

Converting Colors

YUV(50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(50.1000, 8.3317,
-12.3657)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	243643
RGB	36, 54, 67
RGB Percent	14%, 21%, 26%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7882, 0.7373
CMYK	0.46, 0.19, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	205°, 30%, 20%
HSV	205°, 46%, 26%
XYZ	3.0598, 3.4186, 5.8088
YIQ	50.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

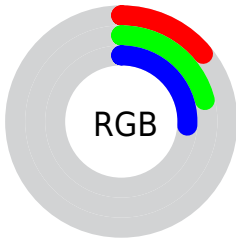
Format	Color
RYB	36, 47, 67
Decimal	2373187
CIELab	21.65, -3.22, -10.38
CIElCh	22, 10.867, 252.776
Yxy	3.4186, 0.2490, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280563267 (0xFF243643)
YUV	50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657
Hunter-Lab	18.4896, -2.8168, -5.6841

Details

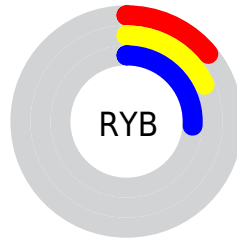
The YUV color **50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.9000, -8.3317, 12.3657**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805**, and **8.7200, 8.0260, -7.6474** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.2460, 10.2317, -15.1247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9540, 6.4317, -9.6067**.

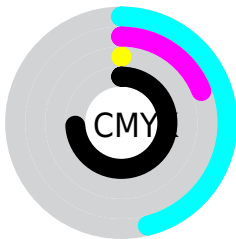
Distribution



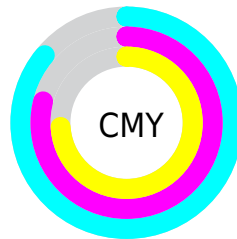
- Red (14%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657 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 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1000, 8.3317,
-12.3657

■ 50.1000, 8.3317,
-12.3657

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 28.6870, 8.0423,
-12.8805

■ 96.9150, 8.9159,
-13.0805

■ 8.7200, 8.0260,
-7.6474

■ 122.0290, 9.3527,
-13.1804

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.4420, 9.6421,
-12.6656

■ 174.1430, 9.7895,
-13.2804

■ 201.8440, 9.9369,
-13.8952

■ 229.9580, 10.3737,

-13.9952

■ 251.1130, 1.9163,
-7.9921

■ 50.1000, 8.3317,
-12.3657

■ 50.1000, 8.3317,
-12.3657

■ 46.2460, 10.2317,
-15.1247

■ 53.9540, 6.4317,
-9.6067

■ 42.6910, 11.9843,
-17.2690

■ 57.5090, 4.6791,
-7.4624

■ 39.4240, 13.5950,
-20.5428

■ 60.7760, 3.0684,
-4.1886

■ 35.5700, 15.4950,
-23.3019

■ 64.6300, 1.1684,
-1.4295

■ 32.0150, 17.2476,
-25.4462

■ 68.4840, -0.7316,
1.3295

■ 30.5310, 17.9792,
-26.7757

■ 72.0390, -2.4842,
3.4738

■ 75.8930, -4.3842,
6.2328

■ 79.1600, -5.9949,
9.5067

■ 82.7150, -7.7475,
11.6509

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.6110, 6.6008, -17.1988



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



51.6280, 7.5784, -4.0588

Triad

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



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



52.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252



50.3000, -5.0779, -4.6481

Complementary

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



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



52.9000, -8.3317, 12.3657

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.



50.7740, -7.2836, 2.8292



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



52.2960, -5.5689, 12.8954

Square

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



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



53.5220, 1.7147, 10.0662



52.1060, -7.4473, 8.6770



48.9940, -0.9830, -11.3957

Rectangle

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



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



52.9060, 5.9623, 0.9594



52.1060, -7.4473, 8.6770



50.3820, -6.1043, -2.0890

Sweetspot

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



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



80.4770, 3.2158, -4.8033



55.6790, -3.2927, -17.2585



39.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657



60.0220, 13.3002, -19.3133



41.2950, 12.6726, -4.6437



31.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



43.9300, 26.1635, -38.5266



101.8460, 60.2219, -89.3189

Inverse Universe

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



47.3210, 3.2927, 17.2585



55.8430, 5.0074, 27.3247



61.7050, -12.6726, 4.6437



31.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



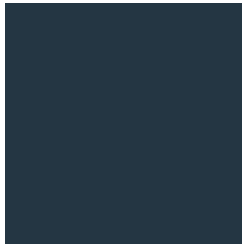
35.3870, 10.1622, 54.0346



81.7960, 23.7646, 124.7129

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

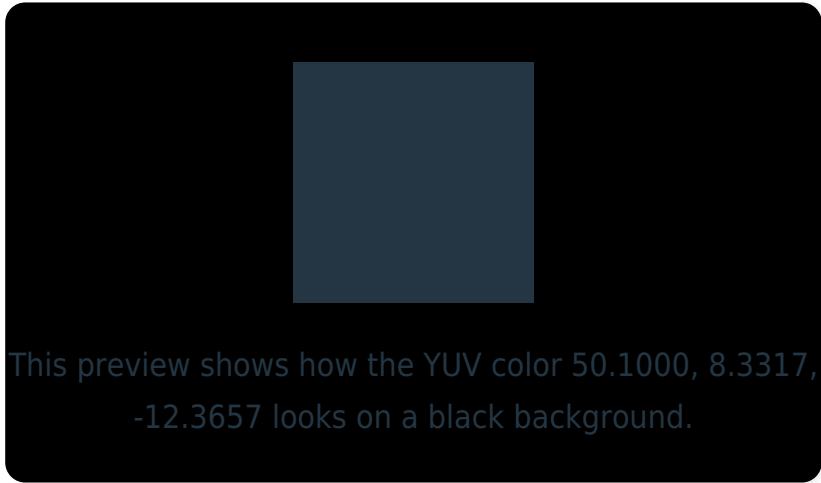
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

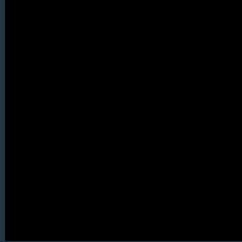
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1000, 8.3317,

-12.3657.

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

50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657

Protanopia

51.6990, 6.5574, -3.2440

Deuteranopia

52.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440



Tritanopia

49.2910, 5.2795, -13.4102

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657

Protanomaly

51.2040, 7.2944, -6.3179

Deuteranomaly

51.4320, 8.1680, -6.5179

Tritanomaly

49.9320, 6.4425, -13.0954

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.7760, 3.0684, -4.1886

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657 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(36, 54, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 54, 67)  
}
```

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(36, 54, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 54, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657 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(36, 54, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 54, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 54, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 54, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 54, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 54, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 54, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 54,  
67) }
```

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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