

# Converting Colors

YUV(65.1220, -32.1051,  
-15.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(65.1220, -32.1051,  
-15.8930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2F5700
RGB	47, 87, 0
RGB Percent	18%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.8157, 0.6588, 1.0000
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	88°, 100%, 17%
HSV	88°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	4.5805, 7.4207, 1.1909
YIQ	65.1220, 4.0870, -35.5370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

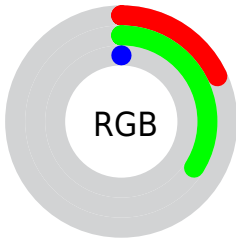
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 87, 40
Decimal	3102464
CIELab	32.75, -28.16, 39.65
CIELCh	33, 48.631, 125.382
Yxy	7.4207, 0.3472, 0.5625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281292544 (0xFF2F5700)
YUV	65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930
Hunter-Lab	27.2410, -17.6576, 16.4767

# Details

The YUV color **65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **21.8780, 32.1051, 15.8930**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.8770, -30.5054, -15.6781**, and **24.0670, -11.8650, -21.1068** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3440, -28.7636, -14.3337**.

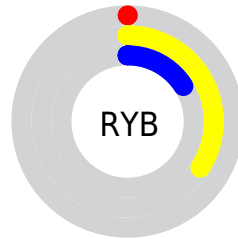
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (34%)

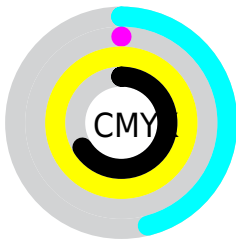
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (16%)

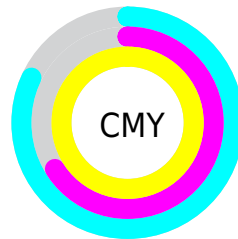


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 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 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.1220, -32.1051,  
-15.8930

■ 65.1220, -32.1051,  
-15.8930

■ 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

■ 43.8580, -21.6220,  
-18.2925

■ 115.8770,  
-30.5054, -15.6781

■ 24.0670, -11.8650,  
-21.1068

■ 142.2360,  
-31.6683, -15.9930

■ 9.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

■ 169.1220,  
-32.1051, -15.8930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 196.4810,  
-33.2681, -16.2078


■ 224.6660,  
-33.8523, -15.4931

■ 240.8120,


-28.5013, -5.0971


 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991


 65.1220, -32.1051,  
-15.8930

 67.3440, -28.7636,  
-14.3337

 69.4520, -25.8588,  
-12.6744

 71.6740, -22.5173,  
-11.1151

 73.8960, -19.1757,  
-9.5558

 76.1180, -15.8342,  
-7.9965

■ 78.2260, -12.9294,  
-6.3372

■ 80.4480, -9.5879,  
-4.7779

■ 82.6700, -6.2463,  
-3.2186

■ 84.7780, -3.3416,  
-1.5593

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.0980, -35.5443, 13.9461



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



58.9060, -7.8417, -51.6606

# Triad

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



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



69.0010, 38.4535, -60.5139



70.0480, 0.9623, 64.8559

# Complementary

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



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



21.8780, 32.1051, 15.8930

# 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.



76.0530, 16.7359, 45.5575



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



64.5160, 44.1156, -56.5805

# Square

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



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



68.3850, 25.9392, -59.9736



78.3560, 30.3905, 5.8268



71.3790, -17.9348, 59.3036



# Rectangle

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



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



63.1580, 3.3731, -55.3896



78.3560, 30.3905, 5.8268



71.8070, 6.5041, 60.6823

# Sweetspot

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



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



103.7530, -12.2032, -5.9224



48.9060, -24.1107, 33.4084



51.0290, -7.4093, -3.5334



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930



83.9830, -41.4036, -20.1561



52.2650, -25.7666, -42.3284



41.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



80.1510, -39.5144, -19.4264



175.9180, -86.7276, -42.9011



# Inverse Universe

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



21.8780, 32.1051, 15.8930



28.3160, 41.2562, 20.7709



34.7350, 25.7666, 42.3284



40.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



26.8490, 39.5144, 19.4264



59.0820, 86.7276, 42.9011



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

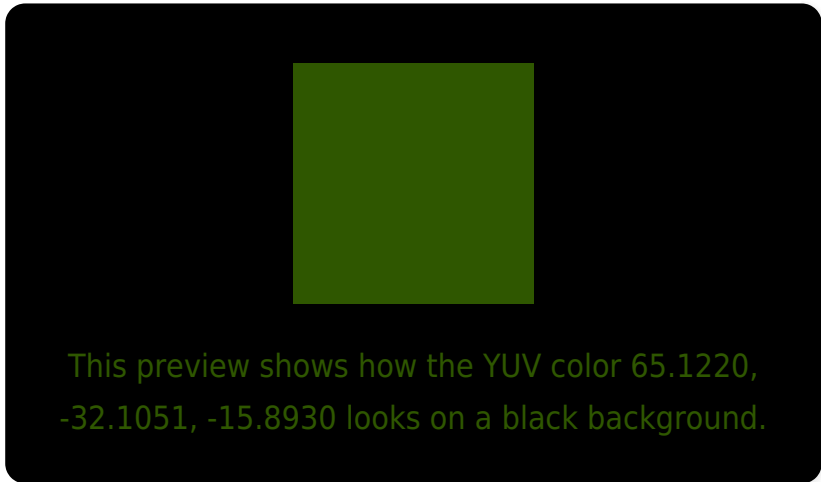
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 65.1220, -32.1051,

-15.8930.

# 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

65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

### Protanopia

71.2120, -35.1075, 13.8461

### Deuteranopia

73.9060, -27.5617, 20.2534



## Tritanopia

74.8070, 6.0111, -14.7397

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

## Protanomaly

69.0750, -34.0540, 2.5652

## Deuteranomaly

70.6610, -29.4129, 7.3133

## Tritanomaly

71.1370, -7.9555, -15.0291

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930

## Achromatopsia

65.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.8670, -11.7664, -6.0224

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 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(47, 87, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 87, 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(47, 87, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 87, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 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(47, 87, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 87, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 87, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 87, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 87, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 87, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 65.1220, -32.1051, -15.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 87, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 87,  
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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