

Converting Colors

YUV(46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886)
contains.

YUV(46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(46.6620, 2.6316,
-4.0886)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3034
RGB	42, 48, 52
RGB Percent	16%, 19%, 20%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8118, 0.7961
CMYK	0.19, 0.08, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	204°, 11%, 18%
HSV	204°, 19%, 20%
XYZ	2.6316, 2.8541, 3.6610
YIQ	46.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

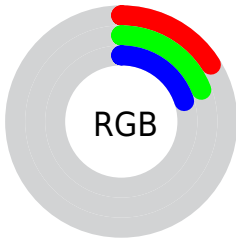
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 46, 52
Decimal	2764852
CIE Lab	19.45, -1.54, -3.43
CIE LCh	19, 3.761, 245.861
Yxy	2.8541, 0.2877, 0.3120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280954932 (0xFF2A3034)
YUV	46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886
Hunter-Lab	16.8940, -1.7591, -1.0226

Details

The YUV color **46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.3380, -2.6316, 4.0886**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.3630, 2.7790, -4.7034**, and **0.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9930, 3.9475, -6.1329**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.3310, 1.3158, -2.0443**.

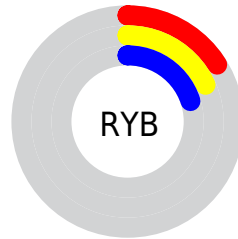
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (19%)

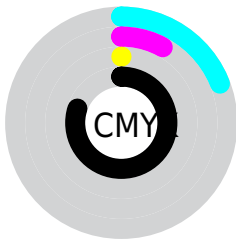
Blue (20%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (20%)

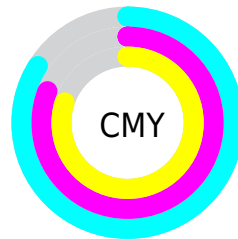


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886 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 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.6620, 2.6316,
-4.0886

■ 46.6620, 2.6316,
-4.0886

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 25.6620, 2.6316,
-4.0886

■ 92.3630, 2.7790,
-4.7034

■ 0.6840, 2.6208,
-0.5999

■ 117.3630, 2.7790,
-4.7034

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.4770, 3.2158,
-4.8033

■ 169.4770, 3.2158,
-4.8033

■ 196.4770, 3.2158,
-4.8033

■ 224.1780, 3.3632,

-5.4181

252.6080, 1.1793,
-4.9182

46.6620, 2.6316,
-4.0886

46.6620, 2.6316,
-4.0886

43.9930, 3.9475,
-6.1329

49.3310, 1.3158,
-2.0443

41.3240, 5.2633,
-8.1771

52.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

38.3560, 6.7265,
-10.8362

54.9680, -1.4632,
2.6591

35.6870, 8.0423,
-12.8805

57.6370, -2.7790,
4.7034

33.0180, 9.3581,
-14.9248

60.3060, -4.0949,
6.7476

■ 30.3490, 10.6739,
-16.9691

■ 62.9750, -5.4107,
8.7919

■ 27.0930, 12.2792,
-18.4986

■ 66.2310, -7.0159,
10.3214

■ 24.1250, 13.7424,
-21.1576

■ 69.1990, -8.4791,
12.9805

■ 71.8680, -9.7949,
15.0248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.4230, 1.7635, -5.6330



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



46.9720, 2.4788, -1.7294

Triad

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



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



47.6200, -0.3057, 4.7183



46.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297

Complementary

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



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



47.3380, -2.6316, 4.0886

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.



47.0280, -2.4788, 1.7294



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



47.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034

Square

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



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



47.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



47.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



46.7500, -0.8628, -3.2887

Rectangle

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



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



47.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



47.0390, -2.4842, 3.4738



47.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149

Sweetspot

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



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



66.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295



48.3260, -1.1467, -5.5479



34.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



60.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476



43.7270, 4.0786, -1.5146



23.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



41.8440, 23.2479, -36.6972



101.0480, 57.1643, -88.6191

Inverse Universe

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



45.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479



58.9240, 2.0095, 8.8367



50.2730, -4.0786, 1.5146



24.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



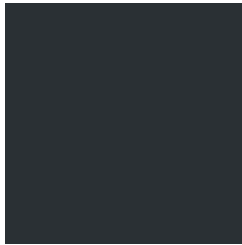
32.7670, 10.4679, 49.3163



79.7030, 24.7964, 120.4095

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

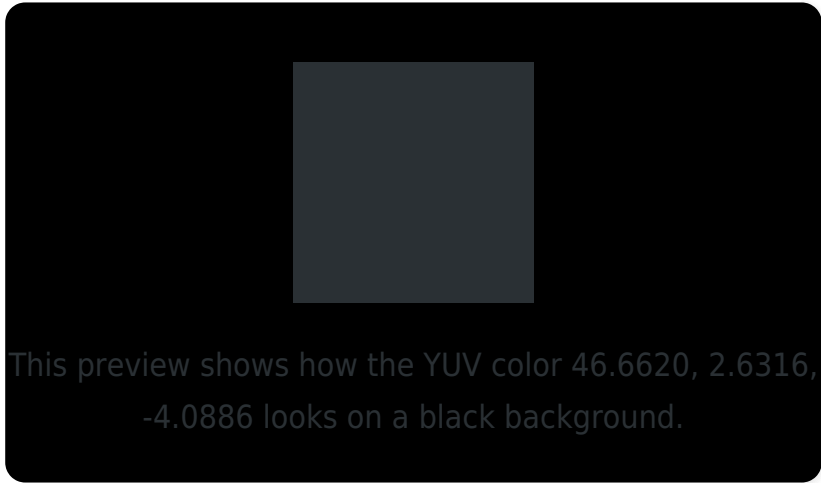
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

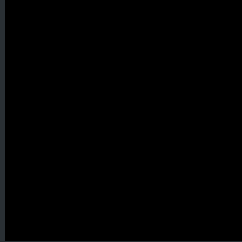
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

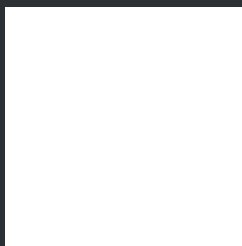
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.6620, 2.6316,

-4.0886.

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

46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886

Protanopia

47.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

Deuteranopia

47.5810, 2.1786, 1.2445



Tritanopia

46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886

Protanomaly

46.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295

Deuteranomaly

47.2710, 2.3314, -1.1147

Tritanomaly

46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886 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(42, 48, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 48, 52)  
}
```

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(42, 48, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 48, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886 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(42, 48, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 48, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 48, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 48, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 48, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 48, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 48, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 48,  
52) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor