

Converting Colors

YUV(50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(50.1620, 0.9061,
-10.6661)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	263834
RGB	38, 56, 52
RGB Percent	15%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7804, 0.7961
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.07, 0.78
HSL	167°, 19%, 18%
HSV	167°, 32%, 22%
XYZ	2.8333, 3.4883, 3.7728
YIQ	50.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

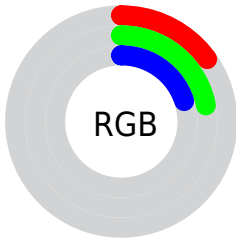
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 48, 56
Decimal	2504756
CIE Lab	21.90, -8.34, 0.15
CIE LCh	22, 8.340, 178.996
Yxy	3.4883, 0.2807, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280694836 (0xFF263834)
YUV	50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661
Hunter-Lab	18.6771, -5.6064, 1.0973

Details

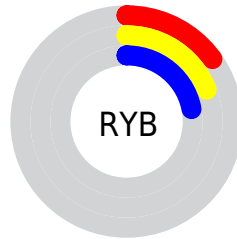
The YUV color **50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.4500, 0.7642, -11.7956**, and **8.3150, -1.1413, -7.2923** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.2540, 1.3538, -14.2548**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774**.

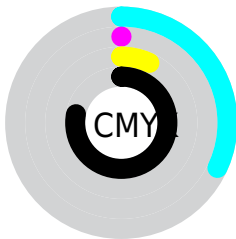
Distribution



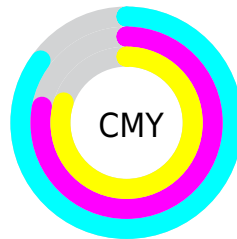
- Red (15%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 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 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1620, 0.9061,
-10.6661

■ 50.1620, 0.9061,
-10.6661

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 28.5750, 1.1955,
-10.1513

■ 96.4500, 0.7642,
-11.7956

■ 8.3150, -1.1413,
-7.2923

■ 121.4500, 0.7641,
-11.7957

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.1510, 0.9116,
-12.4104

■ 174.1510, 0.9116,
-12.4104

■ 201.1510, 0.9116,
-12.4104

■ 229.4390, 0.7696,

-13.5400

251.4120, 1.7689,
-7.3773

50.1620, 0.9061,
-10.6661

50.1620, 0.9061,
-10.6661

48.2540, 1.3538,
-14.2548

52.0700, 0.4585,
-7.0774

46.6450, 1.6540,
-17.2287

53.6790, 0.1583,
-4.1035

44.6230, 1.6649,
-20.7174

55.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

43.0140, 1.9651,
-23.6913

57.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

41.1060, 2.4127,
-27.2800

59.2180, -0.6005,
5.9478

■ 39.1980, 2.8604,
-30.8686

■ 61.1260, -1.0481,
9.5365

■ 37.8880, 3.0132,
-33.2278

■ 62.8490, -0.9116,
12.4104

■ 64.7570, -1.3592,
15.9991

■ 66.3660, -1.6594,
18.9730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.6850, -2.3097, -5.8627



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



50.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955

Triad

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



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



52.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298



52.9750, -5.4107, 8.7919

Complementary

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



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



43.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661

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.



52.9690, -2.9427, 10.5512



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



53.4290, 2.7465, 5.7628

Square

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



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



51.9760, 6.4208, -6.1180



53.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



52.1270, -5.9786, 4.2736

Rectangle

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



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



50.4160, 5.7109, -11.7658



53.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513



52.8010, -4.8319, 9.8215

Sweetspot

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



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



71.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



49.7620, -5.7987, -6.8073



36.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661



64.6450, 1.6540, -17.2287



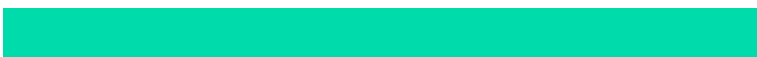
47.6830, 4.1003, -8.4920



26.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



62.0980, 4.3887, -54.4599



148.0470, 11.3158, -129.8372

Inverse Universe

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



43.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661



54.4690, -1.2172, 17.1287



46.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920



26.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



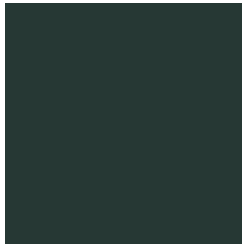
29.7880, -4.8255, 54.5599



71.0670, -10.8790, 129.7372

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

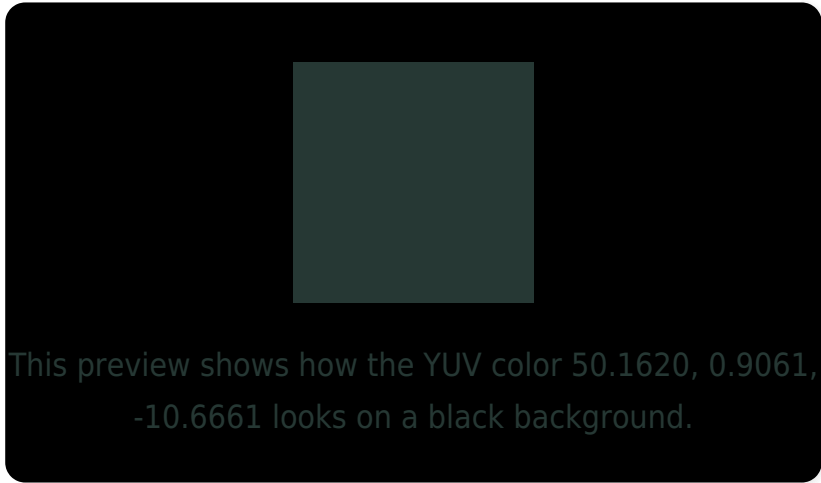
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

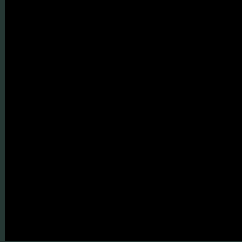
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661.

-10.6661.

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

50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

Protanopia

52.3700, -1.1684, 1.4295

Deuteranopia

53.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



Tritanopia

50.9710, 3.9583, -9.6216

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

Protanomaly

51.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739

Deuteranomaly

52.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443

Tritanomaly

50.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 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(38, 56, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 56, 52)  
}
```

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(38, 56, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 56, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 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(38, 56, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 56, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 56, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 56, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 56, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 56, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.1620, 0.9061, -10.6661 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 56, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 56,  
52) }
```

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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