

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.2050, -24.7511,  
-41.3988)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.2050, -24.7511,  
-41.3988)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	035400
RGB	3, 84, 0
RGB Percent	1%, 33%, 0%
CMY	0.9882, 0.6706, 1.0000
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 1.00, 0.67
HSL	118°, 100%, 16%
HSV	118°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	3.2079, 6.3600, 1.0585
YIQ	50.2050, -21.3120, -43.2960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

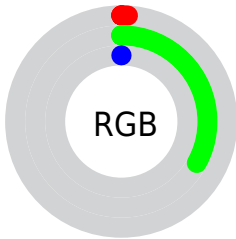
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 84, 81
Decimal	218112
CIELab	30.30, -38.00, 37.15
CIELCh	30, 53.140, 135.649
Yxy	6.3600, 0.3019, 0.5985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278408192 (0xFF035400)
YUV	50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988
Hunter-Lab	25.2191, -21.4281, 15.1647

# Details

The YUV color **50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **33.7950, 24.7511, 41.3988**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.2060, -26.2306, -33.5067**, and **22.8930, -11.2862, -20.0772** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5090, -22.4359, -37.2804**.

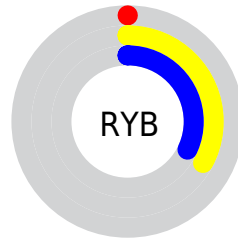
# Distribution



Red (1%)

Green (33%)

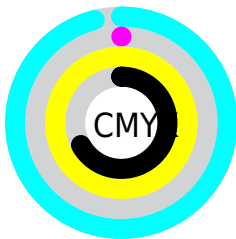
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (32%)

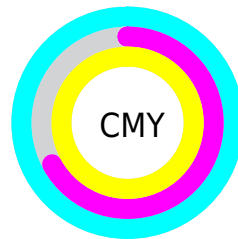


Cyan (96%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (99%)

Magenta (67%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988 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 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.2050, -24.7511,  
-41.3988


 50.2050, -24.7511,  
-41.3988


 253.0620, -7.4256,  
1.6996


 35.2200, -17.3635,  
-30.8879

 105.2060,  
-26.2306, -33.5067


 22.8930, -11.2862,  
-20.0772


 131.3910,  
-26.8148, -32.7919

 1.1740, -0.5788,  
-1.0296

 158.1630,  
-27.6884, -32.5920

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 186.1090,  
-29.1407, -33.4216


 213.9950,  
-29.5775, -33.3216


 231.3150,


-24.8053, -23.9553


 243.1780,  
-16.8498, -8.9261


 50.2050, -24.7511,  
-41.3988

 53.5090, -22.4359,  
-37.2804

 56.9270, -19.6840,  
-33.2620

 60.2310, -17.3689,  
-29.1436

 63.6490, -14.6170,  
-25.1252

 67.2520, -12.4492,  
-20.3920

■ 70.5560, -10.1341,  
-16.2736

■ 73.9740, -7.3822,  
-12.2552

■ 77.2780, -5.0671,  
-8.1368

■ 80.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9440, -32.0174, 2.6801



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



57.2420, -4.0633, -50.2012

# Triad

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



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



65.4620, 42.6632, -57.4102



57.1910, -2.5592, 74.3775

# Complementary

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



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



33.7950, 24.7511, 41.3988

# 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.



62.9950, 14.7925, 62.2714



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



57.8310, 46.4253, -50.7178

# Square

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



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



66.4760, 31.3173, -58.2995



72.5970, 28.2997, 23.1554



64.0770, -26.6600, 57.8145



# Rectangle

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



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



61.1350, 8.3144, -53.6154



72.5970, 28.2997, 23.1554



55.7380, 4.5662, 75.6518

# Sweetspot

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



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



96.6700, -9.6973, -16.3736



72.0760, -35.5335, 10.4573



48.0390, -5.9352, -9.6812



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988



65.7660, -32.4226, -54.1688



53.6400, -7.7105, -47.0423



39.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



62.8310, -30.9757, -51.5948



138.5760, -68.3180, -114.5152



# Inverse Universe

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



33.7950, 24.7511, 41.3988



44.2340, 32.4226, 54.1688



30.3600, 7.7105, 47.0423



38.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



42.1690, 30.9757, 51.5948

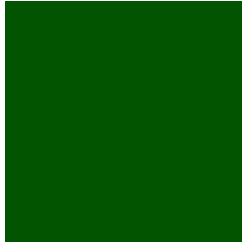


93.4240, 68.3180, 114.5152



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988 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 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2050, -24.7511,



# 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



### Protanopia

66.4830, -32.7761, 12.7314

### Deuteranopia

68.8780, -25.0829, 18.5240

### Tritanopia

65.8270, 8.9593, -27.0353

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

60.4590, -29.8063, -6.5415

## Deuteranomaly

62.0340, -25.1598, -3.5378

## Tritanomaly

59.8790, -3.3913, -32.3429

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.9090, -8.8291, -14.8292

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988 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(3, 84, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 84, 0)  
}
```

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(3, 84, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 84, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988 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(3, 84, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 84, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 84, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 84, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 84, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 84, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.2050, -24.7511, -41.3988 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 84, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 84,  
0) }
```

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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