

# Converting Colors

YUV(94.5600, -46.6181,  
-27.6781)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781)  
contains.

<b>YUV(94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(94.5600, -46.6181,  
-27.6781)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3F8100
RGB	63, 129, 0
RGB Percent	25%, 51%, 0%
CMY	0.7529, 0.4941, 1.0000
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 1.00, 0.49
HSL	91°, 100%, 25%
HSV	91°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	9.9002, 16.7573, 2.7127
YIQ	94.5600, 2.0730, -54.1110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

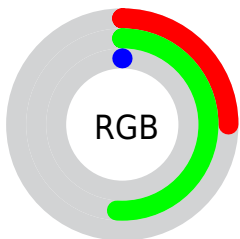
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 129, 66
Decimal	4161792
CIELab	47.95, -40.40, 51.85
CIELCh	48, 65.734, 127.927
Yxy	16.7573, 0.3371, 0.5706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282351872 (0xFF3F8100)
YUV	94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781
Hunter-Lab	40.9357, -28.4677, 24.7260

# Details

The YUV color **94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **34.4400, 46.6181, 27.6781**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.1130, -41.9607, -28.1631**, and **46.3730, -22.8619, -40.6691** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.1350, -41.9716, -24.6744**.

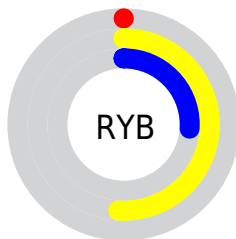
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (51%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (26%)

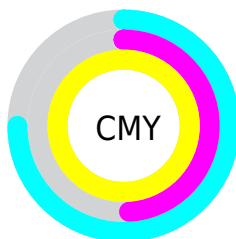


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 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 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.5600, -46.6181,  
-27.6781

■ 94.5600, -46.6181,  
-27.6781

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.3280, -34.6717,  
-32.7367

■ 150.1130,  
-41.9607, -28.1631

■ 46.3730, -22.8619,  
-40.6691

■ 177.2980,  
-42.5449, -27.4483

■ 32.2850, -15.9165,  
-28.3139

■ 205.6570,  
-43.7079, -27.7632

■ 20.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180


■ 226.7980,  
-40.8194, -20.8708


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 238.6610,  
-32.8639, -5.8417


■ 248.7300,


-24.0239, 5.4988


 252.0360,  
-11.3567, 2.5994


 94.5600, -46.6181,  
-27.6781

 98.1350, -41.9716,  
-24.6744

 101.4110,  
-37.1776, -22.2854

 104.9860,  
-32.5311, -19.2817

 108.2620,  
-27.7372, -16.8928

 111.8370,  
-23.0906, -13.8890

■ 115.2980,  
-18.8809, -10.7853

■ 118.5740,  
-14.0870, -8.3964

■ 122.1490, -9.4405,  
-5.3927

■ 125.4250, -4.6465,  
-3.0037

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



105.1680, -51.8478, 16.5157



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



87.6980, -9.2181, -76.9111

# Triad

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



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



101.6350, 56.8749, -89.1339



102.0070, -0.0035, 94.7099

# Complementary

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



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



34.4400, 46.6181, 27.6781

# 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.



110.5150, 22.9171, 69.7083



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



93.7420, 64.7102, -82.2117

# Square

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



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



101.0530, 39.4139, -88.6235



115.9130, 42.4409, 14.1083



105.4870, -28.3411, 83.7649



# Rectangle

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



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



93.3180, 7.2382, -81.8399



115.9130, 42.4409, 14.1083



103.7490, 8.0117, 90.5511

# Sweetspot

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



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



154.5260, -18.0073, -10.9853



76.7260, -37.8259, 45.8443



76.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781



123.1340, -60.7051, -36.0745



75.7230, -37.3314, -66.4091



62.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593



93.6740, -46.1813, -27.7781



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



34.4400, 46.6181, 27.6781



44.8660, 60.7051, 36.0745



53.2770, 37.3314, 66.4091



58.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593



34.0270, 46.3287, 27.1633

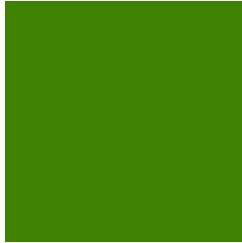


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781.



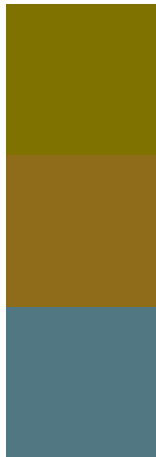
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781.



# 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

105.1900, -51.8587, 20.0044

### Deuteranopia

109.1170, -40.9767, 29.7154

### Tritanopia

109.4790, 10.1169, -24.9761

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

100.9490, -49.7679, 2.6757

## Deuteranomaly

104.1160, -42.9482, 8.6683

## Tritanomaly

103.7890, -10.2490, -26.1250

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.4660, -16.9917, -10.0557

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 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(63, 129, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 129, 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(63, 129, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 129, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 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(63, 129, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 129, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 129, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 129, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 129, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 129, 0)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 94.5600, -46.6181, -27.6781 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 129, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 129,  
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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