

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.2770, -12.9546,  
95.3501)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.2770, -12.9546,  
95.3501)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F0018
RGB	159, 0, 24
RGB Percent	62%, 0%, 9%
CMY	0.3765, 1.0000, 0.9059
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.85, 0.38
HSL	351°, 100%, 31%
HSV	351°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	14.4629, 7.4369, 1.5373
YIQ	50.2770, 87.0600, 41.1720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

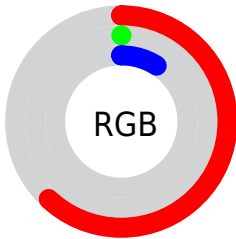
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 0, 24
Decimal	10420248
CIE Lab	32.78, 56.67, 35.77
CIE LCh	33, 67.015, 32.257
Yxy	7.4369, 0.6171, 0.3173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288610328 (0xFF9F0018)
YUV	50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501
Hunter-Lab	27.2706, 46.9436, 15.7471

# Details

The YUV color **50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **108.7230, 12.9546, -95.3501**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8560, -24.5790, 90.4573**, and **29.3020, -14.4459, 60.2481** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.2650, -11.4696, 85.7136**.

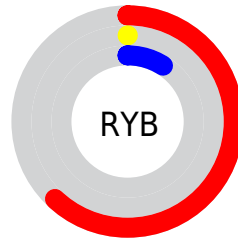
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (0%)

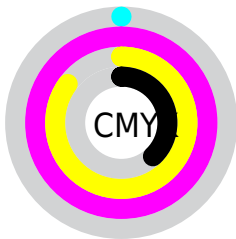
Blue (9%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (9%)

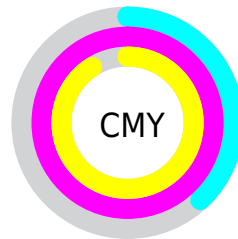


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501 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 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.2770, -12.9546,  
95.3501

■ 50.2770, -12.9546,  
95.3501

254.7720, -0.8736,  
0.2000

■ 38.2720, -18.8681,  
78.6915

■ 117.8560,  
-24.5790, 90.4573

■ 29.3020, -14.4459,  
60.2481

■ 146.5960,  
-26.9158, 93.3163

■ 20.8590, -9.2975,  
42.2197

■ 166.4800,  
-24.3936, 77.6320

■ 11.7750, -5.3121,  
23.8763

■ 185.7660,  
-21.5766, 60.7182


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 205.2800,  
-17.8860, 43.6044


■ 225.3810,


-14.4848, 25.9759


 245.5960,  
-10.6468, 8.2473


 50.2770, -12.9546,  
95.3501

 61.2650, -11.4696,  
85.7136

 72.1390, -10.4215,  
76.1771

 83.1270, -8.9366,  
66.5406

 94.0010, -7.8885,  
57.0041

 104.9890, -6.4036,  
47.3676

■ 115.2760, -5.0661,  
38.3459

■ 126.2640, -3.5812,  
28.7095

■ 137.1380, -2.5330,  
19.1730

■ 148.1260, -1.0481,  
9.5365

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.9990, 8.8745, 93.8399



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



70.5790, -34.7954, 53.8662

# Triad

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



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



58.1590, -18.3194, -51.0054



70.3980, 56.4988, -61.7390

# Complementary

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



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



108.7230, 12.9546, -95.3501

# 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.



75.3730, 47.6371, -66.1021



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



66.6460, 6.5835, -58.4485

# Square

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



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



62.7080, -30.9150, -24.2999



72.6880, 29.7338, -63.7474



75.6010, 45.5527, -4.0351



# Rectangle

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



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



72.7840, -35.8825, 29.1304



72.6880, 29.7338, -63.7474



72.6320, 54.9044, -63.6983

# Sweetspot

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



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



164.5640, -5.2081, 37.2164



57.8930, 49.8458, 65.8688



79.0460, -2.9807, 22.7617



232.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



65.4270, -16.9725, 124.1595



78.6520, -38.7754, 70.4652



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



45.2650, -11.4696, 85.7136



4.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501



65.4270, -16.9725, 124.1595



80.3480, 38.7754, -70.4652



73.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



45.2650, -11.4696, 85.7136



4.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

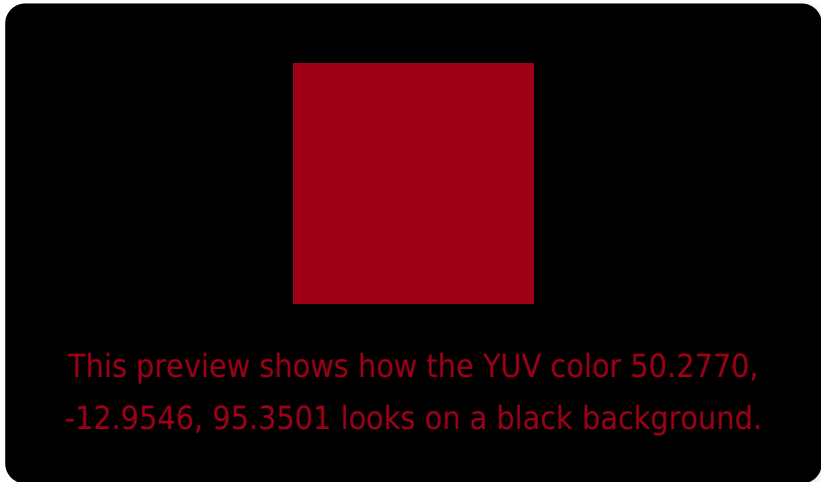
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

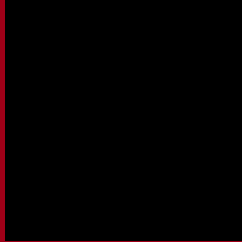
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2770, -12.9546,



# 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

50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501

### Protanopia

78.0170, -19.2354, 9.6321

### Deuteranopia

75.1100, -37.0292, 23.5825



## Tritanopia

55.4600, -27.3418, 89.9276

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501

## Protanomaly

67.8990, -16.7122, 40.4306

## Deuteranomaly

65.9790, -28.0906, 50.0074

## Tritanomaly

53.5510, -21.9636, 91.6018

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.3680, -4.6184, 34.7573

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501 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(159, 0, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 0, 24)  
}
```

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(159, 0, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 0, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501 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(159, 0, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 0, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 0, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 0, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 0, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 0, 24)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.2770, -12.9546, 95.3501 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 0, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 0,  
24) }
```

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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