

Converting Colors

YUV(96.7020, -45.2091,
-12.8937)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(96.7020, -45.2091,
-12.8937)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	527A05
RGB	82, 122, 5
RGB Percent	32%, 48%, 2%
CMY	0.6784, 0.5216, 0.9804
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.96, 0.52
HSL	81°, 92%, 25%
HSV	81°, 96%, 48%
XYZ	10.4666, 15.7239, 2.6269
YIQ	96.7020, 13.7170, -44.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

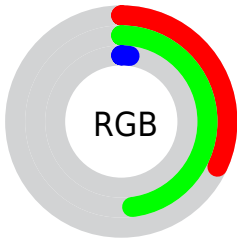
Format	Color
RYB	5, 122, 45
Decimal	5405189
CIELab	46.61, -30.21, 50.16
CIELCh	47, 58.554, 121.063
Yxy	15.7239, 0.3632, 0.5456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283595269 (0xFF527A05)
YUV	96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937
Hunter-Lab	39.6533, -22.2778, 23.8295

Details

The YUV color **96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **30.2980, 45.2091, 12.8937**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.6140, -41.7147, -13.6935**, and **51.8210, -25.5478, -19.1370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.5340, -47.0983, -13.6233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2660, -40.5571, -11.6343**.

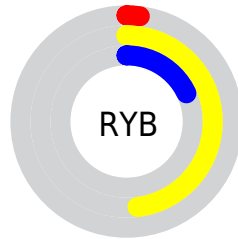
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (48%)

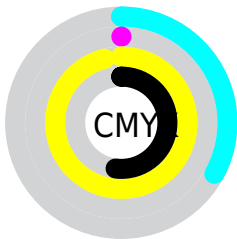
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (18%)

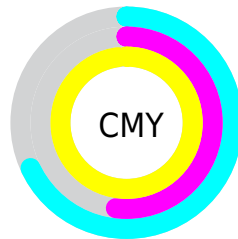


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937 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 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.7020, -45.2091,
-12.8937

■ 96.7020, -45.2091,
-12.8937

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.6830, -36.3257,
-15.5080

■ 150.6140,
-41.7147, -13.6935

■ 51.8210, -25.5478,
-19.1370

■ 177.7990,
-42.2989, -12.9787

■ 29.3500, -14.4695,
-25.7399

■ 205.5710,
-43.1725, -12.7788

■ 18.1970, -8.9711,
-15.9588


■ 231.9950,
-42.8885, -10.5196


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 243.7440,
-35.3698, 4.6095


■ 248.7300,


-24.0239, 5.4988


 252.0360,
-11.3567, 2.5994

 96.7020, -45.2091,
-12.8937


 96.7020, -45.2091,
-12.8937


 95.5340, -47.0983,
-13.6233

 99.2660, -40.5571,
-11.6343

 101.8300,
-35.9052, -10.3749

 104.8070,
-30.9639, -8.6007

 107.3710,
-26.3119, -7.3414

 109.9350,
-21.6600, -6.0820

■ 112.4990,
-17.0080, -4.8226

■ 115.0630,
-12.3561, -3.5633

■ 117.7410, -7.2673,
-2.4039

■ 120.6040, -2.7628,
-0.5297

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.1520, -50.8539, 24.4227



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



82.5630, -11.1236, -72.4078

Triad

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



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



96.8930, 48.8598, -84.9752



104.4180, 3.2449, 79.4404

Complementary

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



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



30.2980, 45.2091, 12.8937

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.



111.2200, 23.5555, 51.5501



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



91.9180, 57.7214, -80.6121

Square

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



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



95.7240, 31.6881, -83.9499



111.4720, 41.1793, -1.2909



104.2180, -20.3205, 77.8618

Rectangle

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



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



88.2000, 2.8594, -77.3514



111.4720, 41.1793, -1.2909



106.5080, 10.1026, 73.2225

Sweetspot

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



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



147.9720, -17.7342, -5.2374



62.8760, -28.5329, 51.8517



73.1170, -10.9037, -2.7336



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937



123.8420, -61.0541, -17.4014



79.3600, -36.6595, -48.5507



59.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297



97.8930, -48.2612, -13.9382



197.5580, -97.3961, -27.6764

Inverse Universe

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



30.2980, 45.2091, 12.8937



34.1580, 61.0541, 17.4014



47.6400, 36.6595, 48.5507



56.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297



27.1070, 48.2612, 13.9382



54.4420, 97.3961, 27.6764

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937 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 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

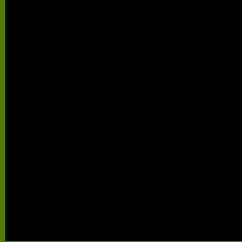
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937.

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

96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937

Protanopia

101.6460, -50.1115, 19.6045

Deuteranopia

105.9320, -40.3925, 29.0006



Tritanopia

108.3450, 6.7319, -12.5806

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937

Protanomaly

99.7370, -48.1843, 8.1237

Deuteranomaly

102.3770, -42.0909, 13.7014

Tritanomaly

104.0080, -12.3289, -12.2850

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937

Achromatopsia

97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

97.0260, -16.2818, -4.4078

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937 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(82, 122, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 122, 5)  
}
```

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(82, 122, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 122, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937 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(82, 122, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 122, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 122, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 122, 5); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 122, 5);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 122, 5)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.7020, -45.2091, -12.8937 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 122, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 122,  
5) }
```

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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