

Converting Colors

YUV(96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(96.3840, -6.1053,
-48.5718)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	297F54
RGB	41, 127, 84
RGB Percent	16%, 50%, 33%
CMY	0.8392, 0.5020, 0.6706
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.34, 0.50
HSL	150°, 51%, 33%
HSV	150°, 68%, 50%
XYZ	10.1041, 16.2903, 10.9993
YIQ	96.3840, -37.4530, -31.6050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

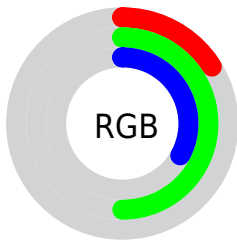
Format	Color
RYB	41, 98, 127
Decimal	2719572
CIELab	47.35, -36.21, 16.08
CIELCh	47, 39.625, 156.054
Yxy	16.2903, 0.2702, 0.4356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280909652 (0xFF297F54)
YUV	96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718
Hunter-Lab	40.3612, -25.9462, 12.0950

Details

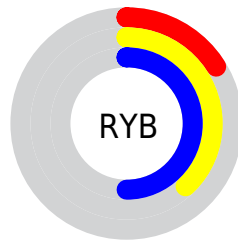
The YUV color **96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **71.6160, 6.1053, 48.5718**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.5260, -8.1473, -46.9423**, and **49.6450, -5.2480, -43.5387** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.8130, -6.8098, -55.9640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.9550, -5.4008, -41.1795**.

Distribution



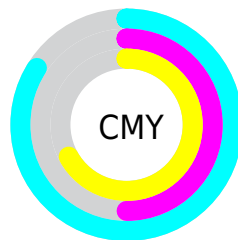
- Red (16%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718 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 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.3840, -6.1053,
-48.5718

■ 96.3840, -6.1053,
-48.5718

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 66.2410, -2.5838,
-58.0934

■ 150.5260, -8.1473,
-46.9423

■ 49.6450, -5.2480,
-43.5387

■ 177.4120, -8.5841,
-46.8423

■ 33.1630, -7.4754,
-29.0840

■ 205.8850, -9.3103,
-47.2571

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,
-16.9884

■ 228.0150, -6.4164,
-42.1092

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 239.5790, 1.6866,
-27.6948

■ 249.6180, 2.6533,

-11.0660

■ 96.3840, -6.1053,
-48.5718

■ 96.3840, -6.1053,
-48.5718

■ 91.8130, -6.8098,
-55.9640

■ 100.9550, -5.4008,
-41.1795

■ 87.4270, -8.0985,
-62.6415

■ 105.3410, -4.1121,
-34.5021

■ 82.8560, -8.8030,
-70.0337

■ 109.9120, -3.4076,
-27.1098

■ 81.8450, -8.7976,
-71.7781

■ 114.4830, -2.7031,
-19.7176

■ 118.8690, -1.4144,
-13.0401

■ 123.4400, -0.7099,
-5.6479

■ 128.0110, -0.0054,
1.7444

■ 132.6960, 1.1359,
9.0366

■ 136.9680, 1.9878,
15.8141

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.9080, -24.1116, -13.0743



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



89.1750, 14.2107, -78.2065

Triad

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



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



106.4600, 35.7622, -37.2374



111.9220, -18.2025, 51.8114

Complementary

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



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



71.6160, 6.1053, 48.5718

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.



112.9450, -2.9309, 53.5452



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



115.2870, 25.0015, 7.6413

Square

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



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



91.9230, 39.9710, -80.6165



115.1570, 12.2476, 38.4503



110.8480, -29.5051, 36.9673

Rectangle

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



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



91.7970, 24.2571, -80.5060



115.1570, 12.2476, 38.4503



112.1980, -13.4086, 54.2004

Sweetspot

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



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



154.1950, -2.5611, -18.5880



104.3390, -31.2261, -17.8373



76.8800, -1.4198, -11.2958



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.



96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718



117.9970, -9.3655, -76.2964



101.2860, 12.6770, -52.8708



61.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



82.4320, -9.0870, -72.2929



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



71.6160, 6.1053, 48.5718



79.1170, 9.8023, 76.1964



66.7140, -12.6770, 52.8708



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



45.5680, 9.0870, 72.2929



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718 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 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718 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 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.3840, -6.1053,

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

96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718

Protanopia

110.7010, -16.6146, 9.0322

Deuteranopia

111.7110, -11.6895, 16.0395



Tritanopia

103.3030, 13.6546, -39.7307

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718

Protanomaly

105.3070, -12.4764, -11.6702

Deuteranomaly

106.1380, -9.4350, -7.1370

Tritanomaly

100.7450, 6.5347, -42.7494

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718

Achromatopsia

96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.0210, -1.9824, -17.5584

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718 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(41, 127, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 127, 84)  
}
```

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(41, 127, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 127, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718 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(41, 127, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 127, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 127, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 127, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 127, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 127,  
84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.3840, -6.1053, -48.5718 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 127, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 127,  
84) }
```

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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