

Converting Colors

YUV(50.2620, -10.9752,
-26.5398)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(50.2620, -10.9752,
-26.5398)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14461C
RGB	20, 70, 28
RGB Percent	8%, 27%, 11%
CMY	0.9216, 0.7255, 0.8902
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.60, 0.73
HSL	130°, 56%, 18%
HSV	130°, 71%, 27%
XYZ	2.6883, 4.6129, 1.8473
YIQ	50.2620, -16.3180, -23.6620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

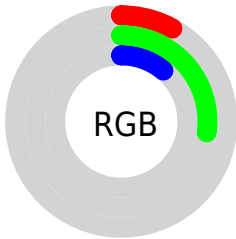
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 63, 70
Decimal	1328668
CIE _{Lab}	25.60, -26.98, 20.34
CIE _{LCh}	26, 33.786, 142.992
Yxy	4.6129, 0.2938, 0.5042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279518748 (0xFF14461C)
YUV	50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398
Hunter-Lab	21.4776, -15.2438, 9.9348

Details

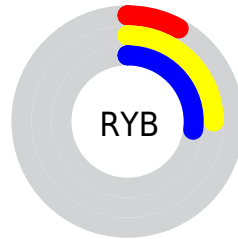
The YUV color **50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **39.7380, 10.9752, 26.5398**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.1050, -12.8698, -25.5251**, and **16.4360, -8.1029, -14.4144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.4850, -12.5641, -30.2433**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.0390, -9.3862, -22.8362**.

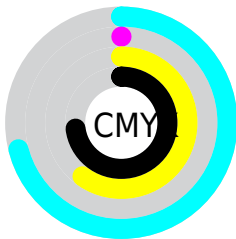
Distribution



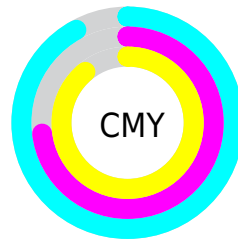
- Red (8%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398 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 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.2620, -10.9752,
-26.5398

■ 50.2620, -10.9752,
-26.5398

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 28.0450, -11.8542,
-24.5955

■ 99.1050, -12.8698,
-25.5251

■ 16.4360, -8.1029,
-14.4144

■ 124.5780,
-13.5960, -25.9399

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.0510,
-14.3221, -26.3547

■ 177.6380,
-14.6115, -26.8695

■ 205.2250,
-14.9009, -27.3843

■ 233.1110,

-15.3377, -27.2843

■ 244.9740, -7.3822,
-12.2552

■ 50.2620, -10.9752,
-26.5398

■ 50.2620, -10.9752,
-26.5398

■ 47.4850, -12.5641,
-30.2433

■ 53.0390, -9.3862,
-22.8362

■ 44.7080, -14.1530,
-33.9469

■ 55.8160, -7.7973,
-19.1326

■ 42.3440, -15.4526,
-37.1357

■ 58.5930, -6.2083,
-15.4291

■ 61.3700, -4.6194,
-11.7255

■ 64.0330, -3.4673,
-7.9219

■ 66.8100, -1.8783,
-4.2184

■ 69.5870, -0.2894,
-0.5148

■ 72.3640, 1.2995,
3.1888

■ 75.1410, 2.8885,
6.8923

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.0990, -23.7128, -0.9638



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



48.4200, 2.7509, -42.4643

Triad

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



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



50.9230, 30.1110, -44.6595



58.7880, -8.2765, 41.4049

Complementary

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



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



39.7380, 10.9752, 26.5398

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.



59.9800, 3.9539, 38.6055



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



59.8350, 23.7453, -9.5023

Square

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



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



53.1910, 23.5698, -46.6485



62.6170, 14.4858, 20.5069



58.8720, -19.1639, 33.4383

Rectangle

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



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



50.9450, 9.8871, -44.6788



62.6170, 14.4858, 20.5069



58.9390, -3.9139, 42.1495

Sweetspot

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



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



84.4950, -4.1880, -10.0811



62.2070, -20.8081, 0.6955



41.2720, -2.5991, -6.3775



173.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398



60.7410, -17.6203, -41.8689



53.1120, -0.0552, -29.0392



34.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



59.9370, -21.6609, -52.5647



137.3530, -49.9670, -120.4586

Inverse Universe

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



39.7380, 10.9752, 26.5398



44.1450, 17.1835, 41.9688



36.8880, 0.0552, 29.0392



33.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



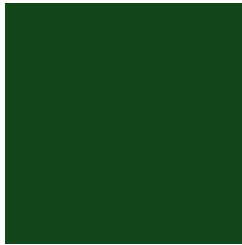
39.1770, 22.0977, 52.4648



89.6470, 49.9670, 120.4586

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

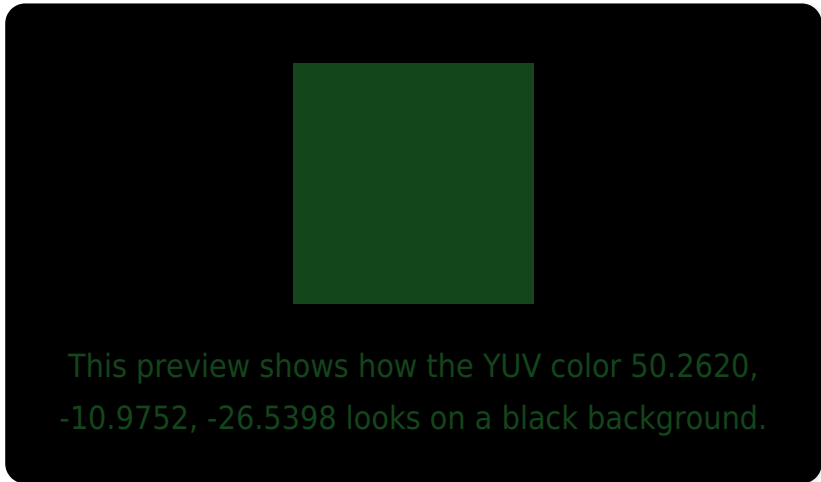
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

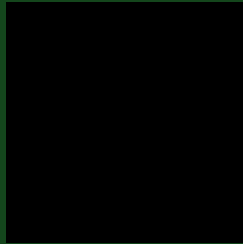
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398.

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

50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398

Protanopia

58.9890, -16.7566, 7.9026

Deuteranopia

59.8200, -13.7153, 12.4359



Tritanopia

56.7030, 7.0484, -20.7875

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398

Protanomaly

55.7810, -14.6820, -4.1929

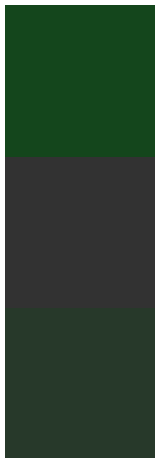
Deuteranomaly

56.0740, -12.3615, -1.8189

Tritanomaly

53.9710, 0.5073, -22.7766

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.9080, -3.8986, -9.5663

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398 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(20, 70, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 70, 28)  
}
```

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(20, 70, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 70, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398 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(20, 70, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 70, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 70, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 70, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 70, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 70, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.2620, -10.9752, -26.5398 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 70, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 70,  
28) }
```

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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