

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.9640, -22.1673,  
16.6946)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.9640, -22.1673,  
16.6946)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	422E02
RGB	66, 46, 2
RGB Percent	26%, 18%, 1%
CMY	0.7412, 0.8196, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.97, 0.74
HSL	41°, 94%, 13%
HSV	41°, 97%, 26%
XYZ	3.2347, 3.1166, 0.4885
YIQ	46.9640, 26.0440, -9.4440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

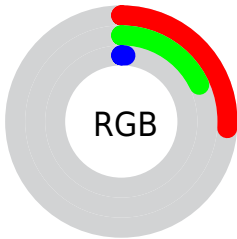
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 66, 2
Decimal	4337154
CIE Lab	20.51, 4.68, 28.37
CIE LCh	21, 28.750, 80.625
Yxy	3.1166, 0.4729, 0.4557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282527234 (0xFF422E02)
YUV	46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946
Hunter-Lab	17.6540, 1.8120, 10.7171

# Details

The YUV color **46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **21.0360, 22.1673, -16.6946**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5730, -22.4675, 19.6685**, and **4.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.1490, -22.7515, 17.4093**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.9360, -19.6884, 14.9651**.

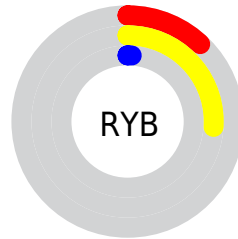
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (18%)

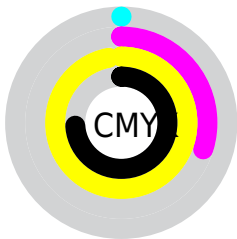
Blue (1%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (1%)

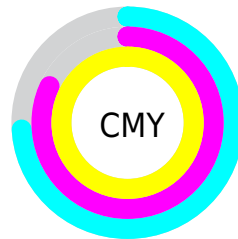


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (82%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946 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 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.9640, -22.1673,  
16.6946


 46.9640, -22.1673,  
16.6946

 252.1500,  
-10.9200, 2.4994

 27.2330, -13.4259,  
12.9507


 94.5730, -22.4675,  
19.6685

 4.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

 119.0570,  
-23.1991, 20.9980

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 145.4270,  
-24.3675, 22.4275


 171.9110,  
-25.0991, 23.7571


 199.0960,  
-25.6833, 24.4718


 226.9820,


-26.1201, 24.5718


 247.0830,  
-22.7189, 6.9432


 46.9640, -22.1673,  
16.6946


 46.9640, -22.1673,  
16.6946


 46.1490, -22.7515,  
17.4093

 48.9360, -19.6884,  
14.9651

 50.7940, -17.6464,  
13.3357

 52.7660, -15.1676,  
11.6062

 54.6240, -13.1256,  
9.9768

 56.5960, -10.6468,  
8.2473

■ 58.5680, -8.1680,  
6.5179

■ 60.4260, -6.1260,  
4.8884

■ 62.9850, -3.9366,  
2.6442

■ 64.8430, -1.8946,  
1.0147

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.1640, -15.3639, 27.9202



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



45.3210, -20.3713, 0.5955

# Triad

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



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



41.9290, 10.8810, -36.7717



50.7150, 12.4655, 15.1589

# Complementary

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



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



21.0360, 22.1673, -16.6946

# 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.



48.7980, 19.8196, -10.3468



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



43.3940, 19.0328, -38.0565

# Square

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



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



39.4210, 1.2714, -34.5722



42.0720, 24.1215, -36.8971



49.2240, 3.8336, 30.4986



# Rectangle

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



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



43.5520, -14.0761, -11.8851



42.0720, 24.1215, -36.8971



50.7680, 15.3974, 8.0965

# Sweetspot

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



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



79.4540, -8.6048, 6.6178



23.4160, -0.6981, 37.3462



38.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946



61.2330, -30.1879, 22.5977



55.1160, -26.1862, -0.9787



32.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147



68.3320, -33.6877, 25.1418



157.3740, -77.5854, 58.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



21.0360, 22.1673, -16.6946



25.7670, 30.1879, -22.5977



12.8840, 26.1862, 0.9787



30.9290, 1.0210, -0.8147



28.6680, 33.6877, -25.1418

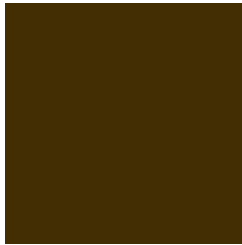


66.6260, 77.5854, -58.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

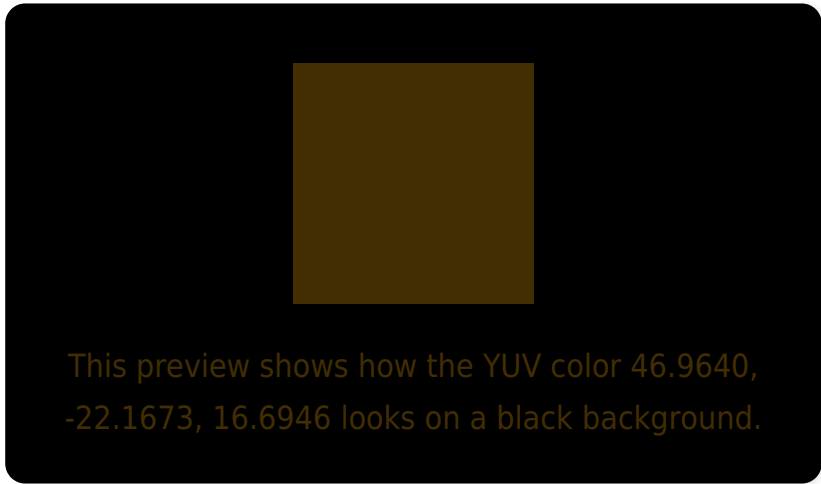
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

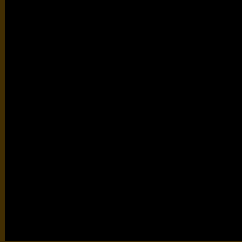
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.9640, -22.1673,



# 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

46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946

### Protanopia

46.6640, -20.5404, 8.1877

### Deuteranopia

46.4260, -22.8880, 14.5354



## Tritanopia

50.8170, -2.3748, 15.0695

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946

## Protanomaly

47.1590, -21.2774, 11.2616

## Deuteranomaly

46.8390, -22.5986, 15.0502

## Tritanomaly

49.2810, -9.5055, 15.5396

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.2690, -8.0206, 5.9031

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946 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(66, 46, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 46, 2)  
}
```

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(66, 46, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 46, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946 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(66, 46, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 46, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 46, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 46, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 46, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 46, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.9640, -22.1673, 16.6946 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 46, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 46,  
2) }
```

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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