

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.3440, 8.2114,  
-20.4727)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B3B43
RGB	27, 59, 67
RGB Percent	11%, 23%, 26%
CMY	0.8941, 0.7686, 0.7373
CMYK	0.60, 0.12, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	192°, 43%, 18%
HSV	192°, 60%, 26%
XYZ	3.0291, 3.7662, 5.8775
YIQ	50.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

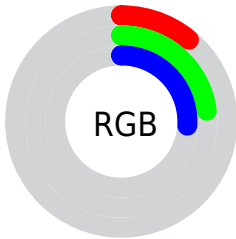
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 45, 67
Decimal	1784643
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.88, -9.08, -8.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 12.466, 223.281
Yxy	3.7662, 0.2390, 0.2972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279974723 (0xFF1B3B43)
YUV	50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727
Hunter-Lab	19.4067, -6.1006, -4.3718




# Details

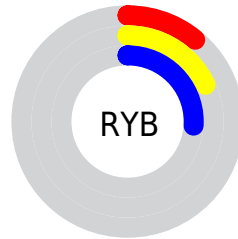
The YUV color **50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **43.6560, -8.2114, 20.4727**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.7570, 8.5008, -19.9579**, and **12.7150, 5.5635, -11.1511** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.6640, 9.5326, -24.2613**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.0240, 6.8902, -16.6840**.

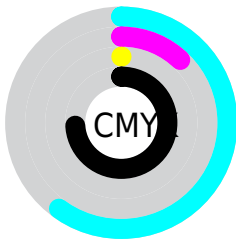
# Distribution







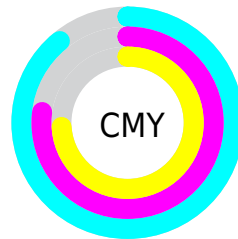
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (23%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (18%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (12%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (77%)
-  Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727 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 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.3440, 8.2114,  
-20.4727

■ 50.3440, 8.2114,  
-20.4727

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 27.4470, 8.6536,  
-22.3170

■ 97.7570, 8.5008,  
-19.9579

■ 12.7150, 5.5635,  
-11.1511

■ 122.4580, 8.6482,  
-20.5727

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.1590, 8.7956,  
-21.1874

■ 175.8600, 8.9430,  
-21.8022

■ 202.9740, 9.3798,  
-21.9022

■ 231.6750, 9.5272,

-22.5170

249.0200, 2.9481,  
-12.2955

50.3440, 8.2114,  
-20.4727

50.3440, 8.2114,  
-20.4727

47.6640, 9.5326,  
-24.2613

53.0240, 6.8902,  
-16.6840

44.6960, 10.9959,  
-26.9204

55.9920, 5.4269,  
-14.0250

42.0160, 12.3171,  
-30.7090

58.6720, 4.1057,  
-10.2363

39.3360, 13.6384,  
-34.4977

61.3520, 2.7845,  
-6.4477

64.6190, 1.1738,  
-3.1739

■ 67.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 69.6800, -1.3212,  
3.7886

■ 72.9470, -2.9319,  
7.0625

■ 75.3280, -4.1057,  
10.2363

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.3180, 4.2802, -19.5729



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



52.4310, 9.6475, -14.4100

# Triad

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



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



55.9460, 1.9986, 12.3254



53.4320, -8.5940, 3.1291

# Complementary

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



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



43.6560, -8.2114, 20.4727

# 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.



54.4760, -8.6157, 10.1065



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



55.8170, -2.3748, 15.0695

# Square

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



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



55.9280, 5.9515, 4.4481



55.0790, -6.4479, 14.8397



52.7730, -5.8041, -5.0629



# Rectangle

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



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



53.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622



55.0790, -6.4479, 14.8397



53.7420, -8.7468, 5.4883

# Sweetspot

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



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



80.4550, 3.2267, -8.2920



51.3920, -8.0813, -21.3918



39.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034



171.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



43.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727



60.5320, 13.0487, -32.0386



38.6040, 13.9992, -10.1767



31.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295



56.8440, 19.7969, -49.8522



131.1960, 45.7524, -115.0589



# Inverse Universe

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



42.6080, 8.0813, 21.3918



48.5370, 12.5533, 33.7321



55.3960, -13.9992, 10.1767



31.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444



37.8950, 19.7718, 51.8351

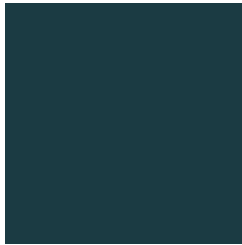


87.4960, 45.6045, 119.7140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

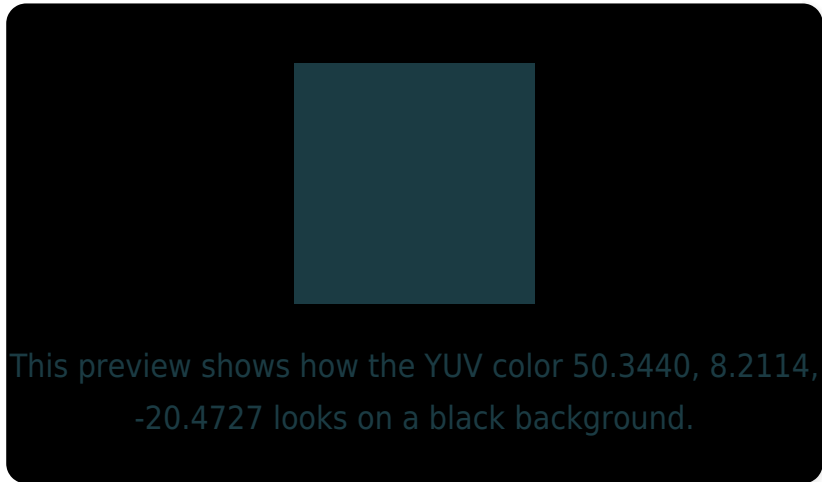
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

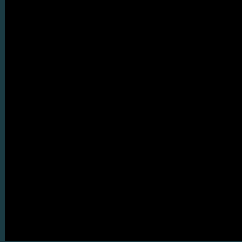
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

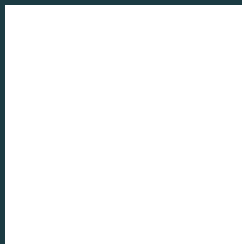
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727.

-20.4727.

# 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

50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727

### Protanopia

54.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146

### Deuteranopia

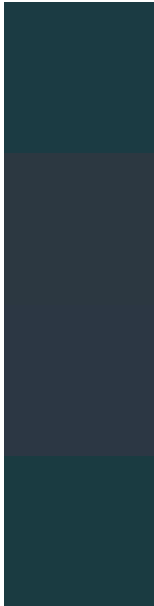
54.7100, 6.5520, -1.4997



## Tritanopia

49.7030, 7.0484, -20.7875

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727

## Protanomaly

53.4380, 5.7001, -8.2771

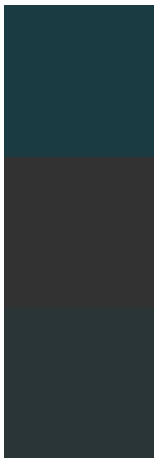
## Deuteranomaly

53.1930, 7.2999, -8.0623

## Tritanomaly

49.8170, 7.4852, -20.8875

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.0530, 2.9319, -7.0625

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727 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(27, 59, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 59, 67)  
}
```

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(27, 59, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 59, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727 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(27, 59, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 59, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 59, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 59, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 59, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 59, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.3440, 8.2114, -20.4727 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 59, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 59,  
67) }
```

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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