

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.8580, -21.1290,  
57.1295)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.8580, -21.1290,  
57.1295)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	701604
RGB	112, 22, 4
RGB Percent	44%, 9%, 2%
CMY	0.5608, 0.9137, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.96, 0.56
HSL	10°, 93%, 23%
HSV	10°, 96%, 44%
XYZ	6.9909, 4.0273, 0.5238
YIQ	46.8580, 59.4180, 13.4820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

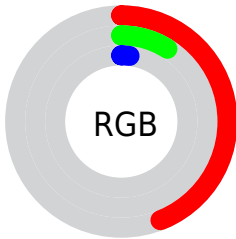
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 26, 4
Decimal	7345668
CIE Lab	23.76, 38.11, 33.48
CIE LCh	24, 50.723, 41.300
Yxy	4.0273, 0.6057, 0.3489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285535748 (0xFF701604)
YUV	46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295
Hunter-Lab	20.0682, 27.0625, 12.5004

# Details

The YUV color **46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **69.1420, 21.1290, -57.1295**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9680, -24.6342, 61.4181**, and **16.7440, -8.2548, 34.4275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6410, -22.0080, 59.0738**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.3950, -18.9287, 51.3966**.

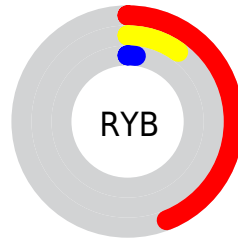
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (9%)

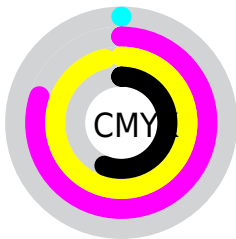
Blue (2%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (2%)

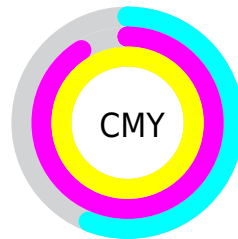


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295 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 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.8580, -21.1290,  
57.1295

■ 46.8580, -21.1290,  
57.1295

■ 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 24.8170, -12.2348,  
51.0265

■ 99.9680, -24.6342,  
61.4181

■ 16.7440, -8.2548,  
34.4275

■ 126.2350,  
-26.2449, 64.6919

■ 7.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

■ 153.5020,  
-27.8555, 67.9657


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 179.3770,  
-28.2869, 66.3214


■ 198.1900,  
-24.7437, 49.8224


■ 217.7040,


-21.0531, 32.7086


 237.8050,  
-17.6519, 15.0800


 46.8580, -21.1290,  
57.1295


 46.8580, -21.1290,  
57.1295


 44.6410, -22.0080,  
59.0738

 53.3950, -18.9287,  
51.3966

 60.5190, -17.0179,  
45.1488

 67.1700, -14.3808,  
39.3159

 73.7070, -12.1806,  
33.5830

 80.8310, -10.2697,  
27.3352

■ 87.3680, -8.0694,  
21.6023

■ 93.9050, -5.8692,  
15.8693

■ 101.1430, -3.5215,  
9.5216

■ 107.6800, -1.3212,  
3.7886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.1950, 1.3829, 69.9890



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



53.6130, -26.4312, 31.0344

# Triad

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



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



45.0970, -7.4428, -39.5501



48.5070, 41.1620, -42.5406

# Complementary

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



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



69.1420, 21.1290, -57.1295

# 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.



54.7360, 37.1052, -48.0035



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



50.2440, 9.7397, -44.0640

# Square

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



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



41.1230, -20.2736, -30.8029



54.4620, 25.9012, -47.7632



57.5420, 28.3268, 14.4337



# Rectangle

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



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



53.5030, -26.3770, 13.5909



54.4620, 25.9012, -47.7632



51.0830, 40.8781, -44.7998

# Sweetspot

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



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



119.6670, -8.2168, 22.2170



46.5520, 23.3919, 57.3979



58.1220, -4.9901, 13.9250



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295



57.4430, -28.3194, 76.7875



78.5560, -36.7561, 29.3304



52.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739



47.6200, -23.4767, 63.4773



97.9200, -48.2746, 130.7432



# Inverse Universe

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



69.1420, 21.1290, -57.1295



87.5570, 28.3194, -76.7875



37.4440, 36.7561, -29.3304



53.6190, 1.1738, -3.1739



72.3800, 23.4767, -63.4773

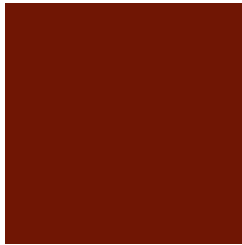


149.0800, 48.2746, -130.7432



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

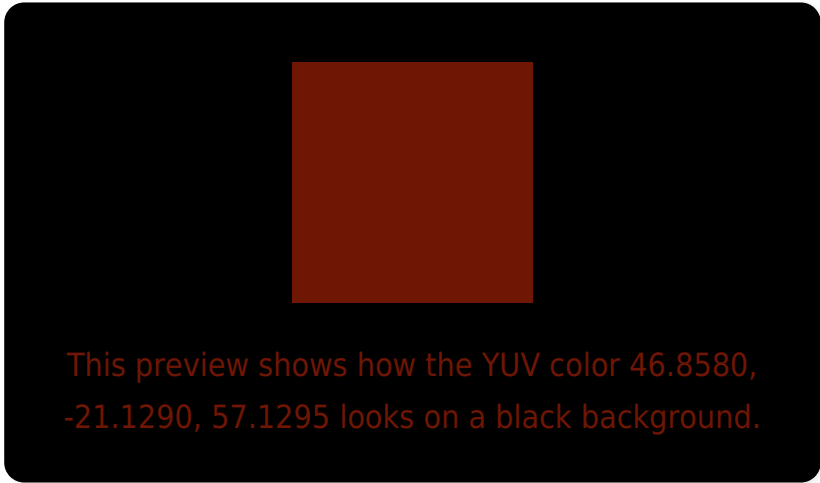
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

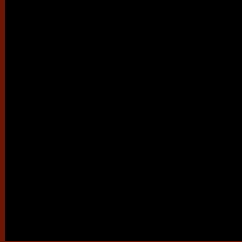
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.8580, -21.1290,



# 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

46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295

### Protanopia

55.9630, -20.6878, 8.8024

### Deuteranopia

54.9980, -27.1140, 16.6648



## Tritanopia

48.0950, -13.8508, 56.0447

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295

## Protanomaly

52.9590, -21.1788, 26.3460

## Deuteranomaly

52.2540, -25.2682, 31.3492

## Tritanomaly

47.4110, -16.4716, 56.6446

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0690, -7.9220, 20.9875

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295 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(112, 22, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 22, 4)  
}
```

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(112, 22, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 22, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295 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(112, 22, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 22, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 22, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 22, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 22, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 22, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.8580, -21.1290, 57.1295 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 22, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 22,  
4) }
```

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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