

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.2270, -24.7619,  
-37.9101)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101)  
contains.

<b>YUV(50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(50.2270, -24.7619,  
-37.9101)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	075200
RGB	7, 82, 0
RGB Percent	3%, 32%, 0%
CMY	0.9725, 0.6784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 1.00, 0.68
HSL	115°, 100%, 16%
HSV	115°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	3.1049, 6.0798, 1.0099
YIQ	50.2270, -18.3780, -41.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

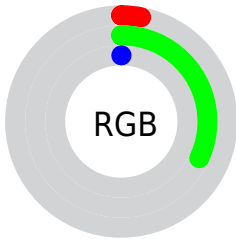
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 82, 75</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">479744</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">29.61, -36.77, 36.62</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">30, 51.897, 135.117</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.0798, 0.3046, 0.5964</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278669824 (0xFF075200)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">24.6572, -20.6727, 14.8317</a>

# Details

The YUV color **50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **31.7730, 24.7619, 37.9101**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.7440, -25.5098, -31.3475**, and **22.3060, -10.9969, -19.5624** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5310, -22.4468, -33.7917**.

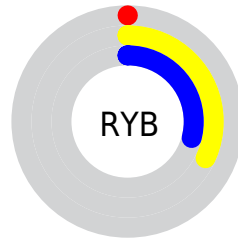
# Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (32%)

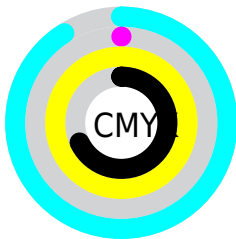
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (29%)

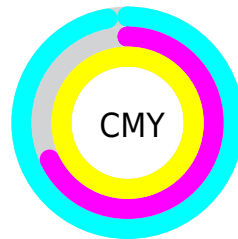


Cyan (91%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (68%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101 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 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.2270, -24.7619,  
-37.9101


 50.2270, -24.7619,  
-37.9101

 252.9480, -7.8624,  
1.7996


 34.0460, -16.7847,  
-29.8583


 103.7440,  
-25.5098, -31.3475


 22.3060, -10.9969,  
-19.5624

 130.4020,  
-26.8202, -31.0476

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 157.1740,  
-27.6938, -30.8476


 184.6470,  
-28.4200, -31.2624


 212.7070,  
-29.4356, -32.1920


 231.6140,


-24.9527, -23.3405


 243.3630,  
-17.4340, -8.2114


 50.2270, -24.7619,  
-37.9101

 53.5310, -22.4468,  
-33.7917

 56.5360, -19.9842,  
-30.2881

 59.9540, -17.2323,  
-26.2697

 62.9590, -14.7698,  
-22.7660

 66.2630, -12.4547,  
-18.6477

■ 69.2680, -9.9921,  
-15.1440

■ 72.2730, -7.5296,  
-11.6404

■ 75.6910, -4.7777,  
-7.6220

■ 78.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.7700, -31.4386, 3.7097



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



55.9540, -3.9213, -49.0717

# Triad

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



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



63.8320, 41.4948, -55.9807



56.7670, -2.8431, 72.1183

# Complementary

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



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



31.7730, 24.7619, 37.9101

# 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.



61.6850, 14.9453, 59.9123



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



56.9020, 45.4043, -49.9031

# Square

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



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



64.9600, 30.5857, -56.9699



71.3580, 27.4315, 21.6110



63.1200, -25.2022, 56.8998



# Rectangle

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



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



59.7330, 8.0196, -52.3858



71.3580, 27.4315, 21.6110



56.0150, 4.4296, 72.7778

# Sweetspot

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



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



94.6810, -9.7027, -14.6292



67.9560, -33.5023, 12.3166



46.3380, -6.0826, -9.0664



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.



50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101



65.5000, -32.2915, -49.5505



51.8960, -9.3157, -45.5128



39.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



64.3260, -31.7127, -48.5209



142.1640, -70.0869, -107.1378



# Inverse Universe

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



31.7730, 24.7619, 37.9101



41.5000, 32.2915, 49.5505



30.1040, 9.3157, 45.5128



38.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444



40.6740, 31.7127, 48.5209

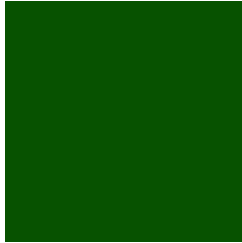


89.8360, 70.0869, 107.1378



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

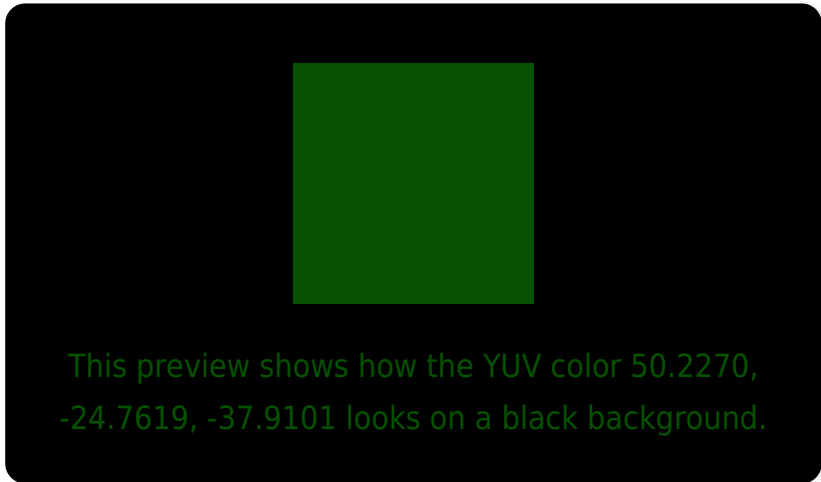
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

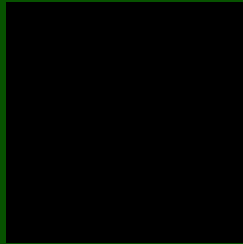
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101.



# 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

50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101

### Protanopia

64.7110, -31.9025, 12.5315

### Deuteranopia

67.1060, -24.2093, 18.3240



## Tritanopia

64.4250, 8.6645, -25.8057

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101

## Protanomaly

59.2850, -29.2275, -5.5119

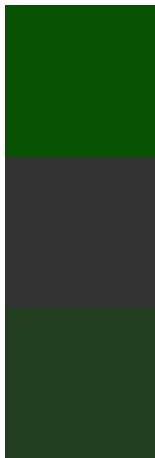
## Deuteranomaly

61.1590, -24.7284, -1.8934

## Tritanomaly

59.1890, -3.5442, -29.9838

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.2080, -8.9765, -14.2144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101 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(7, 82, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 82, 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(7, 82, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 82, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101 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(7, 82, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 82, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 82, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 82, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 82, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 82, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.2270, -24.7619, -37.9101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 82, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 82,  
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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