

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.1660, 5.3412,  
60.3674)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	770D3D
RGB	119, 13, 61
RGB Percent	47%, 5%, 24%
CMY	0.5333, 0.9490, 0.7608
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.49, 0.53
HSL	333°, 80%, 26%
HSV	333°, 89%, 47%
XYZ	8.5940, 4.5467, 4.8395
YIQ	50.1660, 47.7680, 37.4000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

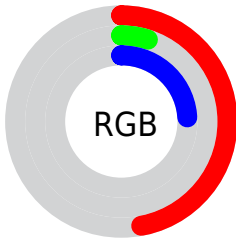
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	119, 13, 61
Decimal	7802173
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.40, 45.96, 0.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 45.962, 0.671
Yxy	4.5467, 0.4780, 0.2529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285992253 (0xFF770D3D)
YUV	50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674
Hunter-Lab	21.3230, 34.6270, 1.4695

# Details

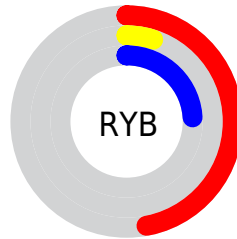
The YUV color **50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **81.8340, -5.3412, -60.3674**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.9010, 0.5418, 59.7228**, and **21.6010, -1.2823, 38.0609** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.3240, 5.7563, 67.2449**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.0080, 4.9261, 53.4900**.

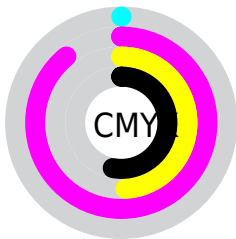
# Distribution



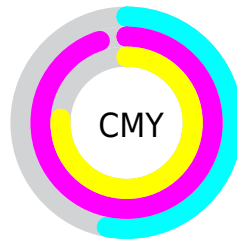
- Red (47%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674 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 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.1660, 5.3412,  
60.3674

50.1660, 5.3412,  
60.3674

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

31.9540, 3.4737,  
52.6603

106.9010, 0.5418,  
59.7228

21.6010, -1.2823,  
38.0609

133.6840, -0.3372,  
61.6671

11.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763

160.9940, -0.4900,  
64.0263

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


186.6730, -0.3318,  
59.9228

205.7140, 4.0850,  
43.2238


225.9290, 7.9230,


25.4953


 243.8470, 5.4984,  
9.7812

 50.1660, 5.3412,  
60.3674

 50.1660, 5.3412,  
60.3674


 42.3240, 5.7563,  
67.2449


 58.0080, 4.9261,  
53.4900

 41.7370, 6.0457,  
67.7597

 65.7360, 4.0742,  
46.7125

 73.5780, 3.6590,  
39.8351

 81.3060, 2.8071,  
33.0576

 88.5610, 2.6814,  
26.6950

■ 96.2890, 1.8295,  
19.9175

■ 104.1310, 1.4144,  
13.0401

■ 111.8590, 0.5625,  
6.2627

■ 119.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.6390, 17.9260, 37.1506



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



52.7360, -12.6878, 56.3595

# Triad

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



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



51.5770, -25.4275, -11.0300



56.0580, 32.0164, -49.1629

# Complementary

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



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



81.8340, -5.3412, -60.3674

# 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.



54.8550, 19.7915, -48.1078



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



45.4730, -11.0792, -39.8798

# Square

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



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



56.7590, -27.9822, 15.1204



50.8650, 4.5036, -44.6086



53.0890, 38.4101, -46.5591



# Rectangle

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



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



54.5270, -25.8958, 46.0188



50.8650, 4.5036, -44.6086



56.4340, 28.3800, -49.4926

# Sweetspot

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



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



128.7240, 2.1081, 23.9211



42.1270, 37.8984, 24.4446



62.7290, 1.1196, 14.2697



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



54.6240, 7.5804, 88.9068



47.0420, -16.7827, 63.1072



55.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



42.7480, 6.0402, 69.5040



87.6320, 12.5064, 142.3967



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674



54.6240, 7.5804, 88.9068



84.9580, 16.7827, -63.1072



55.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



42.7480, 6.0402, 69.5040

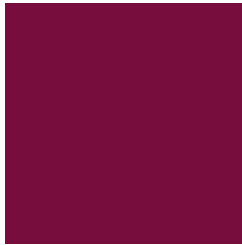


87.6320, 12.5064, 142.3967



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

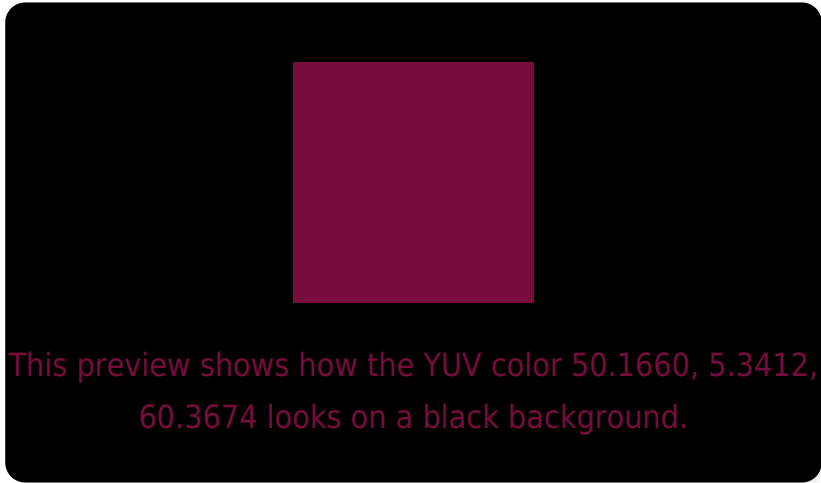
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

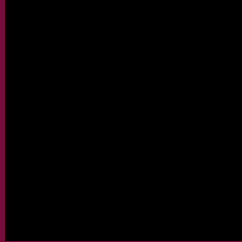
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1660, 5.3412,



# 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

50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674

### Protanopia

62.7570, 11.9518, -6.8029

### Deuteranopia

62.8330, -3.3687, 7.1625



## Tritanopia

53.3230, -12.9772, 55.8447

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674

## Protanomaly

58.0420, 9.8393, 17.5032

## Deuteranomaly

58.1650, -0.0813, 26.1653

## Tritanomaly

52.0550, -6.4361, 57.8338

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.3000, 1.8241, 21.6619

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674 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(119, 13, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 13, 61)  
}
```

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(119, 13, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 13, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674 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(119, 13, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 13, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 13, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 13, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 13, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 13,  
61) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.1660, 5.3412, 60.3674 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 13, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 13,  
61) }
```

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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