

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072)  
contains.

<b>YUV(50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072)</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(50.3320, -3.6147,  
-7.3072)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A382B
RGB	42, 56, 43
RGB Percent	16%, 22%, 17%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7804, 0.8314
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.23, 0.78
HSL	124°, 14%, 19%
HSV	124°, 25%, 22%
XYZ	2.8051, 3.4950, 2.8123
YIQ	50.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

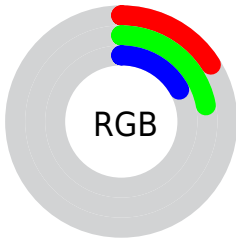
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	42, 55, 56
Decimal	2766891
CIE Lab	21.93, -8.96, 6.27
CIE LCh	22, 10.937, 145.013
Yxy	3.4950, 0.3078, 0.3835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280956971 (0xFF2A382B)
YUV	50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072
Hunter-Lab	18.6949, -5.9333, 4.1675

# Details

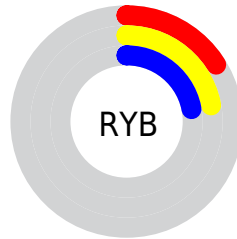
The YUV color **50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.6680, 3.6147, 7.3072**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220**, and **7.6310, -3.7621, -6.6924** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9680, -4.9142, -10.4959**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6960, -2.3151, -4.1184**.

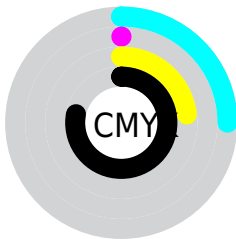
# Distribution



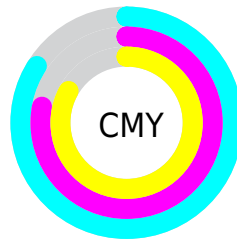
- Red (16%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072 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 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.3320, -3.6147,  
-7.3072

■ 50.3320, -3.6147,  
-7.3072

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 29.4460, -3.1779,  
-7.4071

■ 96.8050, -4.3409,  
-7.7220

■ 7.6310, -3.7621,  
-6.6924

■ 121.5060, -4.1935,  
-8.3368

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.3920, -4.6303,  
-8.2368

■ 174.0930, -4.4828,  
-8.8516

■ 201.0930, -4.4828,  
-8.8516

■ 229.6800, -4.7722,

-9.3664

251.8100, -1.8783,  
-4.2184

50.3320, -3.6147,  
-7.3072

50.3320, -3.6147,  
-7.3072

47.9680, -4.9142,  
-10.4959

52.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

45.9030, -6.3612,  
-13.0699

54.7610, -0.8682,  
-1.5444

43.4250, -8.0975,  
-16.1587

57.2390, 0.8682,  
1.5444

41.3600, -9.5445,  
-18.7327

59.3040, 2.3151,  
4.1184

38.9960, -10.8440,  
-21.9215

61.6680, 3.6147,  
7.3072

■ 36.6320, -12.1436,  
-25.1103

■ 64.0320, 4.9142,  
10.4959

■ 34.5670, -13.5905,  
-27.6843

■ 66.0970, 6.3612,  
13.0699

■ 33.3280, -14.4587,  
-29.2287

■ 68.5750, 8.0975,  
16.1587

■ 70.6400, 9.5445,  
18.7327

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.2790, -6.5465, -0.2447



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



49.4390, 0.7696, -13.5400

# Triad

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



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



51.7090, 8.0315, -9.3918



53.4640, -3.6798, 13.6251

# Complementary

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



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



47.6680, 3.6147, 7.3072

# 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.



54.0770, -0.0380, 12.2105



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



53.1230, 6.8414, -0.9849

# Square

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



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



49.8500, 7.4690, -15.6544



53.7820, 4.0515, 7.2072



53.0570, -6.4371, 11.3510



# Rectangle

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



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



48.8130, 3.5432, -16.4990



53.7820, 4.0515, 7.2072



53.8060, -2.3694, 13.3251

# Sweetspot

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



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



71.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



54.1050, -5.9678, 0.7849



36.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



166.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072



65.0280, -5.9298, -11.4256



51.1300, -0.5571, -8.0070



26.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



54.8020, -23.5664, -48.0614



130.3770, -56.3879, -114.3406



# Inverse Universe

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



47.6680, 3.6147, 7.3072



60.8580, 5.4930, 11.5255



46.8700, 0.5571, 8.0070



26.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



37.1980, 23.5664, 48.0614



88.7370, 56.8247, 114.2407



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

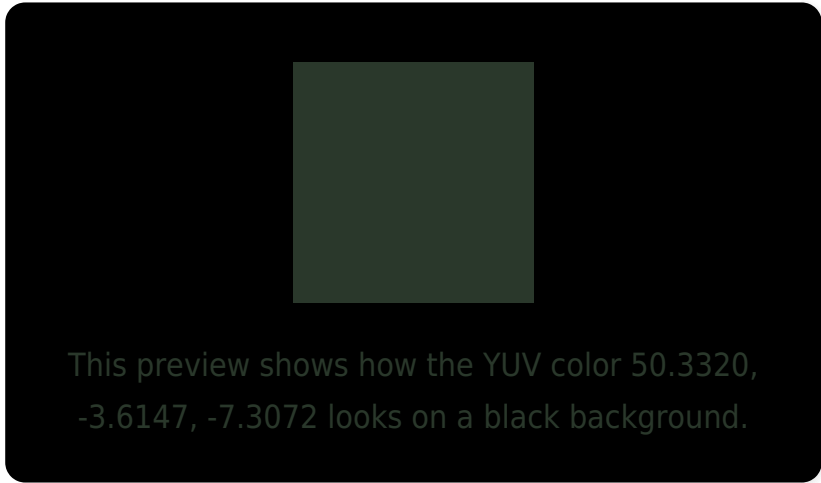
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072.



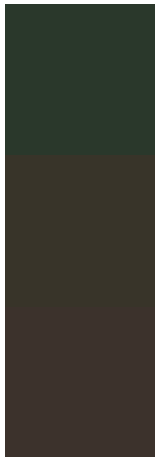
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3320, -3.6147,

-7.3072.

# 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

50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072

### Protanopia

51.9420, -5.3944, 3.5589

### Deuteranopia

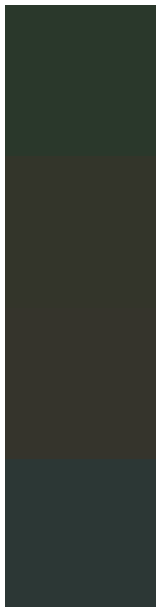
52.3060, -4.0949, 6.7476



## Tritanopia

51.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072

## Protanomaly

51.1480, -4.5100, -0.1298

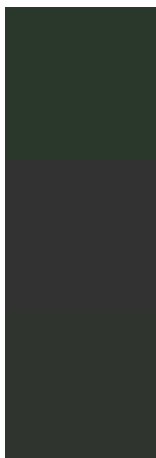
## Deuteranomaly

51.3870, -3.6418, 1.4146

## Tritanomaly

51.4830, 0.7479, -6.5626

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072 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(42, 56, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 56, 43)  
}
```

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(42, 56, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 56, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072 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(42, 56, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 56, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 56, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 56, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 56, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 56, 43)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 56, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 56,  
43) }
```

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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