

# Converting Colors

YUV(29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(29.0110, -6.9074,  
-24.5656)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	012E0F
RGB	1, 46, 15
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 6%
CMY	0.9961, 0.8196, 0.9412
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.67, 0.82
HSL	139°, 96%, 9%
HSV	139°, 98%, 18%
XYZ	1.0757, 1.9949, 0.7803
YIQ	29.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

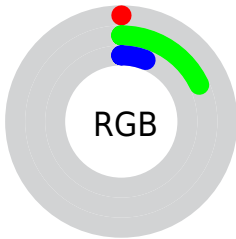
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 35, 46
Decimal	77327
CIE Lab	15.46, -23.35, 15.50
CIE LCh	15, 28.020, 146.427
Yxy	1.9949, 0.2793, 0.5180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278267407 (0xFF012E0F)
YUV	29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656
Hunter-Lab	14.1242, -11.1223, 6.6114

# Details

The YUV color **29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **17.9890, 6.9074, 24.5656**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.1530, -8.9494, -22.9362**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.5980, -7.1968, -25.0804**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.8480, -6.3341, -21.7917**.

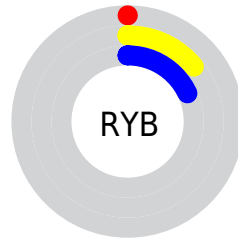
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (18%)

Blue (6%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (18%)

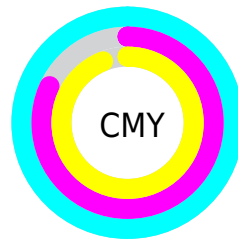


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656 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 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.0110, -6.9074,  
-24.5656

■ 29.0110, -6.9074,  
-24.5656

■ 247.0110, -3.4564,  
-11.4106

■ 16.4360, -8.1029,  
-14.4144

■ 76.1530, -8.9494,  
-22.9362

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.0390, -9.3862,  
-22.8362


■ 125.5120,  
-10.1124, -23.2510


■ 151.6860,  
-10.6912, -24.2806


■ 178.6860,  
-10.6912, -24.2806


■ 206.2730,


-10.9806, -24.7954


 234.7460,  
-11.7068, -25.2102


 29.0110, -6.9074,  
-24.5656


 29.0110, -6.9074,  
-24.5656


 28.5980, -7.1968,  
-25.0804

 30.8480, -6.3341,  
-21.7917

 32.3860, -5.6133,  
-19.6325

 34.3370, -4.6031,  
-16.9585

 35.8750, -3.8824,  
-14.7994

 37.7120, -3.3090,  
-12.0254

■ 39.5490, -2.7357,  
-9.2515

■ 41.0870, -2.0149,  
-7.0923

■ 42.9240, -1.4415,  
-4.3183

■ 44.5760, -0.2840,  
-2.2592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.8090, -17.1608, -2.4635



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



32.2800, 1.8340, -28.3096

# Triad

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



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



33.5460, 21.9158, -29.4198



36.6620, -7.2284, 31.8684

# Complementary

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



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



17.9890, 6.9074, 24.5656

# 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.



36.8820, 2.5232, 30.7985



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



38.2610, 17.6193, -4.6139

# Square

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



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



35.0960, 17.7007, -30.7792



39.5690, 10.5655, 17.9180



36.4580, -17.9738, 25.0313



# Rectangle

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



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



33.7620, 7.5123, -29.6093



39.5690, 10.5655, 17.9180



36.5850, -3.7394, 32.8130

# Sweetspot

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



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



52.5490, -2.7357, -9.2515



36.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931



26.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656



36.6850, -9.2117, -32.1727



31.5190, 2.7021, -26.7652



22.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



54.1470, -13.3835, -47.4869



133.2560, -32.6642, -116.8655



# Inverse Universe

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



17.9890, 6.9074, 24.5656



22.2010, 8.7749, 32.2727



15.4810, -2.7021, 26.7652



21.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



32.8530, 13.3835, 47.4869

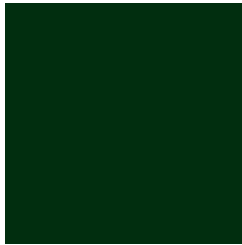


80.8580, 33.1010, 116.7655



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

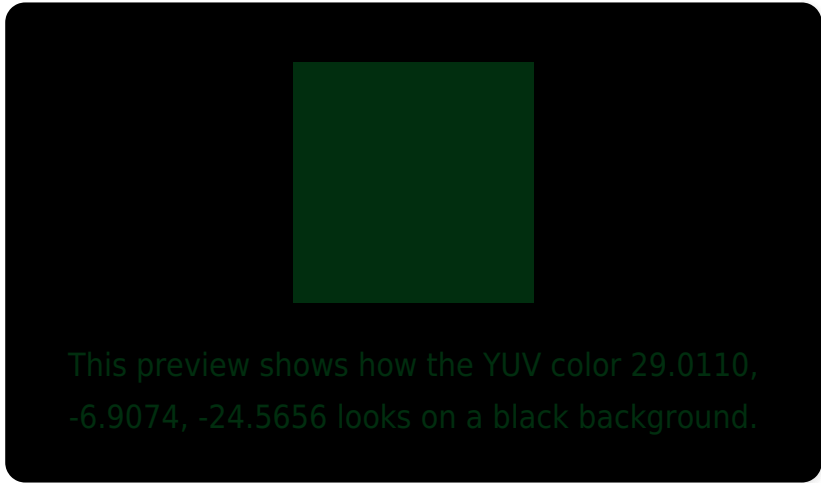
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

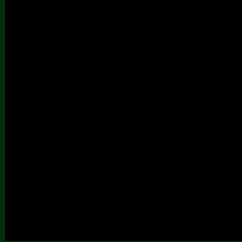
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.0110, -6.9074,

-24.5656.

# 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

29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656

### Protanopia

38.1180, -12.3832, 5.1585

### Deuteranopia

39.0090, -10.3574, 8.7621



## Tritanopia

36.1660, 4.8482, -15.0546

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656

## Protanomaly

34.6220, -10.1666, -5.8075

## Deuteranomaly

35.5730, -9.1565, -3.1335

## Tritanomaly

33.4060, 0.7858, -18.7731

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656 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(1, 46, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 46, 15)  
}
```

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(1, 46, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 46, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656 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(1, 46, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 46, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 46, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 46, 15); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 46, 15); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 46, 15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 29.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 46, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 46,  
15) }
```

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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