

Converting Colors

YUV(85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425)
contains.

YUV(85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425)	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(85.0450, 4.9078,
-34.2425)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E675F
RGB	46, 103, 95
RGB Percent	18%, 40%, 37%
CMY	0.8196, 0.5961, 0.6275
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.08, 0.60
HSL	172°, 38%, 29%
HSV	172°, 55%, 40%
XYZ	8.0425, 11.1076, 12.5466
YIQ	85.0450, -31.4040, -14.5720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

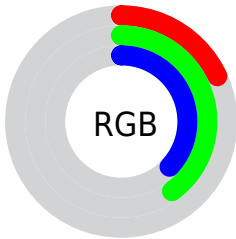
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 77, 103
Decimal	3041119
CIE _{Lab}	39.76, -20.84, -1.18
CIE _{LCh}	40, 20.873, 183.251
Yxy	11.1076, 0.2537, 0.3504
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281231199 (0xFF2E675F)
YUV	85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425
Hunter-Lab	33.3280, -15.2494, 1.0095




Details

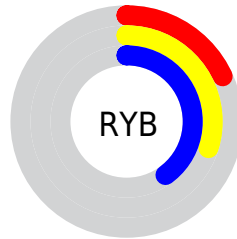
The YUV color $[85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[63.9550, -4.9078, 34.2425]$, and the grayscale version is $[85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[135.9310, 4.4710, -34.1425]$, and $[38.4580, 5.1972, -33.7277]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[81.9410, 5.9451, -40.2903]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[88.1490, 3.8705, -28.1947]$.

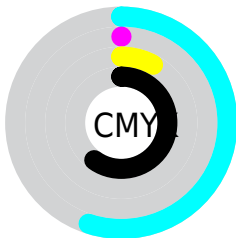
Distribution







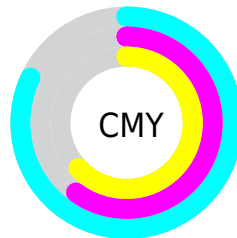
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (40%)
-  Blue (37%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (40%)



-  Cyan (55%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (8%)
-  Black (60%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (60%)
-  Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425 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 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.0450, 4.9078,
-34.2425

85.0450, 4.9078,
-34.2425

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

59.8490, 5.4974,
-36.7016

135.9310, 4.4710,
-34.1425

38.4580, 5.1972,
-33.7277

162.9310, 4.4710,
-34.1425

23.1500, 2.3911,
-20.3026

190.2190, 4.3290,
-35.2721

0.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

218.2190, 4.3290,
-35.2721

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.3490, 7.2229,
-30.1241

249.0200, 2.9481,

-12.2955

■ 85.0450, 4.9078,
-34.2425

■ 85.0450, 4.9078,
-34.2425

■ 81.9410, 5.9451,
-40.2903

■ 88.1490, 3.8705,
-28.1947

■ 78.4240, 6.6930,
-46.8528

■ 91.6660, 3.1227,
-21.6321

■ 75.3200, 7.7302,
-52.9006

■ 94.7700, 2.0854,
-15.5843

■ 72.1020, 8.3307,
-58.8485

■ 97.9880, 1.4849,
-9.6365

■ 70.6070, 9.0677,
-61.9223

■ 101.3910, 0.3002,
-2.9739

■ 104.6090, -0.3002,
2.9739

■ 107.7130, -1.3375,
9.0217

■ 110.9310, -1.9380,
14.9695

■ 114.3340, -3.1227,
21.6321

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.2010, -5.0291, -20.3473



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



83.4060, 14.0968, -41.5751

Triad

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



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



95.4530, 13.0877, 2.2337



93.6470, -14.6160, 21.3576

Complementary

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



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



63.9550, -4.9078, 34.2425

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.



95.0590, -9.3961, 27.1353



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



96.1300, 6.3449, 18.3030

Square

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



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



92.3690, 17.0731, -16.1096



95.7090, -1.8285, 26.5652



92.5270, -16.0358, 10.0618

Rectangle

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



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



85.5250, 16.9962, -38.1714



95.7090, -1.8285, 26.5652



94.5980, -13.6058, 24.0316

Sweetspot

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



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



127.7810, 2.0800, -13.8399



82.1500, -17.8220, -23.8106



64.5860, 1.1901, -8.4069



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425



107.0210, 7.8776, -53.5154



74.2170, 14.1900, -24.7463



49.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739



78.7910, 9.9630, -69.0997



165.7660, 20.8214, -145.3768

Inverse Universe

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



63.9550, -4.9078, 34.2425



73.9790, -7.8776, 53.5154



74.7830, -14.1900, 24.7463



47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



36.2090, -9.9630, 69.0997



76.2340, -20.8214, 145.3768

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425.

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

85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425

Protanopia

93.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

Deuteranopia

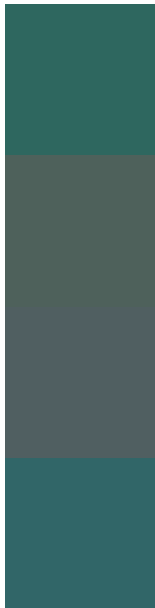
93.9020, 2.0203, 5.3479



Tritanopia

86.9620, 10.8647, -31.5387

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425

Protanomaly

90.6350, 0.1799, -11.0809

Deuteranomaly

90.7430, 3.0847, -9.4216

Tritanomaly

86.3810, 8.6862, -32.7831

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425

Achromatopsia

85.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.3790, 1.7852, -12.6104

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425 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(46, 103, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 103, 95)  
}
```

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(46, 103, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 103, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425 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(46, 103, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 103, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 103, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 103, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 103, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 103,  
95) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 85.0450, 4.9078, -34.2425 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 103, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 103,  
95) }
```

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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