

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.4130, -23.3746,  
-16.1482)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.4130, -23.3746,  
-16.1482)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D4200
RGB	29, 66, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 26%, 0%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7412, 1.0000
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 1.00, 0.74
HSL	94°, 100%, 13%
HSV	94°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	2.4549, 4.1576, 0.6731
YIQ	47.4130, -0.8660, -28.3700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

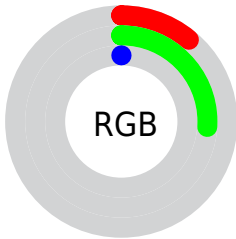
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 66, 37
Decimal	1917440
CIELab	24.19, -25.42, 32.07
CIELCh	24, 40.922, 128.397
Yxy	4.1576, 0.3370, 0.5707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280107520 (0xFF1D4200)
YUV	47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482
Hunter-Lab	20.3903, -14.1923, 12.3159

# Details

The YUV color **47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **18.5870, 23.3746, 16.1482**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7120, -23.5220, -15.5334**, and **13.5010, -6.6560, -11.8404** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.4070, -20.9067, -14.3889**.

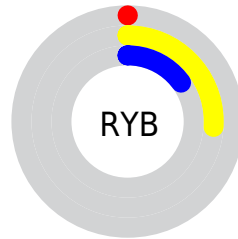
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (26%)

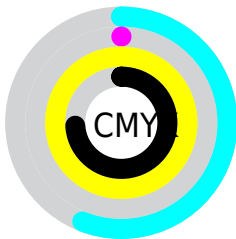
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (15%)

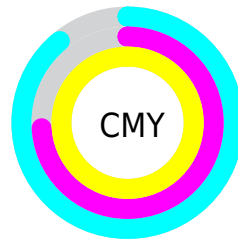


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482 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 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.4130, -23.3746,  
-16.1482

■ 47.4130, -23.3746,  
-16.1482

■ 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 26.4370, -13.0334,  
-19.6772

■ 95.7120, -23.5220,  
-15.5334

■ 13.5010, -6.6560,  
-11.8404

■ 121.1850,  
-24.2482, -15.9482

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.6580,  
-24.9744, -16.3631


■ 174.4300,  
-25.8480, -16.1631


■ 201.9030,  
-26.5742, -16.5779


■ 230.3760,


-27.3004, -16.9928


 244.5870,  
-20.5024, -4.0228


 47.4130, -23.3746,  
-16.1482

 49.4070, -20.9067,  
-14.3889

 50.9880, -18.7281,  
-13.1445

 52.9820, -16.2601,  
-11.3852

 54.8620, -14.2290,  
-9.5260

 56.8560, -11.7610,  
-7.7667

■ 58.5510, -9.1456,  
-6.6222

■ 60.4310, -7.1145,  
-4.7630

■ 62.4250, -4.6465,  
-3.0037

■ 64.0060, -2.4680,  
-1.7593

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.7690, -26.5081, 8.9726



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



44.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352

# Triad

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



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



52.4390, 30.8426, -45.9890



51.2160, -0.5995, 52.4306

# Complementary

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



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



18.5870, 23.3746, 16.1482

# 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.



55.5700, 12.5370, 38.9651



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



48.1990, 34.9049, -42.2705

# Square

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



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



51.9200, 21.2384, -45.5338



58.8310, 23.2543, 8.0412



52.8720, -15.7129, 46.5933



# Rectangle

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



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



47.9470, 3.4771, -42.0495



58.8310, 23.2543, 8.0412



51.8720, 4.5001, 50.1013

# Sweetspot

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



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



79.5510, -9.1456, -6.6222



40.8660, -20.1469, 22.0425



38.8980, -5.3727, -3.4185



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.



47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482



62.4310, -30.7785, -21.4260



39.0840, -17.7894, -34.2767



32.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



69.7960, -34.4094, -23.5001



161.0890, -79.4169, -54.4521



# Inverse Universe

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



18.5870, 23.3746, 16.1482



24.5690, 30.7785, 21.4260



26.9160, 17.7894, 34.2767



30.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



27.2040, 34.4094, 23.5001



63.2100, 79.2695, 55.0668



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482 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

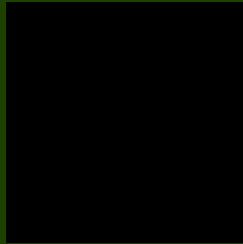
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.4130, -23.3746,

-16.1482.

# 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

47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482

### Protanopia

53.4810, -26.3661, 10.1022

### Deuteranopia

55.7080, -20.5620, 15.1651



## Tritanopia

54.9920, 5.4269, -14.0250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482

## Protanomaly

51.3550, -25.3180, 0.5657

## Deuteranomaly

52.7020, -21.5451, 3.7693

## Tritanomaly

52.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0780, -8.4195, -6.2074

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482 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(29, 66, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 66, 0)  
}
```

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(29, 66, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 66, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482 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(29, 66, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 66, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 66, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 66, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 66, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 66, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.4130, -23.3746, -16.1482 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 66, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 66,  
0) }
```

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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