

# Converting Colors

YUV(96.8710, -31.4884,  
-27.0739)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(96.8710, -31.4884,  
-27.0739)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	427D21
RGB	66, 125, 33
RGB Percent	26%, 49%, 13%
CMY	0.7412, 0.5098, 0.8706
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.74, 0.51
HSL	98°, 58%, 31%
HSV	98°, 74%, 49%
XYZ	9.8549, 15.9353, 3.9953
YIQ	96.8710, -5.6320, -41.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

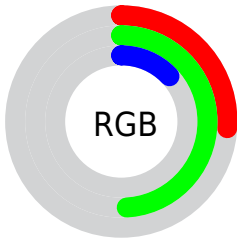
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 125, 92
Decimal	4357409
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.89, -36.18, 41.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 55.412, 130.762
Yxy	15.9353, 0.3309, 0.5350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282547489 (0xFF427D21)
YUV	96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739
Hunter-Lab	39.9190, -25.7916, 22.0093

# Details

The YUV color **96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **61.1290, 31.4884, 27.0739**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.5290, -32.7988, -26.7739**, and **45.8190, -22.5888, -34.9213** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.1110, -35.5507, -30.7923**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.7450, -26.9893, -23.4554**.

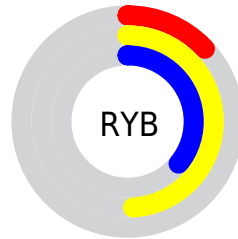
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (49%)

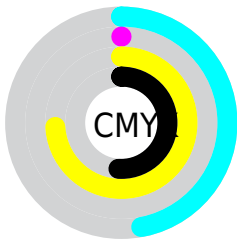
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (36%)

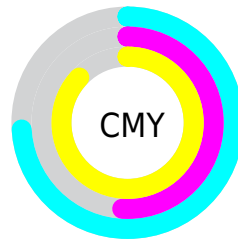


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (51%)


Yellow (87%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739 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 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 96.8710, -31.4884,  
-27.0739

 96.8710, -31.4884,  
-27.0739


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 70.7030, -33.3776,  
-27.8035


 149.5290,  
-32.7988, -26.7739


 45.8190, -22.5888,  
-34.9213

 177.0020,  
-33.5250, -27.1888


 30.5240, -15.0483,  
-26.7695

 204.7740,  
-34.3986, -26.9888

 18.7840, -9.2605,  
-16.4736

 228.5510,  
-32.8096, -23.2852

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 240.4140,  
-24.8541, -8.2561

 250.7820,

-16.1615, 3.6992

254.0880, -3.4944,  
0.7998

96.8710, -31.4884,  
-27.0739

96.8710, -31.4884,  
-27.0739

93.1110, -35.5507,  
-30.7923

100.7450,  
-26.9893, -23.4554

89.2370, -40.0498,  
-34.4108

104.5050,  
-22.9270, -19.7369

86.8300, -42.8072,  
-36.6849

108.3790,  
-18.4278, -16.1184

112.1390,  
-14.3655, -12.3999

116.0130, -9.8664,  
-8.7814

■ 119.7730, -5.8041,  
-5.0629

■ 123.6470, -1.3050,  
-1.4444

■ 127.4070, 2.7573,  
2.2741

■ 131.2810, 7.2565,  
5.8926

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102.2000, -50.3846, 13.8566



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



85.9030, -3.4032, -75.3369

# Triad

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



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



96.0610, 50.7489, -84.2455



105.9310, -4.8960, 77.2365

# Complementary

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



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



61.1290, 31.4884, 27.0739

# 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.



110.9130, 15.8189, 59.7123



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



96.3720, 52.5676, -60.8392

# Square

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



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



96.3910, 36.7822, -84.5349



114.2310, 33.4101, 17.3374



106.4420, -26.8399, 68.8954



# Rectangle

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



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



90.1380, 10.2850, -79.0510



114.2310, 33.4101, 17.3374



107.1570, 2.3876, 74.4073

# Sweetspot

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



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



152.0190, -12.3344, -10.5407



94.5540, -30.3461, 26.7011



75.3060, -7.5459, -6.4074



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739



119.1900, -48.9007, -42.2626



88.3720, -21.3824, -48.5612



62.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593



88.8900, -43.8228, -37.6145



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



61.1290, 31.4884, 27.0739



63.8100, 48.9007, 42.2626



69.6280, 21.3824, 48.5612



58.9940, 2.4680, 1.7593



39.1100, 43.8228, 37.6145



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739 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 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

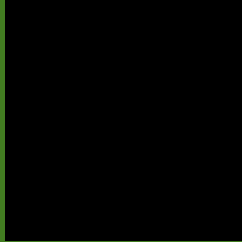
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739.



# 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

96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739

### Protanopia

105.5390, -37.7337, 16.1903

### Deuteranopia

107.5710, -32.8195, 26.6862



## Tritanopia

107.2620, 9.2378, -23.0318

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739

## Protanomaly

102.3090, -35.6483, 0.6060

## Deuteranomaly

103.5640, -32.3231, 7.3984

## Tritanomaly

103.6520, -5.7444, -24.2508

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.9590, -11.3188, -9.6110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739 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(66, 125, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 125, 33)  
}
```

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(66, 125, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 125, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739 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(66, 125, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 125, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 125, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 125, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 125, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 125,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 96.8710, -31.4884, -27.0739 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 125, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 125,  
33) }
```

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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