

# Converting Colors

YUV(29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(29.7530, 14.9118,  
23.8956)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	390A3C
RGB	57, 10, 60
RGB Percent	22%, 4%, 24%
CMY	0.7765, 0.9608, 0.7647
CMYK	0.05, 0.83, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	296°, 71%, 14%
HSV	296°, 83%, 24%
XYZ	2.6115, 1.4132, 4.4101
YIQ	29.7530, 11.9620, 25.5140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

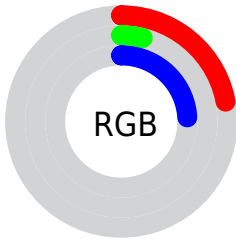
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	57, 10, 60
Decimal	3738172
CIE Lab	12.05, 29.99, -20.33
CIE LCh	12, 36.233, 325.867
Yxy	1.4132, 0.3096, 0.1675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281928252 (0xFF390A3C)
YUV	29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956
Hunter-Lab	11.8877, 18.4093, -13.6739

# Details

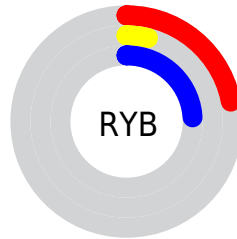
The YUV color **29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **40.2470, -14.9118, -23.8956**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.4650, 15.0538, 25.0252**, and **2.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.2310, 16.6481, 26.9844**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068**.

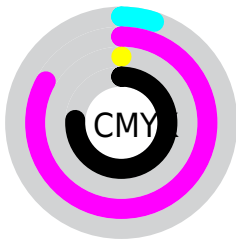
# Distribution



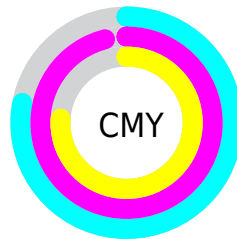
- Red (22%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956 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 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.7530, 14.9118,  
23.8956

■ 29.7530, 14.9118,  
23.8956

■ 247.3690, 3.7621,  
6.6924

■ 15.3950, 11.1443,  
18.9476

■ 77.4650, 15.0538,  
25.0252

■ 2.2970, 6.2626,  
-2.0145

■ 102.1770, 15.1957,  
26.1548

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 127.8890, 15.3377,  
27.2843


■ 154.3020, 15.6271,  
27.7991


■ 181.1280, 16.2059,  
28.8287


■ 208.9540, 16.7847,


29.8583


 230.3460, 12.1544,  
21.6216


 29.7530, 14.9118,  
23.8956


 29.7530, 14.9118,  
23.8956

 26.2310, 16.6481,  
26.9844


 33.2750, 13.1754,  
20.8068

 23.5840, 17.9531,  
28.4288

 37.0960, 11.2917,  
18.3328

 40.6180, 9.5553,  
15.2440

 44.1400, 7.8190,  
12.1552

 47.9610, 5.9352,  
9.6812

■ 51.4830, 4.1989,  
6.5924

■ 55.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

■ 58.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

■ 62.3480, -1.1576,  
-2.0592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.4110, 23.4614, -11.7614



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



25.6320, 5.1114, 40.6647

# Triad

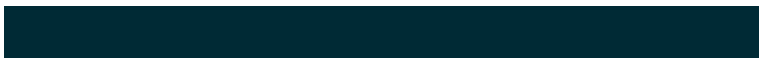
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



30.7660, -15.1676, 11.6062



30.6960, 10.9959, -26.9204

# Complementary

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



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



40.2470, -14.9118, -23.8956

# 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.



27.7320, -0.3609, -24.3210



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



27.1120, -13.3662, -6.2372

# Square

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



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



28.5170, -14.0589, 29.3646



23.4800, -11.5756, -20.5920



32.3890, 20.0212, -28.4052



# Rectangle

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



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



24.2920, -2.6090, 43.5939



23.4800, -11.5756, -20.5920



29.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206

# Sweetspot

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



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



66.9610, 5.9352, 9.6812



17.4610, 20.9717, -6.5433



33.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956



31.1320, 23.5989, 37.5952



28.1420, 4.8600, 27.9395



28.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



37.3270, 27.9398, 45.3172



87.7990, 66.1611, 106.2933



# Inverse Universe

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



25.2920, -6.0600, 30.4389



24.1910, -9.4612, 48.0675



41.8580, -4.8600, -27.9395



28.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



28.7900, -11.2355, 57.1892

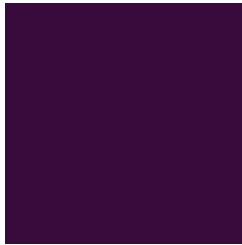


67.8600, -27.0460, 135.1808



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

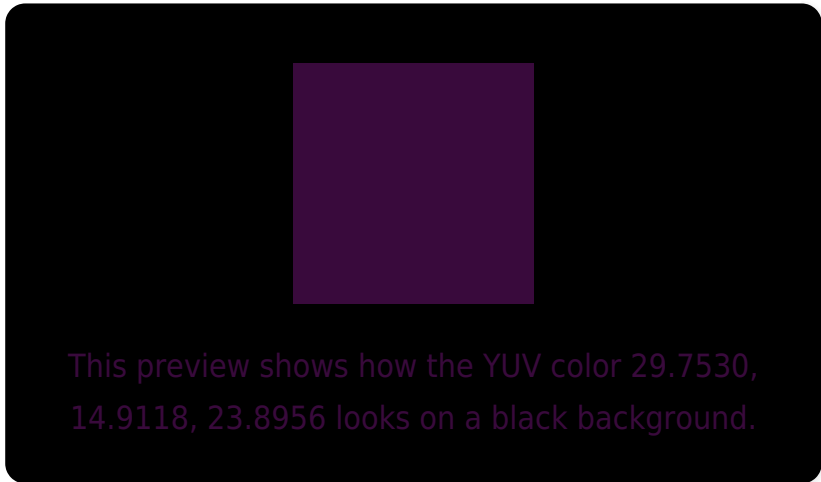
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

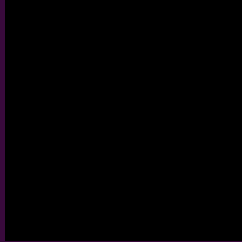
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.7530, 14.9118,



# 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

29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956

### Protanopia

27.2370, 20.5892, -23.8868

### Deuteranopia

31.8380, 12.4049, -12.1359



## Tritanopia

33.6000, -3.2538, 17.0138

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956

## Protanomaly

28.4780, 18.4983, -6.5582

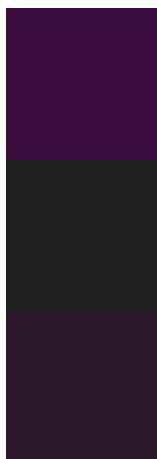
## Deuteranomaly

30.8550, 13.3825, 1.0042

## Tritanomaly

32.3320, 3.2873, 19.0028

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.1350, 5.3564, 8.6516

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956 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(57, 10, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 10, 60)  
}
```

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(57, 10, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 10, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956 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(57, 10, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 10, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 10, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 10, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 10, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 10, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 29.7530, 14.9118, 23.8956 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 10, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 10,  
60) }
```

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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