

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.3530, -18.9080,  
-2.0636)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	303B0C
RGB	48, 59, 12
RGB Percent	19%, 23%, 5%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7686, 0.9529
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.80, 0.77
HSL	74°, 66%, 14%
HSV	74°, 80%, 23%
XYZ	2.8492, 3.7829, 0.9278
YIQ	50.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

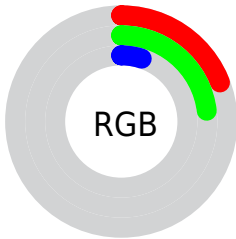
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 59, 23
Decimal	3160844
CIE Lab	22.94, -12.52, 26.28
CIE LCh	23, 29.112, 115.478
Yxy	3.7829, 0.3769, 0.5004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281350924 (0xFF303B0C)
YUV	50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636
Hunter-Lab	19.4496, -7.8875, 10.7863

# Details

The YUV color **50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **20.6470, 18.9080, 2.0636**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.4240, -19.9290, -1.2488**, and **10.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3700, -21.3814, -2.0785**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3360, -16.4346, -2.0487**.

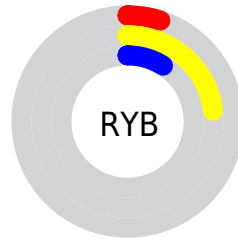
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (23%)

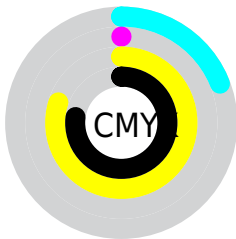
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (9%)

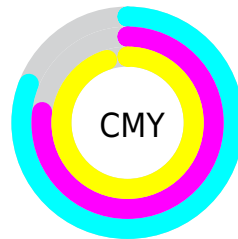


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636 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 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.3530, -18.9080,  
-2.0636

■ 50.3530, -18.9080,  
-2.0636

■ 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997

■ 29.7920, -14.6875,  
-2.4486

■ 97.4240, -19.9290,  
-1.2488

■ 10.5660, -5.2090,  
-9.2664

■ 122.1960,  
-20.8026, -1.0489

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.0820,  
-21.2394, -0.9489


■ 174.8540,  
-22.1130, -0.7490


■ 202.7400,  
-22.5498, -0.6490


■ 230.6260,


-22.9866, -0.5490


 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991


 50.3530, -18.9080,  
-2.0636


 50.3530, -18.9080,  
-2.0636


 49.3700, -21.3814,  
-2.0785


 51.3360, -16.4346,  
-2.0487

 48.0880, -23.7074,  
-2.7082

 52.6180, -14.1087,  
-1.4190

 53.6010, -11.6353,  
-1.4041

 54.8830, -9.3093,  
-0.7744

 55.8660, -6.8359,  
-0.7595

■ 56.7350, -4.7994,  
-0.6446

■ 58.0170, -2.4734,  
-0.0149

■ 59.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.9830, 2.4734,  
0.0149

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.5400, -22.4512, 14.4354



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



45.9680, -8.3652, -23.6509

# Triad

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



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



47.2410, 21.0802, -41.4304



54.7790, 2.0810, 32.6428

# Complementary

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



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



20.6470, 18.9080, 2.0636

# 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.



56.5090, 11.5811, 18.8476



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



45.2180, 26.0215, -39.6562

# Square

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



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



46.4770, 13.0758, -40.7603



54.7170, 19.3665, -5.0138



53.4560, -8.1128, 35.5571



# Rectangle

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



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



43.0570, -0.0281, -37.7610



54.7170, 19.3665, -5.0138



55.2670, 5.2914, 29.5838

# Sweetspot

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



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



73.3390, -7.5621, -1.1743



32.5100, -10.1114, 23.2317



36.1480, -4.5100, -0.1298



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.



50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636



63.1820, -29.6697, -3.6676



43.4760, -15.5177, -16.2035



30.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



76.7060, -37.8161, -4.1272



181.1440, -89.3040, -9.7733



# Inverse Universe

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



20.6470, 18.9080, 2.0636



16.5190, 29.8171, 3.0528



27.5240, 15.5177, 16.2035



28.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



17.2940, 37.8161, 4.1272



40.8560, 89.3040, 9.7733



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

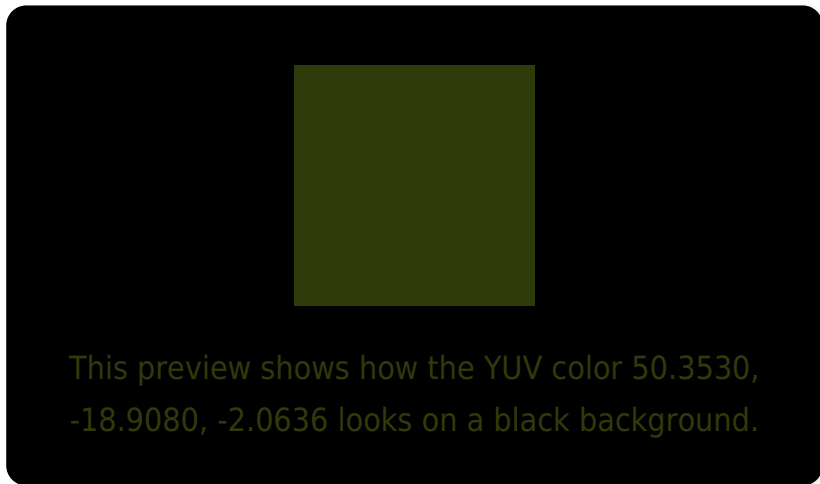
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

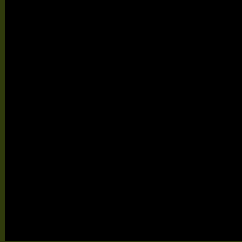
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

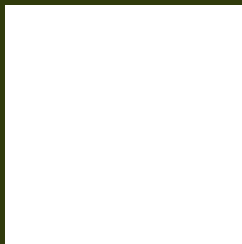
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3530, -18.9080,

-2.0636.

# 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

50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636

### Protanopia

52.0770, -20.2510, 8.7025

### Deuteranopia

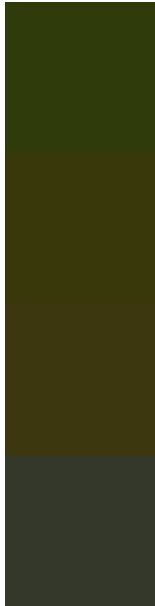
52.9790, -18.2306, 14.0504



## Tritanopia

54.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636

## Protanomaly

51.1690, -19.8033, 5.1138

## Deuteranomaly

52.2340, -18.3564, 7.6878

## Tritanomaly

52.9090, -5.3781, -1.6742

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.8660, -6.8359, -0.7595

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636 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(48, 59, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 59, 12)  
}
```

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(48, 59, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 59, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636 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(48, 59, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 59, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 59, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 59, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 59, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 59, 12)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.3530, -18.9080, -2.0636 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 59, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 59,  
12) }
```

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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