

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.5470, -23.4407,  
-41.6987)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.5470, -23.4407,  
-41.6987)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	005100
RGB	0, 81, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 32%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6824, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.68
HSL	120°, 100%, 16%
HSV	120°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	2.9424, 5.8849, 0.9808
YIQ	47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 81, 81</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">20736</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">29.12, -37.49, 36.18</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">29, 52.097, 136.016</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">5.8849, 0.3000, 0.6000</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278210816 (0xFF005100)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">24.2587, -20.8019, 14.5839</a>

# Details

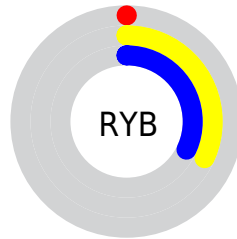
The YUV color **47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **33.4530, 23.4407, 41.6987**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.1460, -25.2150, -32.5770**, and **21.7190, -10.7075, -19.0476** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.8510, -21.1255, -37.5803**.

# Distribution



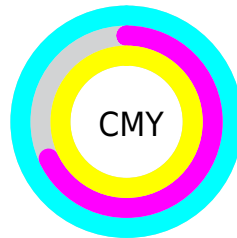
- Red (0%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (68%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987 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 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 47.5470, -23.4407,  
-41.6987


 47.5470, -23.4407,  
-41.6987

 252.8340, -8.2992,  
1.8996


 33.4590, -16.4953,  
-29.3435


 102.1460,  
-25.2150, -32.5770


 21.7190, -10.7075,  
-19.0476

 128.6190,  
-25.9412, -32.9919

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 155.3910,  
-26.8148, -32.7919


 182.7500,  
-27.9778, -33.1067


 211.2230,  
-28.7039, -33.5216


 230.3040,

-24.7999, -25.6996


 242.1670,  
-16.8443, -10.6705


 47.5470, -23.4407,  
-41.6987

 50.8510, -21.1255,  
-37.5803

 54.1550, -18.8104,  
-33.4619

 57.4590, -16.4953,  
-29.3435

 60.7630, -14.1802,  
-25.2252

 64.4800, -11.5756,  
-20.5920

■ 67.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

■ 71.0880, -6.9454,  
-12.3552

■ 74.3920, -4.6303,  
-8.2368

■ 77.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.2860, -30.7070, 2.3802



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



55.3670, -3.6319, -48.5569

# Triad

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



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



63.2450, 41.7842, -55.4659



54.4790, -2.7011, 73.2479

# Complementary

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



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



33.4530, 23.4407, 41.6987

# 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.



59.5820, 14.5031, 61.7566



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



55.5000, 45.1095, -48.6735

# Square

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



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



64.2590, 30.4383, -56.3551



69.9560, 27.1367, 22.8406



61.5930, -25.9283, 56.4849



# Rectangle

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



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



59.1460, 8.3090, -51.8710



69.9560, 27.1367, 22.8406



52.7270, 4.5716, 73.9074

# Sweetspot

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



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



91.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736



71.7660, -35.3806, 8.0982



45.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987



61.6350, -30.3861, -54.0539



52.2210, -5.5320, -45.7978



39.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



136.1840, -67.1387, -119.4334

# Inverse Universe

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



33.4530, 23.4407, 41.6987



43.3650, 30.3861, 54.0539



28.8930, 5.9688, 45.6978



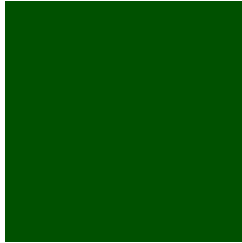
38.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



95.8160, 67.1387, 119.4334

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

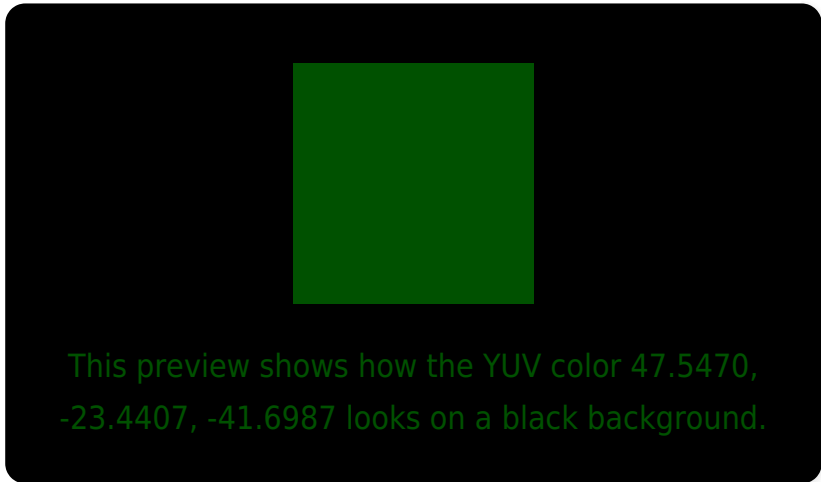
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987.



-41.6987.

# 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



### Protanopia

63.8250, -31.4657, 12.4315

### Deuteranopia

66.8070, -24.0619, 17.7093

### Tritanopia

63.4250, 8.6645, -25.8057

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

57.8010, -28.4959, -6.8415

## Deuteranomaly

59.3760, -23.8494, -3.8378

## Tritanomaly

57.7050, -2.8126, -31.3133

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987 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(0, 81, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 81, 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(0, 81, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 81, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987 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(0, 81, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 81, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 81, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 81, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 81, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 81, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.5470, -23.4407, -41.6987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 81, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 81,  
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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