

# Converting Colors

YUV(29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(29.6270, 2.6489,  
37.1611)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	480723
RGB	72, 7, 35
RGB Percent	28%, 3%, 14%
CMY	0.7176, 0.9725, 0.8627
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.51, 0.72
HSL	334°, 82%, 15%
HSV	334°, 90%, 28%
XYZ	3.0518, 1.6510, 1.7479
YIQ	29.6270, 29.7520, 22.4880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

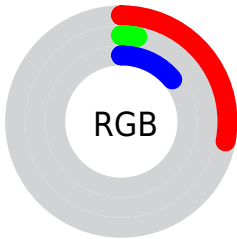
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">72, 7, 35</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4720419</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">13.54, 31.60, 0.47</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">14, 31.606, 0.860</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.6510, 0.4731, 0.2559</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282910499 (0xFF480723)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">12.8492, 19.9097, 0.9290</a>

# Details

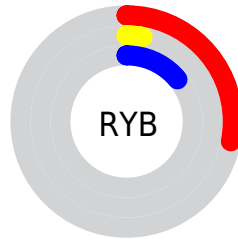
The YUV color **29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **49.3730, -2.6489, -37.1611**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.5410, -0.2667, 38.9905**, and **2.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.0620, 2.9274, 41.1646**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.1920, 2.3703, 33.1576**.

# Distribution



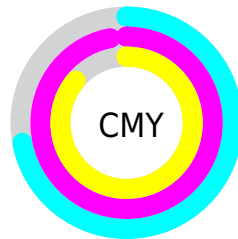
- Red (28%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611 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 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.6270, 2.6489,  
37.1611

■ 29.6270, 2.6489,  
37.1611

■ 247.9560, 3.4727,  
6.1776

■ 16.1330, -1.5446,  
28.8244

■ 79.5410, -0.2667,  
38.9905

■ 2.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478

■ 104.4380, -0.7089,  
40.8349

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 130.9220, -1.4405,  
42.1644


■ 156.9330, -1.4460,  
43.9088


■ 184.5310, -1.7408,  
45.1383


■ 209.1390, -0.5615,


40.2201


 228.8810, 4.0027,  
22.9064


 29.6270, 2.6489,  
37.1611

 29.6270, 2.6489,  
37.1611


 25.0620, 2.9274,  
41.1646

 34.1920, 2.3703,  
33.1576

 38.7570, 2.0918,  
29.1541

 43.9090, 1.5239,  
24.6358

 48.4740, 1.2453,  
20.6323

 53.0390, 0.9668,  
16.6288

■ 57.7180, 1.1250,  
12.5253

■ 62.2830, 0.8465,  
8.5218

■ 67.4350, 0.2785,  
4.0035

■ 72.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.0150, 10.8386, 23.6658



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



30.1140, -9.4232, 35.8570

# Triad

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



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



30.3570, -14.9660, -6.4521



32.9760, 19.7318, -28.9200

# Complementary

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



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



49.3730, -2.6489, -37.1611

# 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.



32.3260, 12.1643, -28.3499



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



26.3810, -8.0758, -23.1361

# Square

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



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



33.1140, -16.3252, 9.5470



29.8180, 2.5547, -26.1504



30.7250, 23.7996, -26.9458



# Rectangle

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



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



31.7620, -15.6587, 29.1497



29.8180, 2.5547, -26.1504



33.1070, 17.6952, -29.0348

# Sweetspot

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



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



77.7290, 1.1196, 14.2697



25.4730, 22.9378, 16.2482



38.2830, 0.8465, 8.5218



176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



48.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



32.7800, 4.0525, 53.6899



28.7830, -10.7390, 37.9013



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



34.5030, 4.1890, 56.5639



79.0450, 9.3448, 129.7565



# Inverse Universe

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



29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611



32.7800, 4.0525, 53.6899



50.2170, 10.7390, -37.9013



33.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592



34.5030, 4.1890, 56.5639

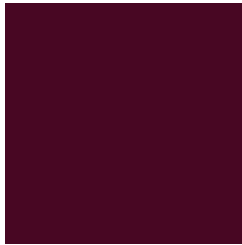


79.0450, 9.3448, 129.7565



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

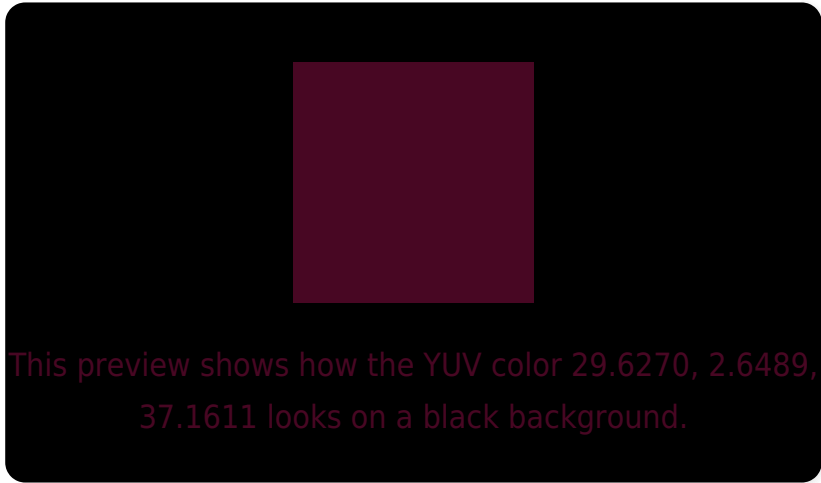
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

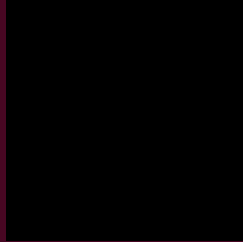
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.6270, 2.6489,



# 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

29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611

### Protanopia

37.5850, 6.1206, -3.1440

### Deuteranopia

37.6370, -2.7790, 4.7034



## Tritanopia

31.7440, -8.2548, 34.4275

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611

## Protanomaly

34.7440, 5.0562, 11.6255

## Deuteranomaly

34.5830, -0.7804, 17.0287

## Tritanomaly

30.7810, -4.3290, 35.2721

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.0170, 0.9776, 13.1401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611 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(72, 7, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 7, 35)  
}
```

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(72, 7, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 7, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611 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(72, 7, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 7, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 7, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 7, 35); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 7, 35); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 7, 35) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 29.6270, 2.6489, 37.1611 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 7, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 7,  
35) }
```

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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