

# Converting Colors

YUV(29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(29.9300, -6.8675,  
56.1894)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	5E0010
RGB	94, 0, 16
RGB Percent	37%, 0%, 6%
CMY	0.6314, 1.0000, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.83, 0.63
HSL	350°, 100%, 18%
HSV	350°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	4.7096, 2.4171, 0.7085
YIQ	29.9300, 50.8880, 24.9040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

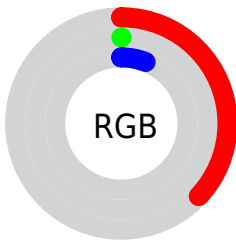
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">94, 0, 16</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6160400</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">17.54, 39.08, 20.11</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">18, 43.950, 27.224</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.4171, 0.6011, 0.3085</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284350480</a> (0xFF5E0010)
YUV	<a href="#">29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">15.5470, 26.8653, 8.1808</a>

# Details

The YUV color **29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **64.0700, 6.8675, -56.1894**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8070, -13.7089, 57.1743**, and **12.3730, -5.6069, 25.1059** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.1250, -5.9776, 50.7564**.

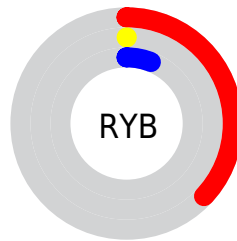
# Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (0%)

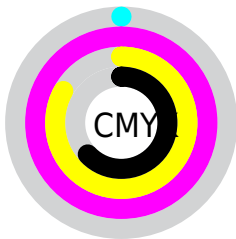
Blue (6%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (6%)

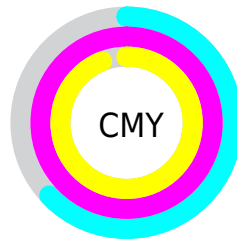


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894 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 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 29.9300, -6.8675,  
56.1894


 29.9300, -6.8675,  
56.1894


 248.4800, -4.6736,  
5.7180


 20.0330, -9.8763,  
41.1901


 85.8070, -13.7089,  
57.1743


 12.3730, -5.6069,  
25.1059

 111.7750,  
-15.1721, 59.8333

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 138.4440,  
-16.4879, 61.8776


 165.5260,  
-17.5143, 64.4367


 189.1230,  
-16.3296, 57.7741


 208.6370,


-12.6390, 40.6604

 228.2650, -8.5116,  
23.4466


 29.9300, -6.8675,  
56.1894

 36.1250, -5.9776,  
50.7564

 42.9070, -5.3772,  
44.8086

 48.9880, -4.9241,  
39.4755

 55.7700, -4.3236,  
33.5277

 61.9650, -3.4337,  
28.0947

■ 68.1600, -2.5439,  
22.6617

■ 74.9420, -1.9434,  
16.7139

■ 81.0230, -1.4903,  
11.3808

■ 87.8050, -0.8899,  
5.4330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.4640, 6.6732, 53.0901



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



39.1820, -19.3167, 35.7974

# Triad

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



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



31.8120, -15.1903, -27.8991



40.3740, 32.8466, -35.4080

# Complementary

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



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



64.0700, 6.8675, -56.1894

# 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.



42.7560, 26.7423, -37.4970



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



36.7310, 1.1186, -32.2131

# Square

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



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



36.5370, -18.0127, -9.2409



40.9660, 14.8068, -35.9272



40.6050, 29.2817, -11.9316



# Rectangle

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



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



41.1540, -20.2889, 20.9129



40.9660, 14.8068, -35.9272



42.0210, 31.5416, -36.8524

# Sweetspot

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



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



97.4480, -2.6859, 21.5321



33.7390, 29.7087, 37.9399



46.0340, -1.4958, 13.1252



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



38.8720, -8.8109, 72.9033



45.7160, -22.5380, 42.3451



42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



35.0560, -7.9156, 65.7259



75.4230, -17.4635, 141.7030



# Inverse Universe

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



29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894



38.8720, -8.8109, 72.9033



48.2840, 22.5380, -42.3451



42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739



35.0560, -7.9156, 65.7259

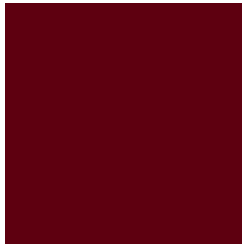


75.4230, -17.4635, 141.7030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

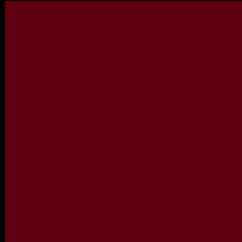
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

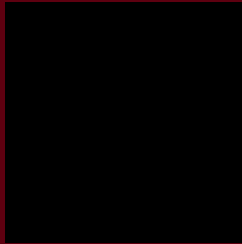
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 29.9300, -6.8675,



# 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

29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894

### Protanopia

46.5740, -10.6360, 4.7586

### Deuteranopia

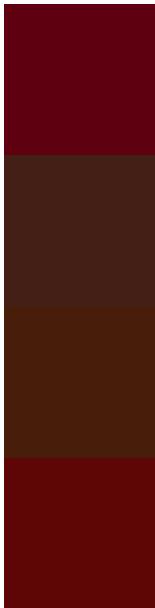
45.0390, -19.2462, 13.1208



## Tritanopia

32.8020, -16.1714, 53.6706

# Trichromacy



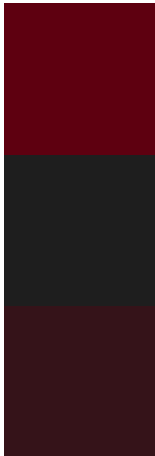
**Original Color**  
29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894

**Protanomaly**  
40.7380, -9.2378, 23.0318

**Deuteranomaly**  
39.6910, -14.6377, 28.3350

**Tritanomaly**  
31.7250, -12.6824, 54.6152

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894

**Achromatopsia**  
30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
29.8500, -2.3911, 20.3026

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894 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(94, 0, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 0, 16)  
}
```

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(94, 0, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 0, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894 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(94, 0, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 0, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 0, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 0, 16); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 0, 16); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 0, 16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 29.9300, -6.8675, 56.1894 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 0, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 0,  
16) }
```

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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