

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.3190, -13.4683,  
73.3882)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.3190, -13.4683,  
73.3882)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	860D17
RGB	134, 13, 23
RGB Percent	53%, 5%, 9%
CMY	0.4745, 0.9490, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.83, 0.47
HSL	355°, 82%, 29%
HSV	355°, 90%, 53%
XYZ	10.1301, 5.4180, 1.3225
YIQ	50.3190, 68.9060, 28.7620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

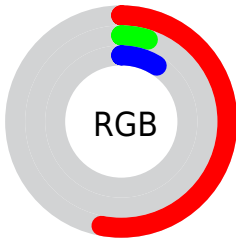
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 13, 23
Decimal	8785175
CIELab	27.89, 47.86, 29.71
CIELCh	28, 56.333, 31.825
Yxy	5.4180, 0.6005, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286975255 (0xFF860D17)
YUV	50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882
Hunter-Lab	23.2767, 36.9496, 12.9251

# Details

The YUV color **50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **96.6810, 13.4683, -73.3882**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.3810, -20.8938, 75.0879**, and **22.4250, -11.0555, 46.1083** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3200, -14.9478, 81.2804**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.3180, -11.9888, 65.4961**.

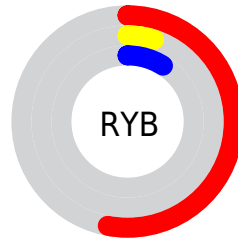
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (5%)

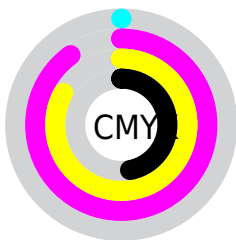
Blue (9%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (9%)

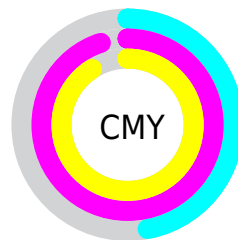


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (95%)


Yellow (91%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882 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 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 50.3190, -13.4683,  
73.3882


 50.3190, -13.4683,  
73.3882


 254.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

 31.3950, -15.4777,  
64.5516

 108.3810,  
-20.8938, 75.0879


 22.4250, -11.0555,  
46.1083


 136.2350,  
-22.7939, 77.8469

 14.8790, -6.3493,  
29.9241

 163.9040,  
-24.1097, 79.8912


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 182.6030,  
-21.0033, 63.4922


 202.1170,  
-17.3127, 46.3784


 222.2180,


-13.9115, 28.7498


 242.4330,  
-10.0735, 11.0213


 50.3190, -13.4683,  
73.3882


 50.3190, -13.4683,  
73.3882


 41.3200, -14.9478,  
81.2804

 59.3180, -11.9888,  
65.4961

 69.0180, -10.3619,  
56.9892

 78.0170, -8.8824,  
49.0971

 87.6030, -7.6923,  
40.6902

 96.6020, -6.2128,  
32.7980

■ 105.7150, -4.2965,  
24.8059

■ 115.3010, -3.1064,  
16.3990

■ 124.3000, -1.6269,  
8.5069

■ 134.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.6720, 8.0497, 78.3407



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



60.7890, -29.9690, 45.7890

# Triad

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



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



49.8270, -14.7047, -43.6983



59.2330, 46.7201, -51.9473

# Complementary

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



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



96.6810, 13.4683, -73.3882

# 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.



63.2620, 39.3108, -55.4808



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



56.3590, 5.2460, -49.4268

# Square

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



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



55.0770, -27.1530, -17.6075



61.3750, 24.4651, -53.8259



65.4240, 37.2590, -3.8798



# Rectangle

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



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



62.4290, -30.7775, 25.0568



61.3750, 24.4651, -53.8259



61.4670, 45.1258, -53.9066

# Sweetspot

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



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



141.0960, -5.4703, 27.9798



59.9830, 36.4904, 56.1429



67.6000, -3.2538, 17.0138



214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



53.3230, -19.3862, 104.9567



78.5290, -32.3058, 48.6481



61.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



40.1240, -14.3581, 78.8213



0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Inverse Universe

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



50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882



53.3230, -19.3862, 104.9567



68.4710, 32.3058, -48.6481



61.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



40.1240, -14.3581, 78.8213



0.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882 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

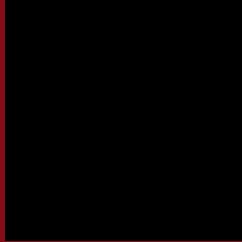
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3190, -13.4683,



# 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

50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882

### Protanopia

66.4450, -15.0094, 7.5027

### Deuteranopia

65.0090, -27.1194, 18.4091



## Tritanopia

50.1250, -19.2886, 73.5584

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882

## Protanomaly

60.4140, -14.5011, 31.2089

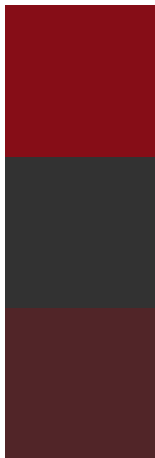
## Deuteranomaly

59.5090, -21.9429, 38.1416

## Tritanomaly

49.9940, -17.2520, 73.6733

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.4980, -5.1755, 26.7503

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882 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(134, 13, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 13, 23)  
}
```

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(134, 13, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 13, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882 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(134, 13, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 13, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 13, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 13, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 13, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 13,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.3190, -13.4683, 73.3882 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 13, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134, 13,  
23) }
```

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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