

Converting Colors

YUV(50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(50.2010, -1.5781,
-7.1923)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A372F
RGB	42, 55, 47
RGB Percent	16%, 22%, 18%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7843, 0.8157
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.15, 0.78
HSL	143°, 13%, 19%
HSV	143°, 24%, 22%
XYZ	2.8341, 3.4299, 3.2020
YIQ	50.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

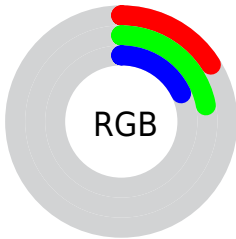
Format	Color
R_YB	42, 51, 55
Decimal	2766639
CIE Lab	21.69, -7.41, 3.25
CIE LCh	22, 8.087, 156.317
Yxy	3.4299, 0.2994, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280956719 (0xFF2A372F)
YUV	50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923
Hunter-Lab	18.5199, -5.0936, 2.7130

Details

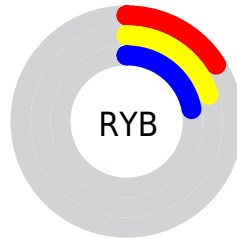
The YUV color **50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **46.7990, 1.5781, 7.1923**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.7880, -1.8675, -7.7071**, and **6.4570, -3.1833, -5.6628** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3640, -2.1515, -9.9662**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.0380, -1.0047, -4.4183**.

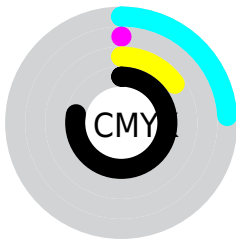
Distribution



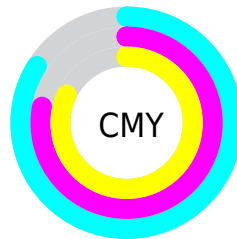
- Red (16%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923 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 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.2010, -1.5781,
-7.1923

■ 50.2010, -1.5781,
-7.1923

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 29.2010, -1.5781,
-7.1923

■ 96.7880, -1.8675,
-7.7071

■ 6.4570, -3.1833,
-5.6628

■ 121.3750, -2.1569,
-8.2219

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.0760, -2.0095,
-8.8367

■ 173.9620, -2.4463,
-8.7367

■ 201.0760, -2.0095,
-8.8367

■ 229.0760, -2.0095,

-8.8367

252.3800, 0.3057,
-4.7183

50.2010, -1.5781,
-7.1923

50.2010, -1.5781,
-7.1923

48.3640, -2.1515,
-9.9662

52.0380, -1.0047,
-4.4183

46.1140, -3.0142,
-13.2550

54.2880, -0.1420,
-1.1296

44.2770, -3.5876,
-16.0289

56.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

42.0270, -4.4503,
-19.3177

58.3750, 1.2941,
4.9331

39.8910, -4.8763,
-22.7064

60.5110, 1.7201,
8.3219

■ 38.0540, -5.4496,
-25.4804

■ 62.3480, 2.2934,
11.0958

■ 35.8040, -6.3124,
-28.7691

■ 64.5980, 3.1562,
14.3846

■ 34.6790, -6.7437,
-30.4135

■ 66.4350, 3.7295,
17.1585

■ 68.5710, 4.1555,
20.5472

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.1370, -4.5045, -1.8741



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



49.3900, 1.7797, -10.8660

Triad

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



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



51.8730, 5.9786, -4.2736



52.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364

Complementary

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



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



46.7990, 1.5781, 7.1923

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.



53.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



52.8630, 4.5045, 1.8741

Square

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



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



50.8400, 5.9949, -9.5067



52.9130, 2.0149, 7.0923



52.2630, -5.5527, 7.6623

Rectangle

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



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



49.5470, 3.6743, -11.8807



52.9130, 2.0149, 7.0923



52.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364

Sweetspot

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



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



69.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740



52.0230, -4.9413, -1.7742



34.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



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.



50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923



63.6520, -2.2934, -11.0958



50.8850, 1.0427, -7.7921



26.8750, -0.4314, -1.6444



57.9940, -11.3360, -50.8607



138.1290, -26.6856, -121.1391

Inverse Universe

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



46.7990, 1.5781, 7.1923



58.4620, 2.7302, 10.9958



46.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921



26.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



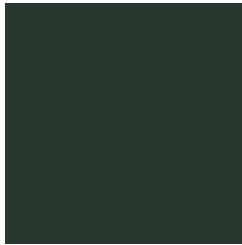
33.8920, 10.8992, 50.9607



80.8710, 26.6856, 121.1391

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

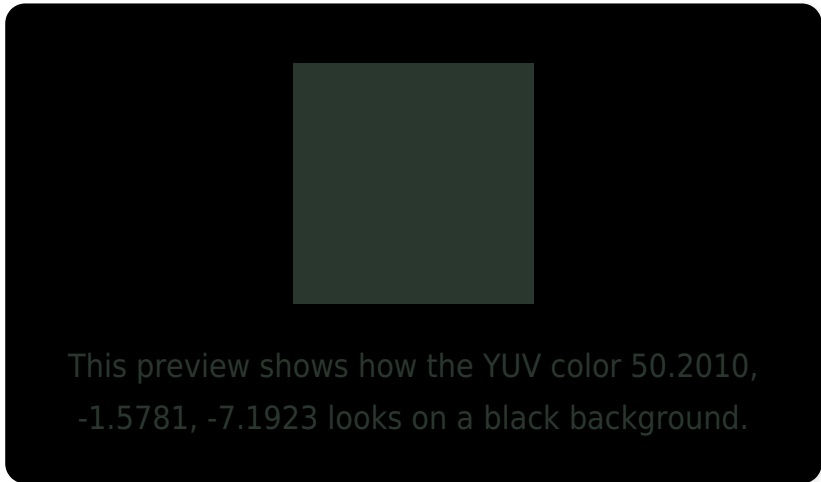
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923.

-7.1923.

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

50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923

Protanopia

51.8000, -3.3524, 1.9294

Deuteranopia

52.1640, -2.0529, 5.1182



Tritanopia

50.8790, 3.5107, -6.0329

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923

Protanomaly

51.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445

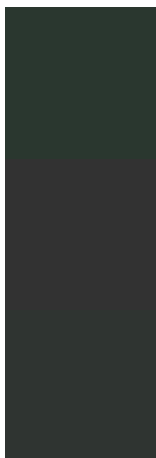
Deuteranomaly

51.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

Tritanomaly

50.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923 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(42, 55, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 55, 47)  
}
```

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(42, 55, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 55, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923 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(42, 55, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 55, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 55, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 55, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 55, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 55, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.2010, -1.5781, -7.1923 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 55, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 55,  
47) }
```

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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