

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.1970, -5.5201,  
-2.8038)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F3627
RGB	47, 54, 39
RGB Percent	18%, 21%, 15%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7882, 0.8471
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.28, 0.79
HSL	88°, 16%, 18%
HSV	88°, 28%, 21%
XYZ	2.8577, 3.3892, 2.4230
YIQ	50.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

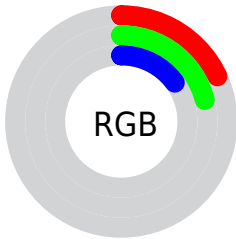
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	39, 54, 46
Decimal	3094055
CIE Lab	21.54, -6.33, 8.47
CIE LCh	22, 10.574, 126.791
Yxy	3.3892, 0.3296, 0.3909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281284135 (0xFF2F3627)
YUV	50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038
Hunter-Lab	18.4097, -4.5090, 5.0832

# Details

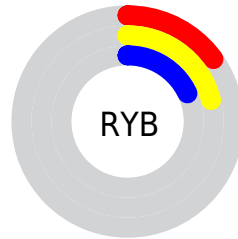
The YUV color **50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **42.8030, 5.5201, 2.8038**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.6700, -6.2463, -3.2186**, and **5.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7300, -7.2619, -4.1482**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.6640, -3.7784, -1.4593**.

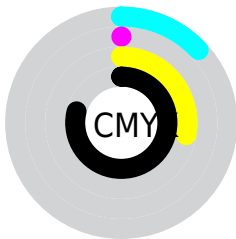
# Distribution



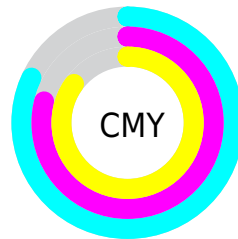
- Red (18%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 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 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.1970, -5.5201,  
-2.8038

■ 50.1970, -5.5201,  
-2.8038

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 29.3110, -5.0833,  
-2.9037

■ 96.6700, -6.2463,  
-3.2186

■ 5.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 121.5560, -6.6831,  
-3.1186

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 146.6700, -6.2463,  
-3.2186

■ 173.5560, -6.6831,  
-3.1186

■ 201.1430, -6.9725,  
-3.6334

■ 229.0290, -7.4093,

-3.5334

253.3330, -5.0942,  
0.5850

50.1970, -5.5201,  
-2.8038

50.1970, -5.5201,  
-2.8038

48.7300, -7.2619,  
-4.1482

51.6640, -3.7784,  
-1.4593

47.4480, -9.5879,  
-4.7779

52.9460, -1.4524,  
-0.8296

45.9810, -11.3296,  
-6.1223

54.4130, 0.2894,  
0.5148

44.6990, -13.6556,  
-6.7520

55.6950, 2.6154,  
1.1445

43.2320, -15.3974,  
-8.0965

57.1620, 4.3571,  
2.4889

■ 42.0640, -17.2866,  
-8.8261

■ 58.3300, 6.2463,  
3.2186

■ 40.4830, -19.4651,  
-10.0706

■ 59.9110, 8.4249,  
4.4631

■ 40.3690, -19.9019,  
-9.9706

■ 61.0790, 10.3141,  
5.1927

■ 62.6600, 12.4926,  
6.4372

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.3720, -7.5784, 4.0588



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



49.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662

# Triad

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



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



49.6870, 8.0423, -12.8805



52.7350, -1.3484, 12.5104

# Complementary

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



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



42.8030, 5.5201, 2.8038

# 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.



53.0380, 2.4463, 8.7367



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



51.6170, 7.5838, -5.8031

# Square

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



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



48.4970, 6.1640, -17.0989



52.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



52.5240, -4.6953, 12.6955



# Rectangle

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



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



48.4390, 0.7696, -13.5400



52.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



52.7780, 0.1094, 11.5957

# Sweetspot

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



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



69.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



47.5940, -4.2368, 5.6181



34.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



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.



50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038



65.0890, -8.4249, -4.4631



48.1040, -4.4883, -7.1072



27.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



68.6550, -33.8469, -17.2374



163.5360, -80.6232, -40.8121



# Inverse Universe

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



42.8030, 5.5201, 2.8038



53.9110, 8.4249, 4.4631



45.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220



25.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



23.3450, 33.8469, 17.2374

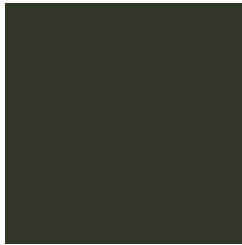


55.4640, 80.6232, 40.8121



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

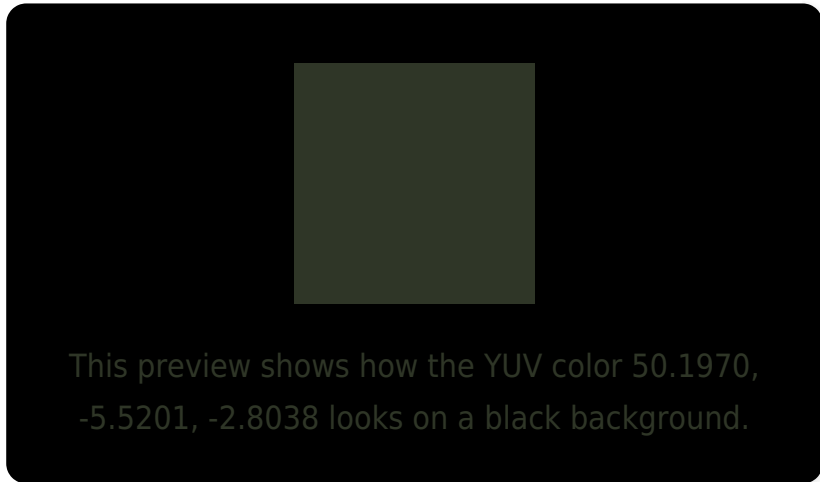
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

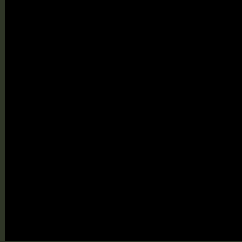
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038.



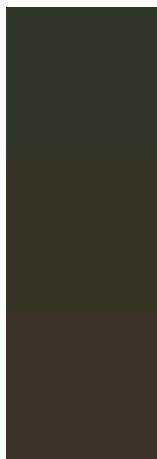
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.1970, -5.5201,

-2.8038.

# 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

50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

### Protanopia

51.3010, -6.5574, 3.2440

### Deuteranopia

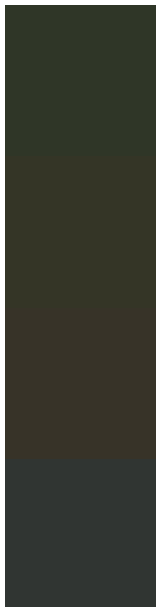
51.8500, -5.8420, 7.1476



## Tritanopia

51.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

## Protanomaly

50.9910, -6.4046, 0.8849

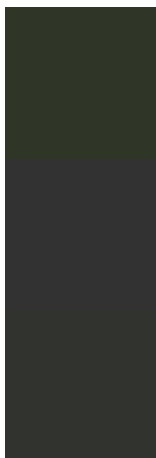
## Deuteranomaly

50.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

## Tritanomaly

51.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 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(47, 54, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 54, 39)  
}
```

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(47, 54, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 54, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 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(47, 54, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 54, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 54, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 54, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 54, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 54, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.1970, -5.5201, -2.8038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 54, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 54,  
39) }
```

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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