

Converting Colors

YUV(50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(50.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E3433
RGB	46, 52, 51
RGB Percent	18%, 20%, 20%
CMY	0.8196, 0.7961, 0.8000
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.02, 0.80
HSL	170°, 6%, 19%
HSV	170°, 12%, 20%
XYZ	2.9522, 3.2758, 3.6087
YIQ	50.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	46, 49, 52
Decimal	3028019
CIELab	21.12, -2.81, -0.25
CIElCh	21, 2.824, 185.064
Yxy	3.2758, 0.3001, 0.3330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281218099 (0xFF2E3433)
YUV	50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887
Hunter-Lab	18.0993, -2.5579, 0.8482

Details

The YUV color **50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887**, and **4.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.4830, 0.7479, -6.5626**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148**.

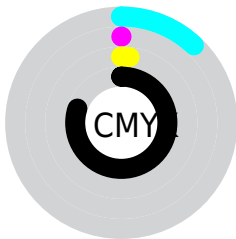
Distribution



- Red (18%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887 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 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 50.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 29.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 96.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 4.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 120.7930, 0.5951,
-4.2035

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.7930, 0.5951,
-4.2035

■ 173.3800, 0.3057,
-4.7183

■ 200.7930, 0.5951,
-4.2035

■ 228.4940, 0.7425,

-4.8182

254.1030, 0.4422,
-1.8443

■ 50.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 50.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 48.4830, 0.7479,
-6.5626

■ 51.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 46.8740, 1.0481,
-9.5365

■ 53.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 44.9660, 1.4958,
-13.1252

■ 55.2180, -0.6005,
5.9478

■ 43.4710, 2.2328,
-16.1991

■ 56.7130, -1.3375,
9.0217

■ 41.8620, 2.5330,
-19.1730

■ 58.3220, -1.6377,
11.9956

■ 40.2530, 2.8333,
-22.1469

■ 59.9310, -1.9380,
14.9695

■ 38.6440, 3.1335,
-25.1208

■ 61.5400, -2.2382,
17.9434

■ 36.7360, 3.5812,
-28.7095

■ 63.4480, -2.6859,
21.5321

■ 35.4260, 3.7340,
-31.0686

■ 65.0570, -2.9861,
24.5060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



50.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886

Triad

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



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



51.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



50.8540, -1.9000, 2.7590

Complementary

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



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



47.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887

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.



51.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



51.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592

Square

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



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



50.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



50.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



50.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147

Rectangle

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



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



50.4340, 1.7580, -3.8886



50.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



51.1530, -2.0474, 3.3738

Sweetspot

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



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



68.4020, 0.2948, -1.2296



49.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740



35.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



65.7820, 0.6005, -5.9478



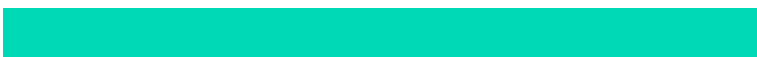
49.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591



24.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



60.6790, 6.5673, -53.2155



148.0130, 16.2626, -129.8074

Inverse Universe

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



47.9080, -0.4476, 3.5887



62.2180, -0.6005, 5.9478



48.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591



23.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



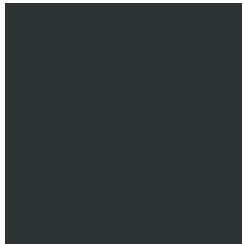
28.3210, -6.5673, 53.2155



68.9870, -16.2626, 129.8074

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

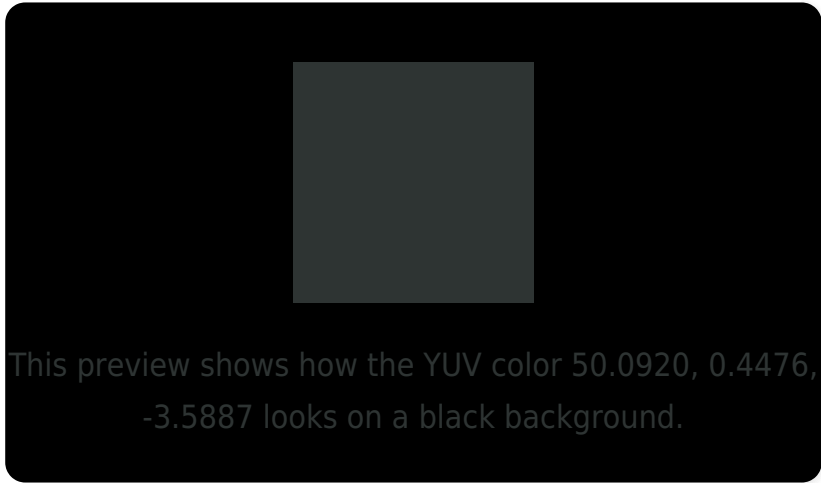
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

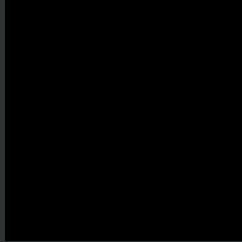
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887.



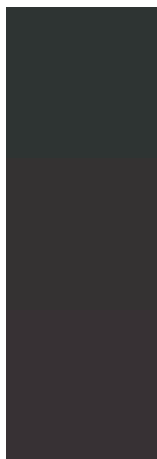
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887.

-3.5887.

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

50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887

Protanopia

50.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296

Deuteranopia

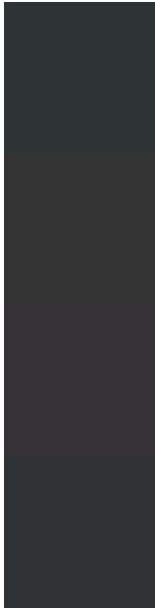
51.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



Tritanopia

50.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887

Protanomaly

50.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148

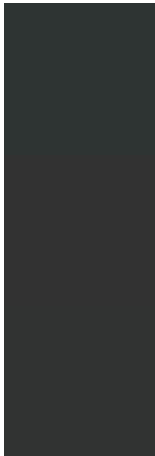
Deuteranomaly

50.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

Tritanomaly

50.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887 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(46, 52, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 52, 51)  
}
```

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(46, 52, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 52, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887 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(46, 52, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 52, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 52, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 52, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 52, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 52, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 52, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 52,  
51) }
```

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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