

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	552211
RGB	85, 34, 17
RGB Percent	33%, 13%, 7%
CMY	0.6667, 0.8667, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.80, 0.67
HSL	15°, 67%, 20%
HSV	15°, 80%, 33%
XYZ	4.4195, 3.1158, 0.8988
YIQ	47.3110, 35.8530, 5.5250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

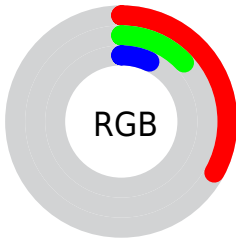
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	85, 40, 17
Decimal	5579281
CIELab	20.50, 22.46, 22.49
CIElCh	21, 31.787, 45.040
Yxy	3.1158, 0.5240, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283769361 (0xFF552211)
YUV	47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533
Hunter-Lab	17.6517, 13.8012, 9.3372

# Details

The YUV color **47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **54.6890, 14.9433, -33.0533**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.3610, -17.4330, 38.2714**, and **11.1770, -5.0173, 22.6468** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.7630, -17.1382, 37.0418**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7450, -13.1853, 29.1646**.

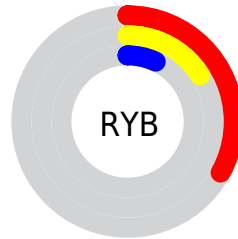
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (13%)

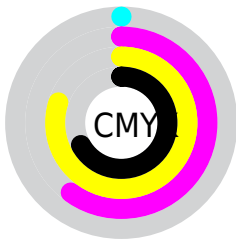
Blue (7%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (7%)

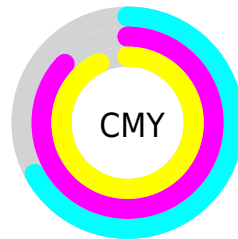


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (87%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533 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 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 47.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533

 47.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533

 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

 24.9840, -12.3171,  
30.7090


 95.3610, -17.4330,  
38.2714


 11.1770, -5.0173,  
22.6468

 121.0300,  
-18.7488, 40.3157

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 146.8130,  
-19.6278, 42.2600

 173.7100,  
-20.0700, 44.1043

 201.4930,  
-20.9490, 46.0486

 221.3060,

-17.4059, 29.5496

■ 241.5210,  
-13.5679, 11.8211

■ 47.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533

■ 47.3110, -14.9433,  
33.0533

■ 42.7630, -17.1382,  
37.0418

■ 51.7450, -13.1853,  
29.1646

■ 37.7420, -18.6068,  
41.4453

■ 56.8800, -11.2798,  
24.6612

■ 61.3140, -9.5218,  
20.7726

■ 65.8620, -7.3270,  
16.7840

■ 70.8830, -5.8583,  
12.3806

■ 75.4310, -3.6635,  
8.3920

■ 80.4520, -2.1948,  
3.9886

■ 85.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.5480, 2.1948,  
-3.9886

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.9170, -3.9031, 38.6608



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



47.0570, -23.1991, 20.9980

# Triad

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



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



38.8510, -0.9125, -34.0723



45.5840, 24.3621, -20.6832

# Complementary

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



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



54.6890, 14.9433, -33.0533

# 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.



43.1150, 25.5793, -37.8119



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



42.1740, 9.2812, -36.9866

# Square

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



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



41.5190, -14.0599, -17.1182



43.9810, 18.7434, -38.5713



51.2030, 15.6759, 12.1000



# Rectangle

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



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



46.6920, -23.0192, 9.9171



43.9810, 18.7434, -38.5713



40.8810, 27.1737, -35.8526

# Sweetspot

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



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



95.1820, -6.0057, 12.9954



43.1460, 12.2530, 36.7060



47.1320, -3.5161, 7.7772



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533



51.5430, -23.4387, 51.2668



67.2690, -24.7826, 15.5501



40.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443



47.8420, -23.5861, 51.8816



104.8980, -51.7147, 114.0995



# Inverse Universe

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



54.6890, 14.9433, -33.0533



62.4570, 23.4387, -51.2668



34.7310, 24.7826, -15.5501



41.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



59.1580, 23.5861, -51.8816

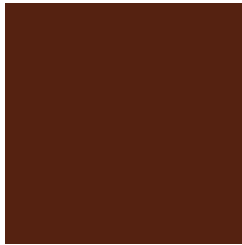


130.1020, 51.7147, -114.0995



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

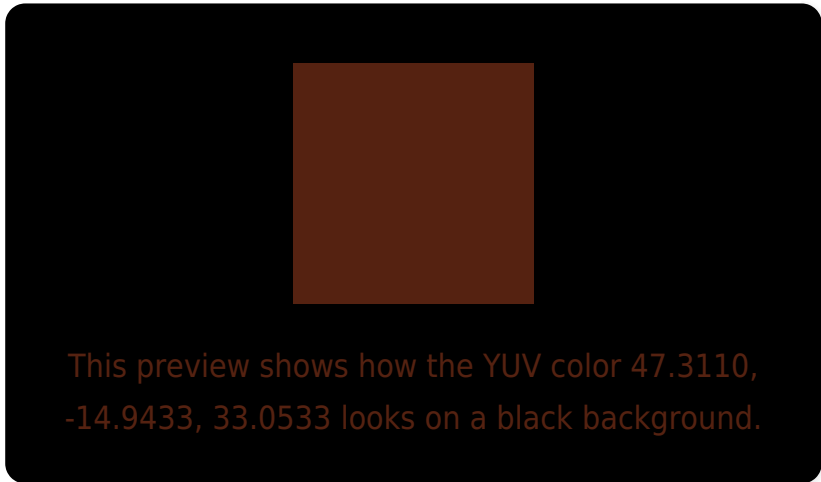
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

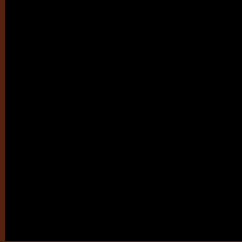
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533.



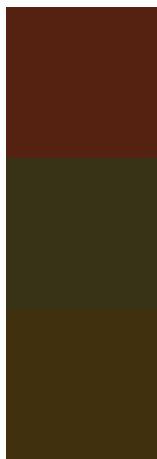
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.3110, -14.9433,



# 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

47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533

### Protanopia

49.1890, -13.4042, 5.9732

### Deuteranopia

48.7940, -17.6464, 13.3357



## Tritanopia

48.3740, -7.0864, 32.9980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533

## Protanomaly

48.7280, -14.1629, 16.0245

## Deuteranomaly

48.3650, -16.9419, 20.7279

## Tritanomaly

48.2770, -9.9966, 33.0831

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.9970, -5.4215, 12.2806

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533 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(85, 34, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 34, 17)  
}
```

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(85, 34, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 34, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533 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(85, 34, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 34, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(85, 34, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 34, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 34, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 34, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.3110, -14.9433, 33.0533 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 34, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 34,  
17) }
```

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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