

# Converting Colors

YUV(48.5870, -23.9534,  
-17.1778)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(48.5870, -23.9534,  
-17.1778)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D4400
RGB	29, 68, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 27%, 0%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7333, 1.0000
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 1.00, 0.73
HSL	94°, 100%, 13%
HSV	94°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	2.5738, 4.3955, 0.7128
YIQ	48.5870, -1.4160, -29.4160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

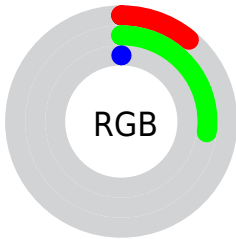
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 68, 39
Decimal	1917952
CIELab	24.94, -26.31, 32.80
CIELCh	25, 42.049, 128.733
Yxy	4.3955, 0.3350, 0.5722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280108032 (0xFF1D4400)
YUV	48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778
Hunter-Lab	20.9653, -14.7757, 12.6601

# Details

The YUV color **48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **19.4130, 23.9534, 17.1778**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778**, and **15.2620, -7.5242, -13.3848** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5810, -21.4854, -15.4185**.

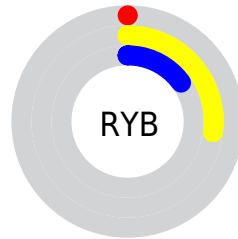
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (27%)

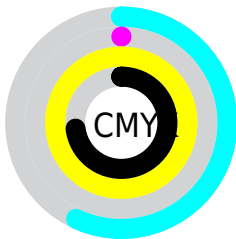
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (15%)

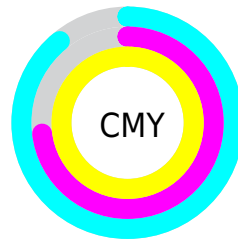


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778 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 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 48.5870, -23.9534,  
-17.1778


 48.5870, -23.9534,  
-17.1778

 252.3780,  
-10.0464, 2.2995


 27.3120, -13.4648,  
-21.3216


 97.5870, -23.9534,  
-17.1778


 15.2620, -7.5242,  
-13.3848

 122.7720,  
-24.5376, -16.4630

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 149.1310,  
-25.7006, -16.7779


 175.7180,  
-25.9900, -17.2927


 203.4900,  
-26.8636, -17.0927


 231.9630,

-27.5898, -17.5076


 245.0000,  
-20.2130, -3.5080


 48.5870, -23.9534,  
-17.1778

 50.5810, -21.4854,  
-15.4185

 52.5750, -19.0175,  
-13.6593

 54.4550, -16.9863,  
-11.8000

 56.4490, -14.5184,  
-10.0408

 58.1440, -11.9030,  
-8.8963

■ 60.1380, -9.4350,  
-7.1370

■ 62.1320, -6.9671,  
-5.3778

■ 64.0120, -4.9359,  
-3.5185

■ 66.0060, -2.4680,  
-1.7593

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.2420, -27.2343, 8.5578



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



46.2540, -5.5482, -40.5648

# Triad

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



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



54.0690, 32.0110, -47.4185



52.2270, -0.6049, 54.1749

# Complementary

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



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



19.4130, 23.9534, 17.1778

# 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.



57.2820, 12.6790, 40.0947



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



49.2420, 36.3627, -43.1852

# Square

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



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



54.0230, 21.6807, -47.3782



60.6570, 23.8331, 9.0708



54.3560, -16.4445, 47.9228



# Rectangle

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



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



49.3490, 3.7719, -43.2791



60.6570, 23.8331, 9.0708



53.1820, 4.3473, 52.4604

# Sweetspot

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



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



81.4370, -9.5824, -6.5222



43.2250, -21.3099, 21.7277



41.0720, -5.9515, -4.4481



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778



63.6050, -31.3573, -22.4556



40.4860, -17.4946, -35.5062



32.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296



69.1980, -34.1146, -24.7296



160.1920, -78.9747, -56.2964



# Inverse Universe

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



19.4130, 23.9534, 17.1778



25.3950, 31.3573, 22.4556



27.5140, 17.4946, 35.5062



30.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



27.8020, 34.1146, 24.7296

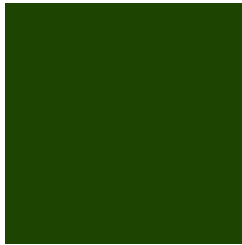


64.1070, 78.8272, 56.9112



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

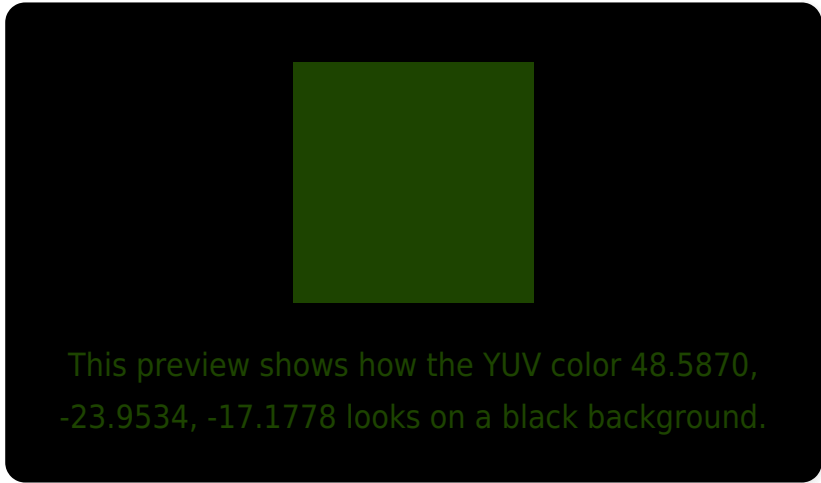
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

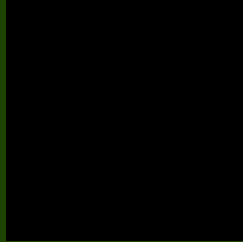
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 48.5870, -23.9534,

-17.1778.

# 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

54.6660, -26.9503, 10.8169

### Deuteranopia

56.8930, -21.1462, 15.8798

### Tritanopia

56.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

52.2410, -25.7548, 0.6656

## Deuteranomaly

53.5880, -21.9819, 3.8693

## Tritanomaly

53.5220, -5.1873, -16.2438

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

49.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9640, -8.8563, -6.1074

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778 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, 68, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 68, 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, 68, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 68, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778 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, 68, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 68, 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, 68, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 68, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 68, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 68, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 48.5870, -23.9534, -17.1778 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 68, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 68,  
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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