

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.2800, 5.2850,  
-15.1546)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21393D
RGB	33, 57, 61
RGB Percent	13%, 22%, 24%
CMY	0.8706, 0.7765, 0.7608
CMYK	0.46, 0.07, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	189°, 30%, 18%
HSV	189°, 46%, 24%
XYZ	2.9326, 3.5865, 4.9526
YIQ	50.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

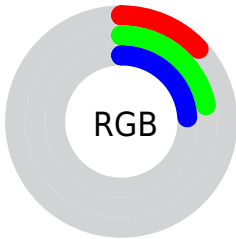
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 46, 61
Decimal	2177341
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.25, -8.07, -5.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 9.728, 213.978
Yxy	3.5865, 0.2556, 0.3126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280367421 (0xFF21393D)
YUV	50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546
Hunter-Lab	18.9381, -5.5003, -2.2485

# Details

The YUV color **50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **43.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.9810, 5.4324, -15.7693**, and **10.3840, 4.2477, -9.1068** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.8990, 6.4588, -18.3284**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6610, 4.1111, -11.9807**.

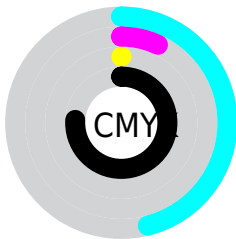
# Distribution



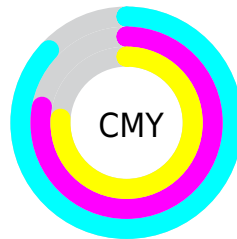
- Red (13%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546 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 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.2800, 5.2850,  
-15.1546

■ 50.2800, 5.2850,  
-15.1546

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 28.2800, 5.2850,  
-15.1546

■ 96.9810, 5.4324,  
-15.7693

■ 10.3840, 4.2477,  
-9.1068

■ 122.0950, 5.8692,  
-15.8693

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.7960, 6.0166,  
-16.4841

■ 174.4970, 6.1640,  
-17.0989

■ 202.0840, 5.8746,  
-17.6137

■ 230.1980, 6.3114,

-17.7136

250.2160, 2.3585,  
-9.8364

50.2800, 5.2850,  
-15.1546

50.2800, 5.2850,  
-15.1546

47.8990, 6.4588,  
-18.3284

52.6610, 4.1111,  
-11.9807

45.5180, 7.6326,  
-21.5023

55.0420, 2.9373,  
-8.8068

43.1370, 8.8065,  
-24.6761

57.4230, 1.7635,  
-5.6330

41.3430, 9.6909,  
-28.3648

59.2170, 0.8790,  
-1.9443

38.9620, 10.8647,  
-31.5387

61.8970, -0.4422,  
1.8443

■ 37.4780, 11.5963,  
-32.8682

■ 64.2780, -1.6161,  
5.0182

■ 66.6590, -2.7899,  
8.1921

■ 69.0400, -3.9637,  
11.3659

■ 71.4210, -5.1376,  
14.5398

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.0800, 1.9326, -13.2252



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



51.4590, 7.1687, -12.6805

# Triad

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



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



54.4400, 2.7411, 7.5071



52.8990, -6.8522, 4.4736

# Complementary

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



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



43.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546

# 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.



53.6330, -6.7211, 9.0919



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



54.4360, -1.2009, 11.8956

# Square

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



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



54.0910, 5.3781, 1.6742



54.2250, -4.5479, 12.0807



51.9090, -5.3781, -1.6742



# Rectangle

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



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



52.1930, 7.2999, -8.0623



54.2250, -4.5479, 12.0807



52.9100, -6.8576, 6.2179

# Sweetspot

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



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



74.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329



49.8920, -6.3558, -14.8143



38.3200, 1.3212, -3.7886



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



62.6210, 8.0748, -23.3466



42.0620, 9.3364, -7.9474



29.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



58.2630, 17.6183, -51.0967



136.8380, 41.9849, -120.0069



# Inverse Universe

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



44.1080, 6.3558, 14.8143



53.0750, 9.8230, 22.7362



51.9380, -9.3364, 7.9474



29.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



37.3400, 21.5244, 49.6908

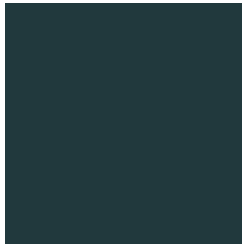


88.0380, 50.2673, 117.4847



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

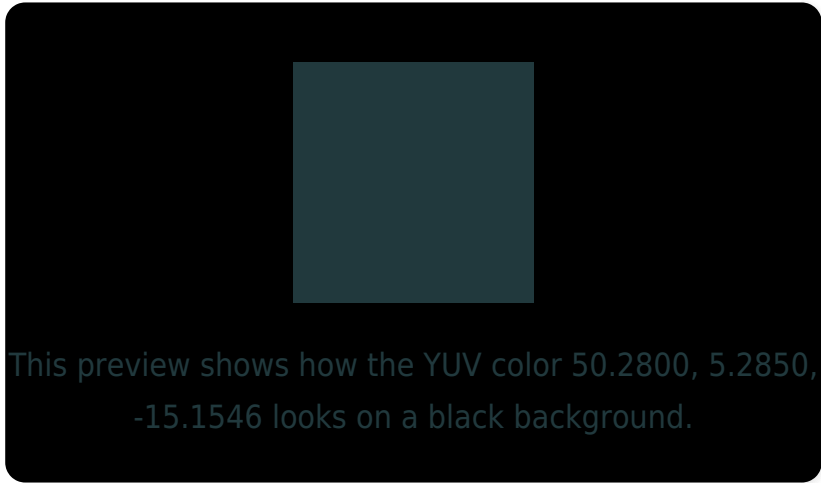
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

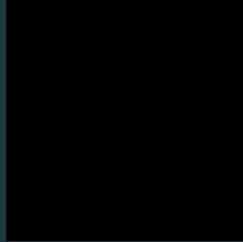
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

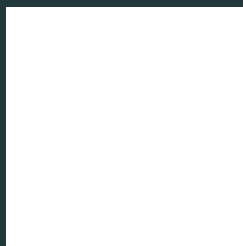
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.2800, 5.2850,

-15.1546.

# 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

50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546

### Protanopia

53.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

### Deuteranopia

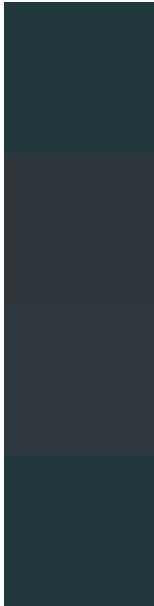
53.7380, 4.0732, 0.2298



## Tritanopia

50.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546

## Protanomaly

52.1780, 3.3632, -5.4181

## Deuteranomaly

52.5200, 4.6736, -5.7180

## Tritanomaly

50.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.4230, 1.7635, -5.6330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546 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(33, 57, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 57, 61)  
}
```

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(33, 57, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 57, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546 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(33, 57, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 57, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 57, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 57, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 57, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 57, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 57, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 57,  
61) }
```

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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