

# Converting Colors

YUV(94.9270, -16.2330,  
-20.1070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(94.9270, -16.2330,  
-20.1070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	48713E
RGB	72, 113, 62
RGB Percent	28%, 44%, 24%
CMY	0.7176, 0.5569, 0.7569
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.45, 0.56
HSL	108°, 29%, 34%
HSV	108°, 45%, 44%
XYZ	9.4471, 13.5358, 6.6722
YIQ	94.9270, -8.0650, -24.5530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

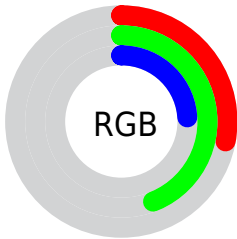
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 113, 103
Decimal	4747582
CIELab	43.56, -25.11, 23.84
CIELCh	44, 34.626, 136.490
Yxy	13.5358, 0.3186, 0.4564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282937662 (0xFF48713E)
YUV	94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070
Hunter-Lab	36.7910, -18.5494, 15.0012

# Details

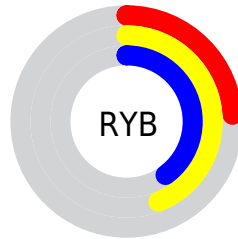
The YUV color **94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **80.0730, 16.2330, 20.1070**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.8730, -17.6854, -20.9366**, and **47.2690, -14.9226, -20.4069** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.9820, -19.7111, -24.5402**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.8720, -12.7549, -15.6737**.

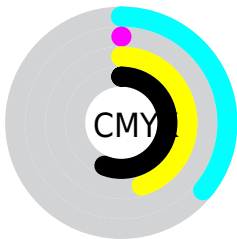
# Distribution



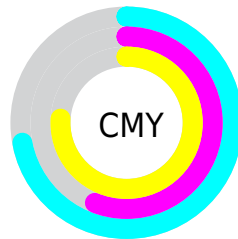
- Red (28%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070 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 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 94.9270, -16.2330,  
-20.1070

■ 94.9270, -16.2330,  
-20.1070

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 70.4540, -15.5068,  
-19.6922

■ 145.8730,  
-17.6854, -20.9366

■ 47.2690, -14.9226,  
-20.4069

■ 172.7590,  
-18.1222, -20.8366

■ 25.5510, -12.5966,  
-19.7772

■ 200.2320,  
-18.8484, -21.2515

■ 12.3270, -6.0772,  
-10.8108

■ 228.8190,  
-19.1378, -21.7663

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 243.9050,  
-12.7712, -10.4407

■ 253.9740, -3.9312,

0.8998

■ 94.9270, -16.2330,  
-20.1070

■ 94.9270, -16.2330,  
-20.1070

■ 90.9820, -19.7111,  
-24.5402

■ 98.8720, -12.7549,  
-15.6737

■ 86.9230, -23.6260,  
-28.8735

■ 102.9310, -8.8400,  
-11.3405

■ 82.9780, -27.1042,  
-33.3067

■ 106.8760, -5.3619,  
-6.9073

■ 79.0330, -30.5823,  
-37.7399

■ 110.8210, -1.8838,  
-2.4740

■ 74.9740, -34.4972,  
-42.0732

■ 114.7660, 1.5944,  
1.9592

■ 72.9090, -35.9441,  
-44.6472

■ 119.1240, 5.3619,  
6.9073

■ 123.0690, 8.8400,  
11.3405

■ 127.0140, 12.3181,  
15.7737

■ 131.0730, 16.2330,  
20.1070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.8610, -26.0605, 5.3839



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



85.4030, 1.7733, -55.6044

# Triad

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



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



82.5820, 37.1811, -72.4244



103.3480, -7.5666, 47.0528

# Complementary

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



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



80.0730, 16.2330, 20.1070

# 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.



105.1480, 5.8430, 39.3352



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



101.8280, 27.6928, -15.6352

# Square

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



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



83.9210, 29.6189, -73.5987



105.9200, 18.2804, 16.7332



102.4000, -19.9172, 41.7452



# Rectangle

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



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



81.5780, 13.0260, -71.5439



105.9200, 18.2804, 16.7332



104.1890, -3.0512, 45.4382

# Sweetspot

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



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



140.5230, -6.6668, -8.3517



101.3160, -19.3828, 10.2469



69.5280, -4.2043, -4.8481



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070



119.7440, -25.5098, -31.3475



93.6470, -8.2070, -27.7544



54.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592



77.6160, -38.2647, -47.0212



159.6400, -78.7025, -97.0313



# Inverse Universe

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



80.0730, 16.2330, 20.1070



96.2560, 25.5098, 31.3475



81.3530, 8.2070, 27.7544



52.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



42.3840, 38.2647, 47.0212



87.6590, 78.5551, 97.6461



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070 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 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070 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 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 94.9270, -16.2330,

-20.1070.

# 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

94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070

### Protanopia

100.8600, -21.1300, 10.6468

### Deuteranopia

102.1260, -17.8101, 19.1835



## Tritanopia

100.1380, 7.3270, -16.7840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070

## Protanomaly

98.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340

## Deuteranomaly

99.2660, -16.8931, 5.0287

## Tritanomaly

98.2490, -1.1088, -17.7584

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070

## Achromatopsia

95.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

95.3490, -6.0881, -7.3221

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070 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(72, 113, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 113, 62)  
}
```

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(72, 113, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 113, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070 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(72, 113, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 113, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 113, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 113, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 113, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 113,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 94.9270, -16.2330, -20.1070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 113, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 113,  
62) }
```

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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