

# Converting Colors

YUV(30.0140, -14.3039,  
61.3777)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777)  
contains.

<b>YUV(30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(30.0140, -14.3039,  
61.3777)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	640001
RGB	100, 0, 1
RGB Percent	39%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.6078, 1.0000, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.99, 0.61
HSL	359°, 100%, 20%
HSV	359°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	5.2610, 2.7115, 0.2748
YIQ	30.0140, 59.2790, 21.5110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

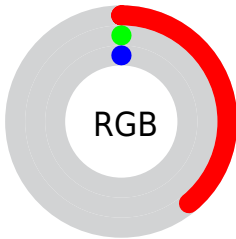
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	100, 0, 1
Decimal	6553601
CIE Lab	18.85, 40.34, 28.57
CIE LCh	19, 49.431, 35.306
Yxy	2.7115, 0.6379, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284743681 (0xFF640001)
YUV	30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777
Hunter-Lab	16.4667, 28.2130, 10.5372

# Details

The YUV color **30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **69.9860, 14.3039, -61.3777**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2330, -19.8349, 62.0627**, and **14.2810, -6.0545, 28.6946** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.0240, -12.8298, 55.2300**.

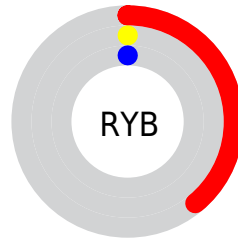
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (0%)

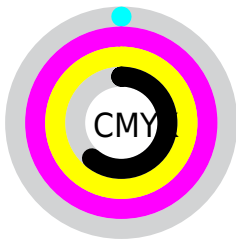
Blue (0%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

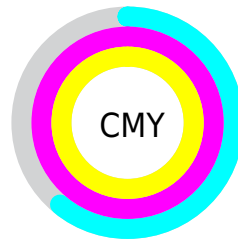


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777 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 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 30.0140, -14.3039,  
61.3777

 30.0140, -14.3039,  
61.3777

 248.1720,  
-10.9308, 5.9882


 21.2290, -10.4659,  
43.6492


 87.2330, -19.8349,  
62.0627


 14.2810, -6.0545,  
28.6946

 113.7880,  
-21.5875, 64.2069

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 140.1690,  
-22.7613, 67.3808


 168.1370,  
-24.2245, 70.0399


 188.9290,  
-22.1500, 57.9443


 208.4430,


-18.4594, 40.8305


 227.9570,  
-14.7688, 23.7167


 30.0140, -14.3039,  
61.3777

 37.0240, -12.8298,  
55.2300

 44.0340, -11.3558,  
49.0822

 51.0440, -9.8817,  
42.9344

 58.0540, -8.4076,  
36.7866

 65.0640, -6.9336,  
30.6389

■ 71.9600, -5.8963,  
24.5911

■ 78.9700, -4.4222,  
18.4433

■ 85.9800, -2.9481,  
12.2955

■ 92.9900, -1.4741,  
6.1478

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.0690, 2.4310, 60.4525



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



42.7040, -21.0531, 32.7086

# Triad

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



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



35.4140, -11.5431, -31.0581



42.3290, 37.7988, -37.1225

# Complementary

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



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



69.9860, 14.3039, -61.3777

# 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.



46.2270, 32.4261, -40.5411



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



41.1480, 5.3500, -36.0868

# Square

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



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



34.9760, -17.2432, -22.7810



45.1380, 20.6380, -39.5860



45.4050, 29.3803, 3.1528



# Rectangle

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



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



43.7790, -21.5830, 15.9798



45.1380, 20.6380, -39.5860



44.6770, 36.6412, -39.1817

# Sweetspot

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



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



102.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763



40.7020, 29.2339, 50.2503



49.2900, -3.1010, 14.6547



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



38.9840, -18.7261, 79.8210



58.0760, -28.6315, 36.7673



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



34.4990, -16.5150, 70.5994



72.5860, -34.7989, 148.5761



# Inverse Universe

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



30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777



38.9840, -18.7261, 79.8210



41.9240, 28.6315, -36.7673



47.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739



34.4990, -16.5150, 70.5994

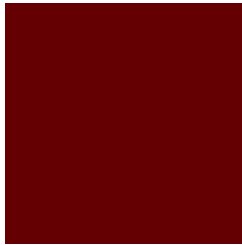


72.5860, -34.7989, 148.5761



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

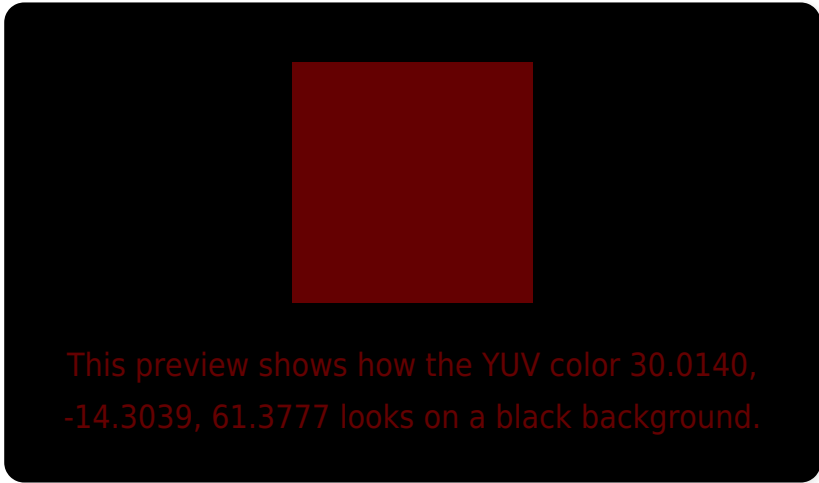
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

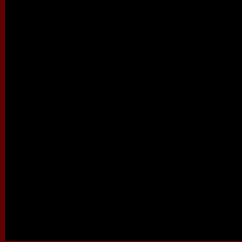
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 30.0140, -14.3039,



# 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

30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777

### Protanopia

48.4620, -17.4828, 7.4878

### Deuteranopia

47.3120, -23.3248, 14.6354



## Tritanopia

34.8840, -17.1978, 56.2297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777

## Protanomaly

41.6370, -16.0900, 27.5054

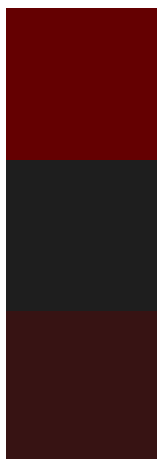
## Deuteranomaly

41.2200, -20.3215, 31.3791

## Tritanomaly

33.1230, -16.3296, 57.7741

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.7640, -5.3067, 22.1320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777 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(100, 0, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 0, 1)  
}
```

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(100, 0, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 0, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777 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(100, 0, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 0, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 0, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 0, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 0, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 0, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 30.0140, -14.3039, 61.3777 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 0, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 0,  
1) }
```

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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