

# Converting Colors

YUV(29.3500, -14.4695,  
-25.7399)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(29.3500, -14.4695,  
-25.7399)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	003200
RGB	0, 50, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8039, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	120°, 100%, 10%
HSV	120°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.1406, 2.2812, 0.3802
YIQ	29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 50, 50
Decimal	12800
CIELab	16.90, -27.33, 23.70
CIELCh	17, 36.175, 139.074
Yxy	2.2812, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202880 (0xFF003200)
YUV	29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399
Hunter-Lab	15.1037, -12.9514, 9.0801

# Details

The YUV color **29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **20.6500, 14.4695, 25.7400**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.2470, -14.9118, -23.8956**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.4150, -13.0226, -23.1660**.

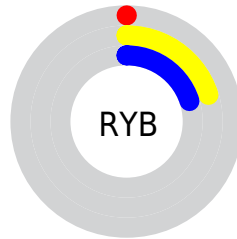
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (20%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (20%)

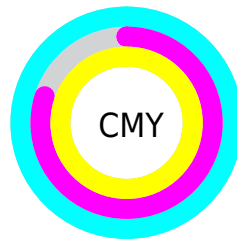


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399 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 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.3500, -14.4695,  
-25.7399

■ 29.3500, -14.4695,  
-25.7399

■ 246.4260, -9.5770,  
-8.2666

■ 18.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

■ 77.2470, -14.9118,  
-23.8956

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.0190,  
-15.7854, -23.6957


■ 127.4920,  
-16.5116, -24.1105


■ 153.9650,  
-17.2377, -24.5253


■ 181.4380,  
-17.9639, -24.9401


■ 209.0250,


-18.2533, -25.4549


 234.5630,  
-17.5326, -23.2958


 29.3500, -14.4695,  
-25.7399

 31.4150, -13.0226,  
-23.1660

 33.4800, -11.5756,  
-20.5920

 35.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180

 37.6100, -8.6817,  
-15.4440

 39.6750, -7.2348,  
-12.8700

■ 41.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 43.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

■ 45.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 47.9350, -1.4470,  
-2.5740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.7770, -18.6241, 0.1956



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



34.0580, -1.5076, -29.8689

# Triad

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



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



38.7780, 26.7314, -34.0083



34.6620, -3.7774, 45.0234

# Complementary

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



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



20.6500, 14.4695, 25.7400

# 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.



36.3160, 7.7322, 40.0649



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



36.5560, 26.8409, -22.4126

# Square

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



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



39.7580, 20.3323, -34.8678



42.4640, 16.5332, 17.1331



37.9970, -18.7325, 35.0826



# Rectangle

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



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



36.6970, 6.0654, -32.1833



42.4640, 16.5332, 17.1331



34.4000, 0.2958, 45.2532

# Sweetspot

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



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



56.1530, -5.4984, -9.7812



44.3000, -21.8399, 4.9989



28.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776



161.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



33.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399



37.5680, -18.5210, -32.9471



32.2000, -3.5496, -28.2394



24.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



52.2430, -25.7558, -45.8171



127.3790, -62.7978, -111.7114



# Inverse Universe

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



20.6500, 14.4695, 25.7400



26.4320, 18.5210, 32.9471



17.8000, 3.5496, 28.2394



24.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



36.7570, 25.7558, 45.8171



89.6210, 62.7978, 111.7114



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

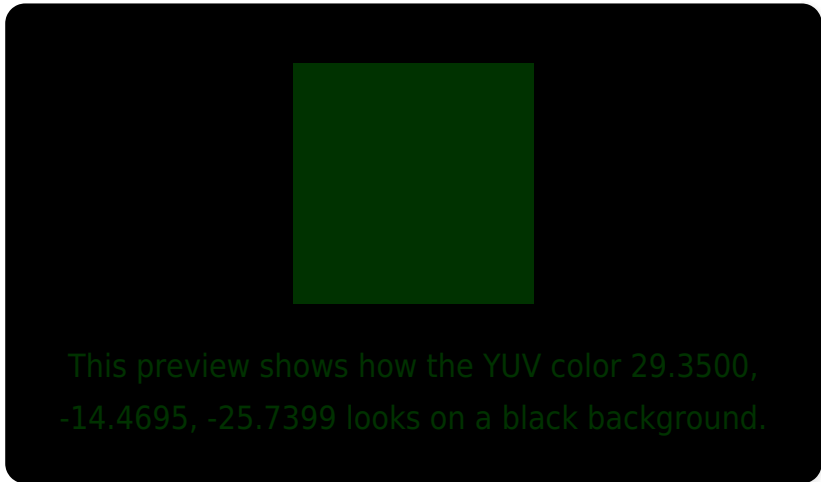
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

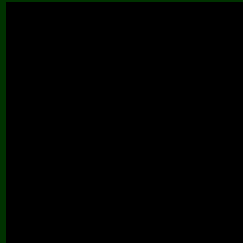
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.3500, -14.4695,

-25.7399.

# 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

29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399

### Protanopia

39.5930, -19.5193, 7.3729

### Deuteranopia

41.4670, -15.0202, 10.9914



**Tritanopia**

38.9810, 5.4324, -15.7693

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399

## Protanomaly

36.2710, -17.8816, -4.6227

## Deuteranomaly

36.7920, -14.6875, -2.4486

## Tritanomaly

35.1240, -1.5401, -19.4027

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.1530, -5.4984, -9.7812

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399 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(0, 50, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 50, 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(0, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399 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(0, 50, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 50, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 29.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 50,  
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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