

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.8540, -11.7600,  
38.7160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.8540, -11.7600,  
38.7160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5B1D17
RGB	91, 29, 23
RGB Percent	36%, 11%, 9%
CMY	0.6431, 0.8863, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.75, 0.64
HSL	5°, 60%, 22%
HSV	5°, 75%, 36%
XYZ	4.9084, 3.1647, 1.1628
YIQ	46.8540, 38.8780, 11.2780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

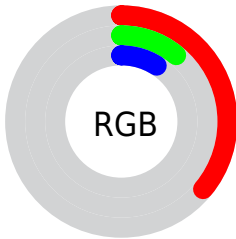
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	91, 30, 23
Decimal	5971223
CIELab	20.69, 28.04, 19.22
CIELCh	21, 33.995, 34.426
Yxy	3.1647, 0.5314, 0.3427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284161303 (0xFF5B1D17)
YUV	46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160
Hunter-Lab	17.7897, 18.1184, 8.5775

# Details

The YUV color **46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **67.1460, 11.7600, -38.7160**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7900, -14.6865, 44.0342**, and **12.6720, -5.7543, 25.7207** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.1320, -13.3761, 43.7342**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.5760, -10.1440, 33.6978**.

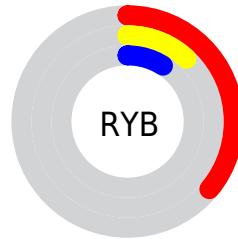
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (11%)

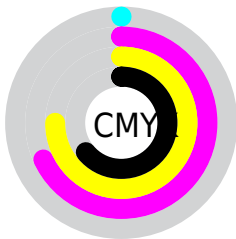
Blue (9%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (9%)

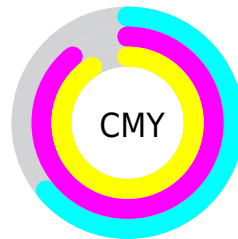


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (75%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160 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 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.8540, -11.7600,  
38.7160

■ 46.8540, -11.7600,  
38.7160

■ 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999

■ 21.7830, -10.7390,  
37.9013

■ 95.7900, -14.6865,  
44.0342

■ 12.6720, -5.7543,  
25.7207

■ 121.4590,  
-16.0023, 46.0785

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.2420,  
-16.8813, 48.0228

■ 175.0250,  
-17.7603, 49.9671

■ 200.8290,  
-17.1707, 47.5080

■ 220.3430,

-13.4801, 30.3942

239.9710, -9.3527,  
13.1804

46.8540, -11.7600,  
38.7160

46.8540, -11.7600,  
38.7160

41.1320, -13.3761,  
43.7342

52.5760, -10.1440,  
33.6978

34.8230, -14.7027,  
49.2672

58.8850, -8.8173,  
28.1649

31.9050, -15.7292,  
51.8263

64.6070, -7.2013,  
23.1467

70.3290, -5.5852,  
18.1285

76.1650, -3.5323,  
13.0103

■ 82.4740, -2.2057,  
7.4773

■ 88.1960, -0.5896,  
2.4591

■ 93.9180, 1.0264,  
-2.5591

■ 100.2270, 2.3531,  
-8.0921

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.9650, 0.0173, 41.2497



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



46.8020, -23.0734, 27.3606

# Triad

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



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



38.2980, -5.5699, -33.5873



41.9240, 28.6315, -36.7673

# Complementary

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



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



67.1460, 11.7600, -38.7160

# 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.



44.8760, 24.7111, -39.3563



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



41.8490, 5.4974, -36.7016

# Square

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



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



42.5540, -20.4861, -9.2559



44.6990, 16.4174, -39.2010



50.5870, 19.9236, 2.9932



# Rectangle

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



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



47.3230, -23.3302, 16.3797



44.6990, 16.4174, -39.2010



43.0980, 28.0527, -37.7969

# Sweetspot

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



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



100.5350, -4.7008, 14.4398



50.4000, 17.0578, 35.6062



48.9580, -2.9373, 8.8068



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160



48.6780, -18.0823, 59.9184



66.8120, -21.5993, 21.2129



43.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



38.7600, -19.1087, 62.4775



83.1900, -41.0127, 134.8914



# Inverse Universe

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



67.1460, 11.7600, -38.7160



80.3220, 18.0823, -59.9184



47.1880, 21.5993, -21.2129



43.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



71.2400, 19.1087, -62.4775

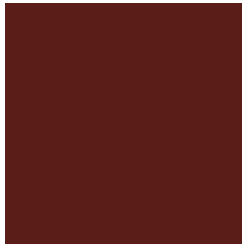


153.8100, 41.0127, -134.8914



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

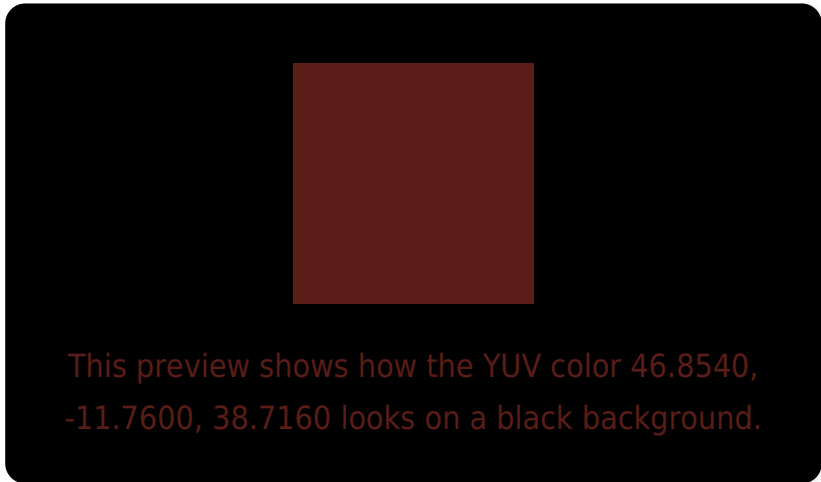
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

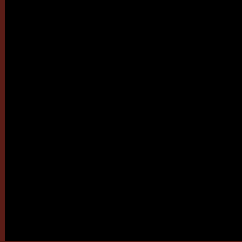
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160.



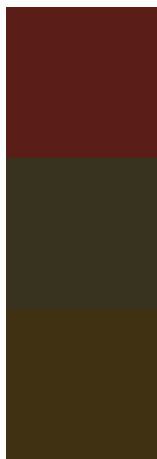
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.8540, -11.7600,



# 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

46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160

### Protanopia

50.1010, -9.9098, 5.1734

### Deuteranopia

50.0650, -15.3150, 12.2210



## Tritanopia

47.0650, -8.4130, 38.5310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160

## Protanomaly

48.9500, -10.8214, 17.5838

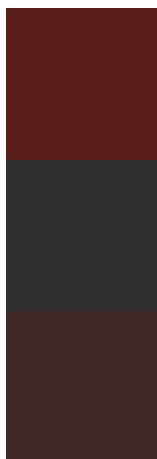
## Deuteranomaly

49.0600, -14.3266, 21.8724

## Tritanomaly

46.7230, -9.7234, 38.8309

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.6490, -4.2640, 14.3398

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160 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(91, 29, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 29, 23)  
}
```

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(91, 29, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 29, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160 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(91, 29, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 29, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 29, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 29, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 29, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 29, 23)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.8540, -11.7600, 38.7160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 29, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 29,  
23) }
```

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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