

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.1790, 8.7858,  
28.7840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	531E44
RGB	83, 30, 68
RGB Percent	33%, 12%, 27%
CMY	0.6745, 0.8824, 0.7333
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.18, 0.67
HSL	317°, 47%, 22%
HSV	317°, 64%, 33%
XYZ	5.0749, 3.1849, 5.8161
YIQ	50.1790, 19.3900, 23.0540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

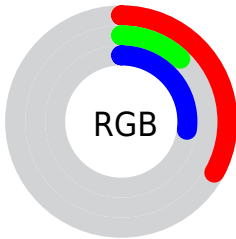
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	83, 30, 68
Decimal	5447236
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.77, 29.79, -11.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 32.087, 338.181
Yxy	3.1849, 0.3605, 0.2263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283637316 (0xFF531E44)
YUV	50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840
Hunter-Lab	17.8463, 19.5289, -6.8302

# Details

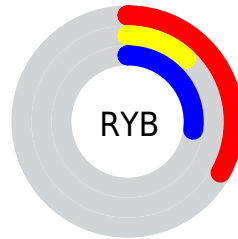
The YUV color **50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **62.8210, -8.7858, -28.7840**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4890, 8.6329, 31.1431**, and **14.6250, 5.6079, 21.3769** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2550, 10.2273, 33.1024**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1030, 7.3442, 24.4657**.

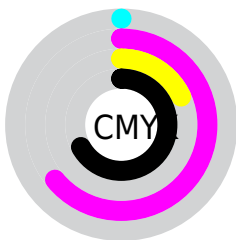
# Distribution



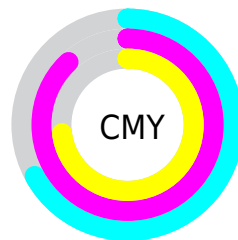
- Red (33%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840 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 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.1790, 8.7858,  
28.7840

■ 50.1790, 8.7858,  
28.7840

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 25.8200, 9.9487,  
29.0989

■ 98.4890, 8.6329,  
31.1431

■ 14.6250, 5.6079,  
21.3769

■ 124.2010, 8.7749,  
32.2727

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.7990, 8.4801,  
33.5023

■ 177.5110, 8.6221,  
34.6319

■ 205.2230, 8.7641,  
35.7614

■ 227.6560, 12.0016,

23.9807

245.0210, 4.9196,  
8.7516

50.1790, 8.7858,  
28.7840

50.1790, 8.7858,  
28.7840

45.2550, 10.2273,  
33.1024

55.1030, 7.3442,  
24.4657

39.6300, 11.5214,  
38.0355

60.7280, 6.0501,  
19.5325

34.7060, 12.9629,  
42.3538

65.6520, 4.6086,  
15.2142

31.6570, 13.9731,  
45.0278

70.5760, 3.1670,  
10.8958

75.6140, 2.1623,  
6.4775

■ 81.1250, 0.4314,  
1.6444

■ 86.0490, -1.0102,  
-2.6740

■ 91.0870, -2.0149,  
-7.0923

■ 96.5980, -3.7458,  
-11.9254

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.6260, 17.4394, 6.4670



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



47.7860, -1.8665, 38.7757

# Triad

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



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



46.6810, -23.0137, 8.1728



44.2260, 17.1436, -38.7862

# Complementary

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



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



62.8210, -8.7858, -28.7840

# 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.



42.1910, 6.8078, -37.0015



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



43.3410, -17.4231, -11.7001

# Square

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



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



47.0790, -23.2099, 24.4867



38.7540, -3.8227, -33.9873



44.1750, 24.5637, -38.7415



# Rectangle

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



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



47.5380, -9.1392, 38.1162



38.7540, -3.8227, -33.9873



44.0150, 13.7966, -38.6012

# Sweetspot

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



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



94.5760, 3.1670, 10.8958



40.2280, 21.0866, 3.3080



45.9130, 2.0149, 7.0923



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



56.2440, 13.6837, 44.5130



47.2150, -2.5710, 31.3834



38.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



39.9450, 17.2821, 57.0532



88.2920, 38.3100, 126.0319



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840



56.2440, 13.6837, 44.5130



65.7850, 2.5710, -31.3834



38.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



39.9450, 17.2821, 57.0532

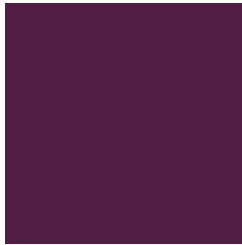


88.2920, 38.3100, 126.0319



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

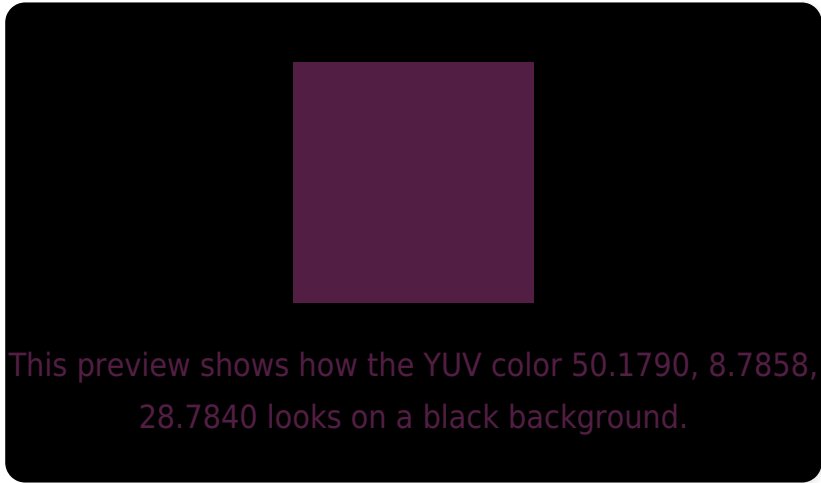
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

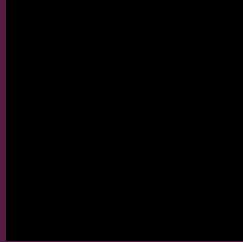
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1790, 8.7858,



# 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

50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840

### Protanopia

49.9890, 16.7674, -11.3914

### Deuteranopia

51.4110, 6.6994, -2.1144



## Tritanopia

50.1990, -5.0281, 26.1355

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840

## Protanomaly

50.2790, 13.6665, 3.2633

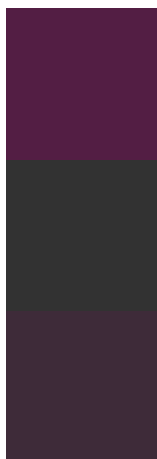
## Deuteranomaly

51.0040, 7.3930, 8.7665

## Tritanomaly

49.8770, 0.0606, 27.2949

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.2770, 3.3144, 10.2811

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840 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(83, 30, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 30, 68)  
}
```

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(83, 30, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 30, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840 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(83, 30, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 30, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 30, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 30, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 30, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 30, 68)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.1790, 8.7858, 28.7840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 30, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 30,  
68) }
```

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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