

# Converting Colors

YUV(47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(47.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004A27
RGB	0, 74, 39
RGB Percent	0%, 29%, 15%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7098, 0.8471
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.47, 0.71
HSL	152°, 100%, 15%
HSV	152°, 100%, 29%
XYZ	2.8150, 5.0440, 2.7447
YIQ	47.8840, -32.8690, -26.5730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

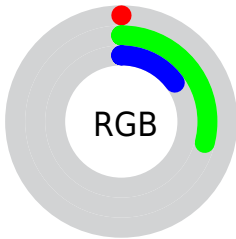
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 48, 74
Decimal	18983
CIELab	26.86, -30.04, 15.25
CIELCh	27, 33.694, 153.081
Yxy	5.0440, 0.2655, 0.4757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278209063 (0xFF004A27)
YUV	47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943
Hunter-Lab	22.4589, -16.9301, 8.4755

# Details

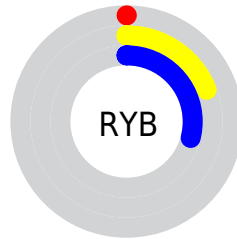
The YUV color **47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **26.1160, 4.3798, 41.9943**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.3040, -8.0379, -35.3466**, and **18.7840, -9.2605, -16.4736** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.4330, -3.6645, -38.0907**.

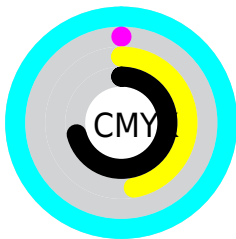
# Distribution



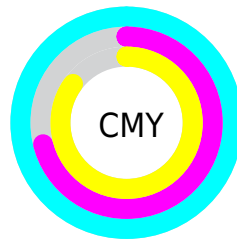
- Red (0%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 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 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943

■ 47.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943

■ 253.8040, 0.5896,  
-2.4591

■ 31.9890, -6.8966,  
-28.0544

■ 100.3040, -8.0379,  
-35.3466

■ 18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

■ 126.1900, -8.4747,  
-35.2466

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 152.6630, -9.2009,  
-35.6615


■ 179.3640, -9.0535,  
-36.2762


■ 207.8370, -9.7796,  
-36.6910


■ 231.9020, -8.3327,


-34.1171


 243.8790, 0.0597,  
-19.1879


 47.8840, -4.3798,  
-41.9943

 50.4330, -3.6645,  
-38.0907

 53.1670, -3.5333,  
-33.4725

 55.7160, -2.8180,  
-29.5689

 58.4500, -2.6868,  
-24.9506

 60.9990, -1.9715,  
-21.0471

■ 63.4340, -1.6930,  
-17.0436

■ 66.2820, -1.1250,  
-12.5253

■ 68.7170, -0.8465,  
-8.5218

■ 71.5650, -0.2785,  
-4.0035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.2660, -20.3441, -8.1263



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



52.0220, 6.3982, -45.6233

# Triad

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



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



51.8520, 31.1320, -45.4742



61.7510, -12.2022, 40.5604

# Complementary

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



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



26.1160, 4.3798, 41.9943

# 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.



62.5520, -0.2721, 40.7349



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



65.1030, 20.6552, 1.6637

# Square

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



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



54.6900, 26.7748, -47.9631



64.7490, 10.9697, 28.2841



61.3400, -22.3526, 29.5198



# Rectangle

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



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



54.0740, 14.2605, -47.4229



64.7490, 10.9697, 28.2841



62.0870, -8.4239, 42.0197

# Sweetspot

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



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



86.7330, -1.8404, -16.4288



54.2020, -26.7216, -15.9632



42.0050, -0.9885, -9.6514



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943



62.7530, -5.7942, -55.0344



51.2870, 11.1975, -44.9787



36.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



66.0300, -5.9308, -57.9083



148.8040, -13.7074, -130.5011



# Inverse Universe

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



26.1160, 4.3798, 41.9943



34.2470, 5.7942, 55.0344



22.7130, -11.1975, 44.9787



35.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



35.9700, 5.9308, 57.9083



81.1960, 13.7074, 130.5011



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

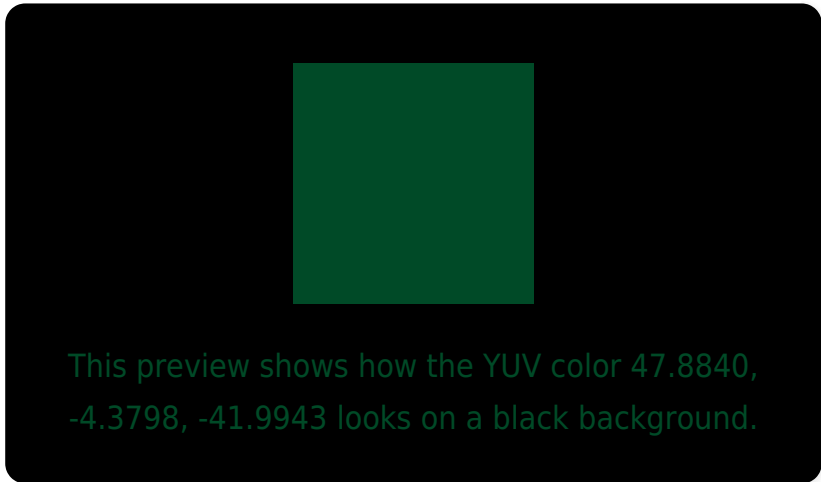
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943.



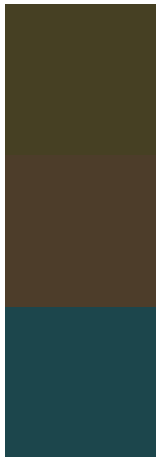
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943.

-41.9943.

# 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

62.4880, -13.5516, 6.5880

### Deuteranopia

63.6180, -10.6577, 11.7360

### Tritanopia

58.1260, 8.8119, -26.4205

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

57.4750, -10.5872, -10.9406

## Deuteranomaly

58.0670, -8.4140, -7.9518

## Tritanomaly

54.2410, 4.3182, -31.7834

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.8580, -1.4090, -14.7845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 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, 74, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 74, 39)  
}
```

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, 74, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 74, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 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, 74, 39) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 74, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 74, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 74, 39); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 74, 39); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 74, 39) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 47.8840, -4.3798, -41.9943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 74, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 74,  
39) }
```

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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