

Converting Colors

YUV(47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(47.1310, -2.0366,
-0.1149)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F302B
RGB	47, 48, 43
RGB Percent	18%, 19%, 17%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8118, 0.8314
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.10, 0.81
HSL	72°, 5%, 18%
HSV	72°, 10%, 19%
XYZ	2.6653, 2.8927, 2.7034
YIQ	47.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 48, 44
Decimal	3092523
CIE Lab	19.61, -1.58, 3.05
CIE LCh	20, 3.434, 117.416
Yxy	2.8927, 0.3226, 0.3501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281282603 (0xFF2F302B)
YUV	47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149
Hunter-Lab	17.0078, -1.7910, 2.4814

Details

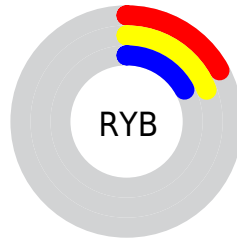
The YUV color **47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0170, -2.4734, -0.0149**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.2620, -4.0732, -0.2298**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

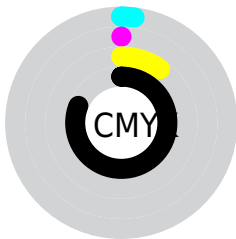
Distribution



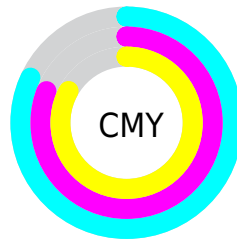
- Red (18%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149 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 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 47.1310, -2.0366,
-0.1149

■ 47.1310, -2.0366,
-0.1149

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 26.2450, -1.5998,
-0.2149

■ 93.0170, -2.4734,
-0.0149

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 117.7180, -2.3260,
-0.6297

■ 143.0170, -2.4734,
-0.0149

■ 169.6040, -2.7628,
-0.5297

■ 197.0170, -2.4734,
-0.0149

■ 224.9030, -2.9102,

0.0851

■ 253.6040, -2.7628,
-0.5297

■ 47.1310, -2.0366,
-0.1149

■ 47.1310, -2.0366,
-0.1149

■ 46.2620, -4.0732,
-0.2298

■ 48.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 45.3930, -6.1097,
-0.3447

■ 48.8690, 2.0366,
0.1149

■ 44.6380, -7.7095,
-0.5595

■ 49.6240, 3.6364,
0.3298

■ 43.7690, -9.7461,
-0.6744

■ 50.4930, 5.6730,
0.4446

■ 42.9000, -11.7827,
-0.7893

■ 51.3620, 7.7095,
0.5595

■ 42.0310, -13.8193,
-0.9042

■ 52.2310, 9.7461,
0.6744

■ 41.1620, -15.8559,
-1.0191

■ 53.1000, 11.7827,
0.7893

■ 40.4070, -17.4557,
-1.2339

■ 53.8550, 13.3825,
1.0042

■ 39.5380, -19.4922,
-1.3488

■ 54.7240, 15.4191,
1.1191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.3270, -2.6262, 2.3442



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



47.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740

Triad

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



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



46.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886



48.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887

Complementary

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



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



43.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149

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.



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



47.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442

Square

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



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



46.7220, 1.6161, -5.0182



47.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



47.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034

Rectangle

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



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



46.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



47.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



48.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887

Sweetspot

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



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



60.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000



45.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591



30.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



59.7890, -3.3470, 0.1850



46.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



22.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148



71.7000, -35.3481, -2.3679



176.7470, -87.1363, -5.0401

Inverse Universe

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



43.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



54.5100, 3.1996, 0.4297



44.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



21.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



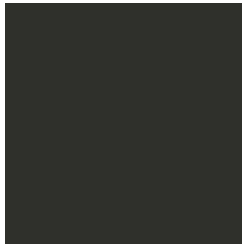
15.0010, 35.4955, 1.7531



37.2530, 87.1363, 5.0401

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

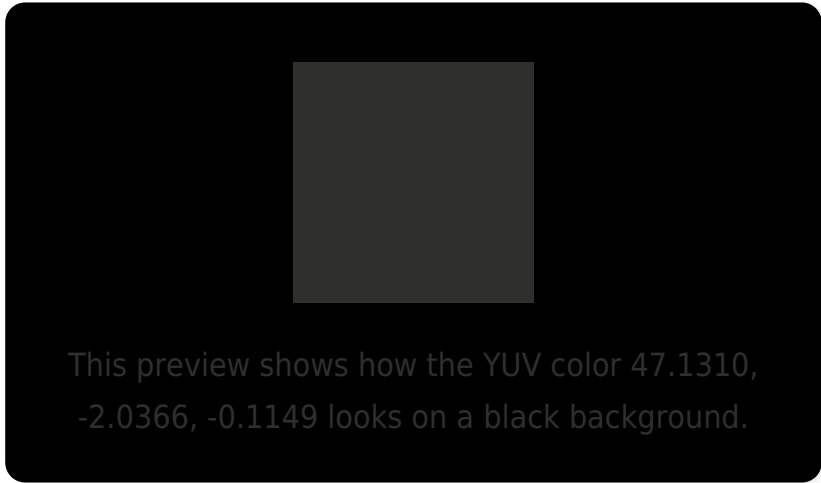
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

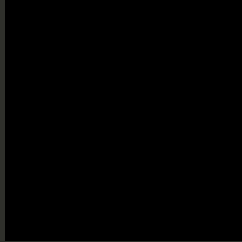
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149.



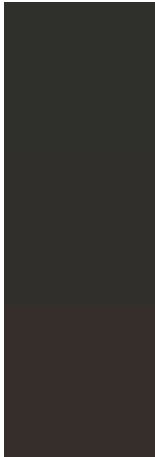
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.1310, -2.0366,

-0.1149.

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

47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149

Protanopia

47.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295

Deuteranopia

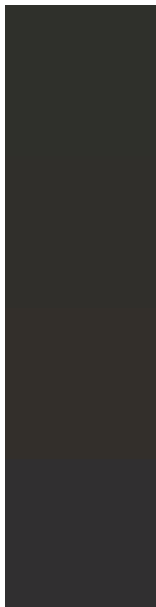
47.7510, -2.3422, 4.6034



Tritanopia

47.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

Trichromacy



Original Color

47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149

Protanomaly

46.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147

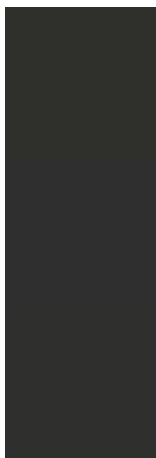
Deuteranomaly

47.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590

Tritanomaly

47.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148

Monochromacy



Original Color

47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149 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, 48, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 48, 43)  
}
```

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, 48, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 48, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149 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, 48, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 48, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 48, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 48, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 48, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 48,  
43) }
```

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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