

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F2F2F
RGB	47, 47, 47
RGB Percent	18%, 18%, 18%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8157, 0.8157
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	0°, 0%, 18%
HSV	0°, 0%, 18%
XYZ	2.7019, 2.8426, 3.0956
YIQ	47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">47, 47, 47</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3092271</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">19.40, 0.00, -0.00</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">19, 0.004, 296.813</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.8426, 0.3127, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281282351 (0xFF2F2F2F)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160</a>

# Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739**.

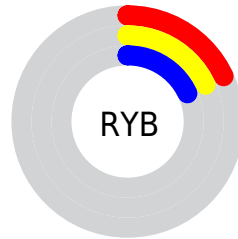
# Distribution



 Red (18%)

 Green (18%)

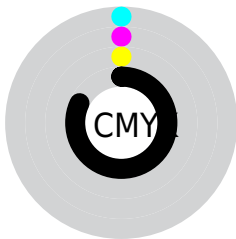
 Blue (18%)



 Red (18%)

 Yellow (18%)

 Blue (18%)

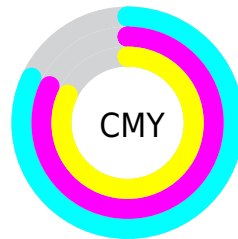


 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (82%)



 Cyan (82%)

 Magenta (82%)

 Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 47.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 26.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 225.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

253.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

47.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

47.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

43.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

50.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

40.6910, -1.3267,  
5.5330

53.3090, 1.3267,  
-5.5330

37.1860, -2.0637,  
8.6069

56.8140, 2.0637,  
-8.6069

33.6810, -2.8007,  
11.6808

60.3190, 2.8007,  
-11.6808

30.8770, -3.3904,  
14.1399

63.8240, 3.5378,  
-14.7546

■ 27.3720, -4.1274,  
17.2138

■ 66.6280, 4.1274,  
-17.2138

■ 23.8670, -4.8644,  
20.2876

■ 70.1330, 4.8644,  
-20.2876

■ 20.3620, -5.6015,  
23.3615

■ 73.6380, 5.6015,  
-23.3615

■ 17.5580, -6.1911,  
25.8206

■ 76.4420, 6.1911,  
-25.8206

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



26.0130, -12.8244, 53.4856



63.9860, -31.5451, 131.5623

# Inverse Universe

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



47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



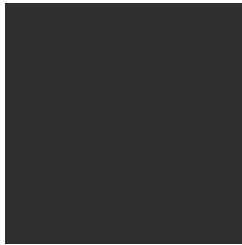
60.9870, 12.8244, -53.4856



150.0140, 31.5451, -131.5623

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

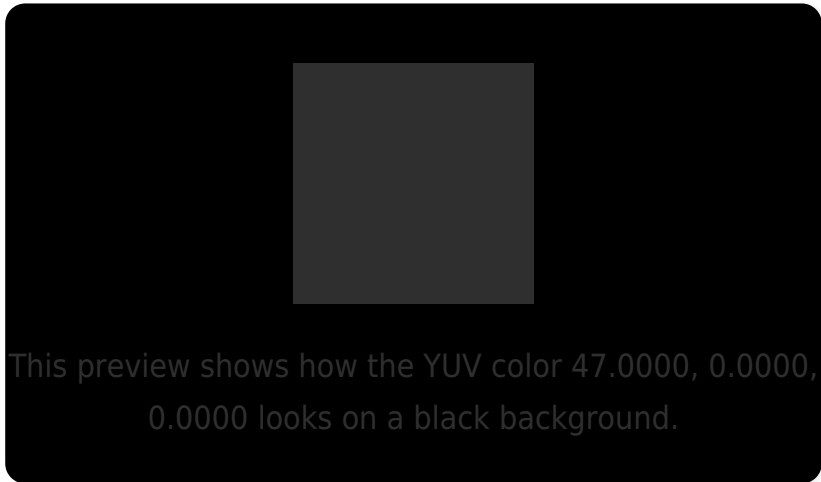
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

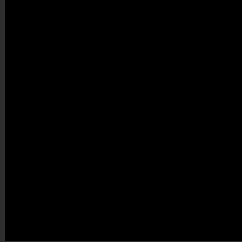
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.



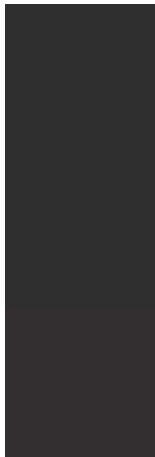
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000.

0.0000.

# 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

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

### Protanopia

47.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

### Deuteranopia

47.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



## Tritanopia

47.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Protanomaly

47.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148

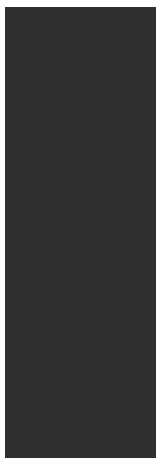
## Deuteranomaly

47.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591

## Tritanomaly

47.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(47, 47, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 47, 47)  
}
```

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(47, 47, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 47, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 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(47, 47, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 47, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 47, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 47, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 47, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 47, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 47, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 47,  
47) }
```

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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