

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.7820, -16.1615,  
3.6992)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34340F
RGB	52, 52, 15
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 6%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7961, 0.9412
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.71, 0.80
HSL	60°, 55%, 13%
HSV	60°, 71%, 20%
XYZ	2.7304, 3.2205, 0.9297
YIQ	47.7820, 11.8770, -11.5070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

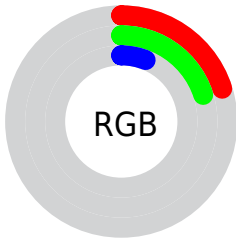
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	15, 52, 15
Decimal	3421199
CIE Lab	20.91, -5.95, 22.75
CIE LCh	21, 23.513, 104.651
Yxy	3.2205, 0.3968, 0.4681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281611279 (0xFF34340F)
YUV	47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992
Hunter-Lab	17.9459, -4.2472, 9.4907

# Details

The YUV color **47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **19.2180, 16.1615, -3.6992**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1520, -17.3299, 5.1287**, and **3.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.2120, -18.3455, 4.1991**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.3520, -13.9775, 3.1993**.

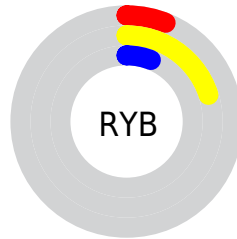
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (20%)

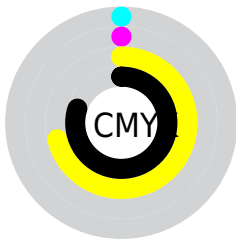
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (6%)

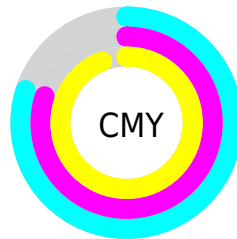


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992 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 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.7820, -16.1615,  
3.6992

■ 47.7820, -16.1615,  
3.6992

■ 253.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

■ 27.4660, -13.5407,  
3.0993

■ 94.1520, -17.3299,  
5.1287

■ 3.5220, -1.7363,  
-3.0888

■ 118.9240,  
-18.2035, 5.3287

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 145.1090,  
-18.7877, 6.0434


■ 171.2940,  
-19.3719, 6.7582


■ 198.7670,  
-20.0981, 6.3433


■ 226.9520,


-20.6823, 7.0581


 250.2120,  
-18.3455, 4.1991


 47.7820, -16.1615,  
3.6992


 47.7820, -16.1615,  
3.6992


 47.2120, -18.3455,  
4.1991


 48.3520, -13.9775,  
3.1993


 46.6420, -20.5295,  
4.6990

 48.9220, -11.7935,  
2.6994

 46.0720, -22.7135,  
5.1989

 49.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

 50.1760, -6.9888,  
1.5996

 50.7460, -4.8048,  
1.0998

■ 51.3160, -2.6208,  
0.5999

■ 51.8860, -0.4368,  
0.1000

■ 52.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 53.1400, 4.3680,  
-0.9998

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.1580, -16.3469, 16.5244



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



45.5890, -10.1504, -11.0406

# Triad

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



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



42.4820, 15.5384, -37.2567



51.8810, 4.0027, 22.9064

# Complementary

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



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



19.2180, 16.1615, -3.6992

# 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.



51.7420, 11.4662, 8.9963



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



41.7470, 20.3377, -36.6121

# Square

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



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



41.2450, 8.2602, -36.1719



49.1030, 17.2042, -11.4913



50.1500, -4.0179, 28.8095



# Rectangle

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



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



42.5210, -3.7079, -24.1359



49.1030, 17.2042, -11.4913



51.8420, 6.4869, 19.4326

# Sweetspot

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



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



67.2900, -6.5520, 1.4997



26.0630, -5.4541, 22.7467



34.9740, -3.9312, 0.8998



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992



62.2740, -25.7711, 5.8987



42.4000, -13.5082, -7.3668



25.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



78.8540, -38.8750, 8.8980



192.2620, -94.7852, 21.6952



# Inverse Universe

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



19.2180, 16.1615, -3.6992



16.7260, 25.7711, -5.8987



24.8990, 13.3608, 7.9816



23.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



10.1460, 38.8750, -8.8980



24.7380, 94.7852, -21.6952



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

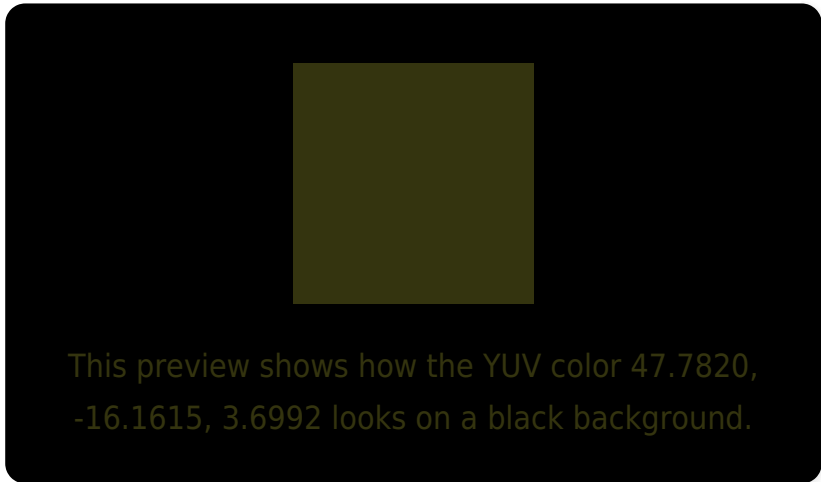
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

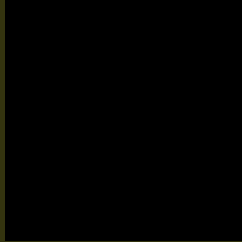
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992.



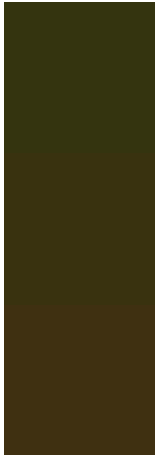
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.7820, -16.1615,



# 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

47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992

### Protanopia

48.1030, -16.3198, 7.8027

### Deuteranopia

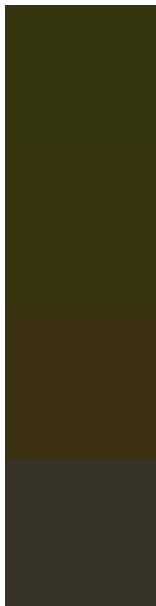
48.9510, -15.7518, 12.3210



## Tritanopia

51.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992

## Protanomaly

48.0920, -16.3144, 6.0583

## Deuteranomaly

48.2280, -15.8884, 9.4470

## Tritanomaly

49.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.5180, -5.6784, 1.2997

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992 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(52, 52, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 52, 15)  
}
```

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(52, 52, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 52, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992 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(52, 52, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 52, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 52, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 52, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 52, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 52, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.7820, -16.1615, 3.6992 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 52, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 52,  
15) }
```

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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