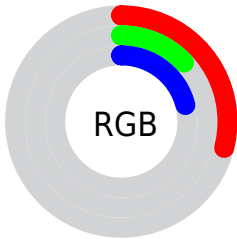
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	73, 32, 53
Decimal	4792373
CIELab	18.83, 22.44, -4.64
CIElCh	19, 22.910, 348.309
Yxy	2.7065, 0.3794, 0.2628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282982453 (0xFF492035)
YUV	46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063
Hunter-Lab	16.4515, 13.5984, -1.7631

# Details

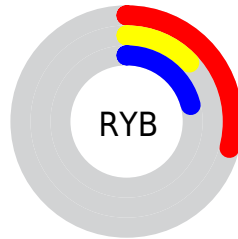
The YUV color **46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **58.3470, -3.1291, -23.1063**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.9630, 2.9762, 25.4654**, and **9.7680, -1.3646, 17.7435** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.0880, 3.4076, 27.1098**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.2180, 2.8505, 19.1028**.

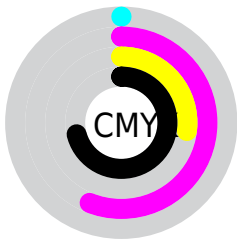
# Distribution



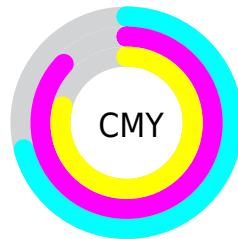
- Red (29%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063 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 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.6530, 3.1291,  
23.1063

■ 46.6530, 3.1291,  
23.1063

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 24.1690, 3.8607,  
21.7768

■ 93.9630, 2.9762,  
25.4654

■ 9.7680, -1.3646,  
17.7435

■ 118.5610, 2.6814,  
26.6950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.1590, 2.3866,  
27.9246

■ 171.5720, 2.6760,  
28.4394

■ 199.1700, 2.3812,  
29.6689

■ 225.4900, 3.7024,

25.8803

244.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664

46.6530, 3.1291,  
23.1063

46.6530, 3.1291,  
23.1063

42.0880, 3.4076,  
27.1098

51.2180, 2.8505,  
19.1028

37.0500, 4.4124,  
31.5282

56.2560, 1.8458,  
14.6845

32.4850, 4.6909,  
35.5317

60.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810

28.0340, 5.4062,  
39.4352

65.2720, 0.8519,  
6.7775

26.0450, 5.4008,  
41.1795

70.4240, 0.2840,  
2.2592

■ 74.8750, -0.4314,  
-1.6444

■ 79.4400, -0.7099,  
-5.6479

■ 83.8910, -1.4253,  
-9.5514

■ 89.0430, -1.9932,  
-14.0697

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.4110, 10.1504, 11.0406



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



45.9110, -4.8861, 27.2651

# Triad

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



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



42.9990, -15.2825, 1.7549



39.0910, 15.2381, -34.2828

# Complementary

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



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



58.3470, -3.1291, -23.1063

# 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.



38.0820, 8.8336, -33.3979



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



40.9200, -8.8346, -13.0848

# Square

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



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



44.7340, -16.6309, 14.2653



36.0300, 0.9712, -31.5983



37.6550, 19.8901, -33.0234



# Rectangle

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



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



45.0480, -9.3907, 25.3909



36.0300, 0.9712, -31.5983



38.6350, 13.4909, -33.8829

# Sweetspot

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



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



83.8100, 1.5727, 8.9366



42.6540, 14.9606, 8.1964



42.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



53.5990, 5.1277, 35.4317



44.3730, -5.6069, 25.1059



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



35.4150, 7.6834, 55.7640



81.0970, 17.2072, 127.9569



# Inverse Universe

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



46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063



53.5990, 5.1277, 35.4317



60.6270, 5.6069, -25.1059



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



35.4150, 7.6834, 55.7640

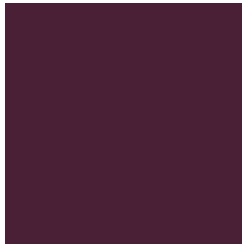


81.0970, 17.2072, 127.9569



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

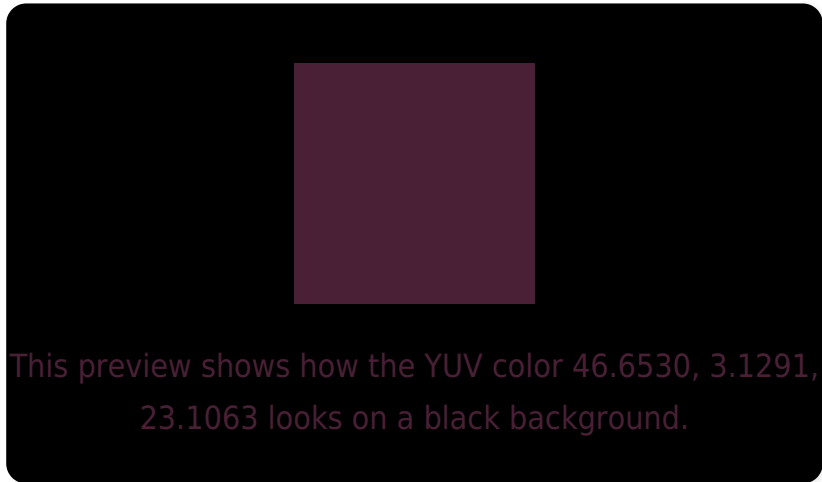
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

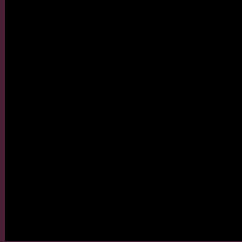
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063.



# 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

46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063

### Protanopia

46.7420, 8.0152, -4.1587

### Deuteranopia

46.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592



## Tritanopia

46.4050, -4.1437, 22.4468

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063

## Protanomaly

46.6400, 6.0935, 5.5777

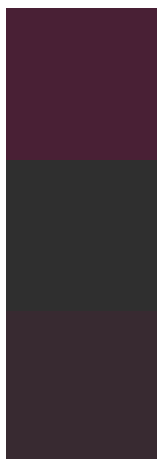
## Deuteranomaly

46.7500, 2.5883, 9.8663

## Tritanomaly

46.3880, -1.6703, 22.4617

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063 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(73, 32, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 32, 53)  
}
```

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(73, 32, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 32, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063 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(73, 32, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 32, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 32, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 32, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 32, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 32, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.6530, 3.1291, 23.1063 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 32, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 32,  
53) }
```

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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