

# Converting Colors

YUV(95.6790, -47.1697,  
-37.4295)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(95.6790, -47.1697,  
-37.4295)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	358800
RGB	53, 136, 0
RGB Percent	21%, 53%, 0%
CMY	0.7922, 0.4667, 1.0000
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 1.00, 0.47
HSL	97°, 100%, 27%
HSV	97°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	10.2724, 18.3652, 3.0034
YIQ	95.6790, -5.8120, -59.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

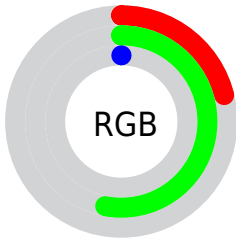
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 136, 83
Decimal	3508224
CIELab	49.94, -46.04, 53.25
CIELCh	50, 70.397, 130.845
Yxy	18.3652, 0.3247, 0.5804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281698304 (0xFF358800)
YUV	95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295
Hunter-Lab	42.8546, -32.2088, 25.8430

# Details

The YUV color **95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **40.3210, 47.1697, 37.4295**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.2430, -42.5178, -36.1701**, and **49.8950, -24.5982, -43.7579** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.6670, -42.2338, -33.9110**.

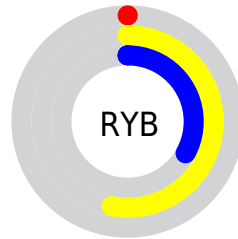
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (53%)

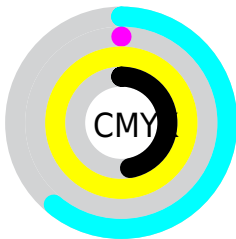
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (33%)

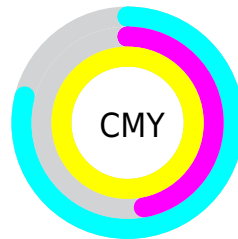


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295 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 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 95.6790, -47.1697,  
-37.4295


 95.6790, -47.1697,  
-37.4295


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 69.3540, -34.1915,  
-46.7915


 152.2430,  
-42.5178, -36.1701


 49.8950, -24.5982,  
-43.7579

 180.1290,  
-42.9546, -36.0701


 35.8070, -17.6529,  
-31.4027

 208.4880,  
-44.1176, -36.3850

 23.4800, -11.5756,  
-20.5920


 224.9330,  
-38.9140, -25.3742


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 236.7960,  
-30.9584, -10.3451


 248.9580,

-23.1503, 5.2988


 252.2640,  
-10.4832, 2.3995


 95.6790, -47.1697,  
-37.4295

 99.6670, -42.2338,  
-33.9110

 103.8400,  
-37.8821, -29.6777

 107.8280,  
-32.9462, -26.1592

 111.7020,  
-28.4471, -22.5407

 115.6900,  
-23.5112, -19.0221

■ 119.9770,  
-18.7227, -14.8888

■ 123.8510,  
-14.2235, -11.2703

■ 127.8390, -9.2876,  
-7.7518

■ 132.0120, -4.9359,  
-3.5185

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109.2770, -53.8736, 12.9121



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



92.7190, -7.7495, -81.3146

# Triad

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



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



106.3940, 62.4168, -93.3075



103.9050, -1.9252, 104.4463

# Complementary

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



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



40.3210, 47.1697, 37.4295

# 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.



112.5810, 22.8846, 80.1745



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



96.9850, 69.5204, -85.0558

# Square

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



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



106.2850, 44.2295, -93.2119



121.0110, 43.8716, 21.9154



109.2550, -33.1567, 88.3534



# Rectangle

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



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



98.0940, 10.3067, -86.0284



121.0110, 43.8716, 21.9154



104.7010, 7.5424, 101.1172

# Sweetspot

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



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



160.3900, -18.4333, -14.3740



88.7980, -43.7774, 41.3962



79.6710, -11.1768, -8.4815



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295



123.9430, -61.1039, -48.1850



81.4280, -33.2420, -71.4124



67.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593



93.6190, -46.1542, -36.4999



3.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



# Inverse Universe

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



40.3210, 47.1697, 37.4295



52.0570, 61.1039, 48.1850



54.5720, 33.2420, 71.4124



63.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593



39.3810, 46.1542, 36.4999



1.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

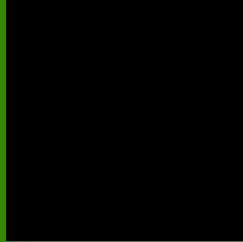
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295.



# 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

95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295

### Protanopia

109.6200, -54.0427, 20.5043

### Deuteranopia

113.6010, -41.7083, 31.0449



## Tritanopia

112.3040, 12.1751, -31.8386

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295

## Protanomaly

104.4710, -51.5042, -0.4131

## Deuteranomaly

107.1650, -43.9583, 5.9943

## Tritanomaly

106.5600, -9.6431, -33.8171

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295

## Achromatopsia

96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.0310, -17.2703, -14.0592

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295 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(53, 136, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 136, 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(53, 136, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 136, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295 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(53, 136, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 136, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 136, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 136, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 136, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 136, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 95.6790, -47.1697, -37.4295 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 136, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 136,  
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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