

Converting Colors

YUV(50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892)
contains.

YUV(50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(50.3560, -10.0355,
-1.1892)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31371E
RGB	49, 55, 30
RGB Percent	19%, 22%, 12%
CMY	0.8078, 0.7843, 0.8824
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.45, 0.78
HSL	74°, 29%, 17%
HSV	74°, 45%, 22%
XYZ	2.8672, 3.4791, 1.7487
YIQ	50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

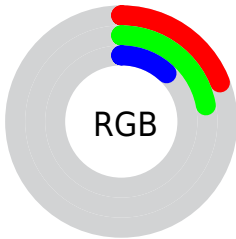
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 55, 36
Decimal	3225374
CIE Lab	21.87, -7.58, 14.83
CIE LCh	22, 16.655, 117.071
Yxy	3.4791, 0.3542, 0.4298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281415454 (0xFF31371E)
YUV	50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892
Hunter-Lab	18.6523, -5.2032, 7.4980

Details

The YUV color **50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **34.6440, 10.0355, 1.1892**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.0140, -11.3459, -0.8893**, and **7.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.4870, -12.0721, -1.3041**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3390, -7.5621, -1.1743**.

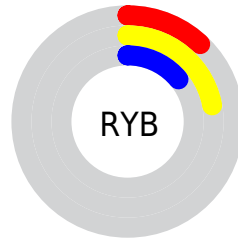
Distribution



 Red (19%)

 Green (22%)

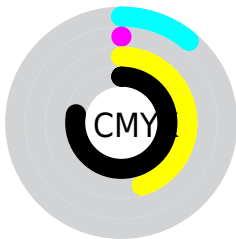
 Blue (12%)




 Red (12%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (14%)

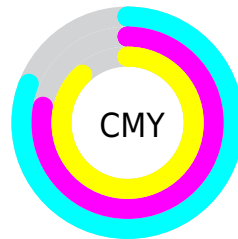


 Cyan (11%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (45%)

 Black (78%)



 Cyan (81%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892 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 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.3560, -10.0355,
-1.1892

■ 50.3560, -10.0355,
-1.1892

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 29.0140, -11.3459,
-0.8893

■ 97.0140, -11.3459,
-0.8893

■ 7.0440, -3.4727,
-6.1776

■ 121.9000,
-11.7827, -0.7893

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.4870,
-12.0721, -1.3041

■ 173.7860,
-12.2195, -0.6893

■ 201.6720,
-12.6563, -0.5893

■ 229.5580,

-13.0931, -0.4894

■ 252.2640,
-10.4832, 2.3995

■ 50.3560, -10.0355,
-1.1892

■ 50.3560, -10.0355,
-1.1892

■ 49.4870, -12.0721,
-1.3041

■ 51.3390, -7.5621,
-1.1743

■ 48.2050, -14.3981,
-1.9338

■ 52.5070, -5.6730,
-0.4446

■ 47.2220, -16.8714,
-1.9487

■ 53.4900, -3.1996,
-0.4297

■ 46.3530, -18.9080,
-2.0636

■ 54.3590, -1.1630,
-0.3148

■ 45.0710, -21.2340,
-2.6933

■ 55.6410, 1.1630,
0.3148

■ 44.8430, -22.1076,
-2.4933

■ 56.5100, 3.1996,
0.4297

■ 57.4930, 5.6730,
0.4446

■ 58.6610, 7.5621,
1.1743

■ 59.6440, 10.0355,
1.1892

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.6670, -11.6678, 9.0620



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



48.6580, -4.7614, -12.8551

Triad

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



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



44.7710, 13.9169, -30.4942



53.8220, 0.0878, 18.5731

Complementary

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



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



34.6440, 10.0355, 1.1892

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.



53.9720, 5.9298, 11.4256



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



50.0440, 13.2893, -15.8246

Square

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



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



42.7120, 10.0020, -34.8274



53.3340, 10.1883, -1.1699



53.3400, -5.5906, 19.8728

Rectangle

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



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



47.0530, -0.5191, -20.2175



53.3340, 10.1883, -1.1699



53.6800, 2.1298, 16.9436

Sweetspot

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



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



69.2620, -4.0732, -0.2298



40.9970, -5.4215, 12.2806



34.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892



63.8630, -15.7085, -1.6339



46.7680, -8.2666, -8.5665



27.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



74.9340, -36.9425, -4.3271



178.4860, -87.9936, -10.0732

Inverse Universe

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



34.6440, 10.0355, 1.1892



39.4360, 15.5611, 2.2486



38.2320, 8.2666, 8.5665



25.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



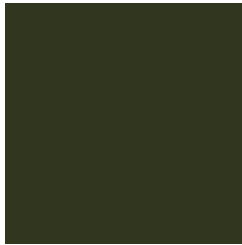
17.0660, 36.9425, 4.3271



40.8130, 87.8462, 10.6880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

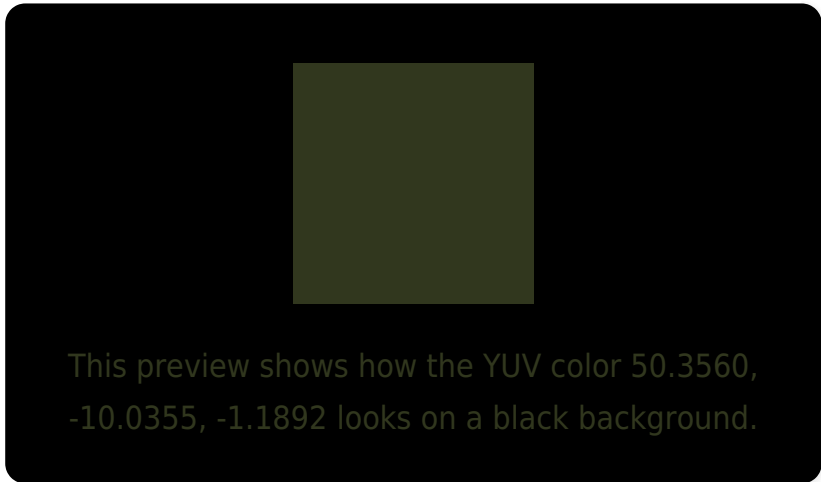
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

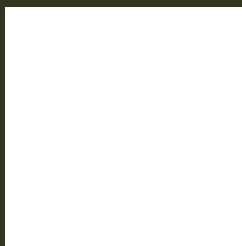
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892.



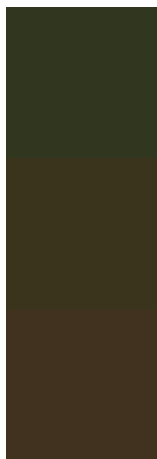
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3560, -10.0355,

-1.1892.

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

50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892

Protanopia

51.1720, -10.9308, 5.9882

Deuteranopia

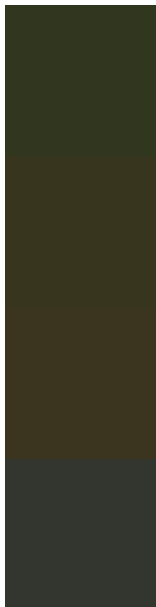
52.0200, -10.3629, 10.5065



Tritanopia

52.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892

Protanomaly

50.8620, -10.7780, 3.6290

Deuteranomaly

51.6990, -10.2046, 6.4030

Tritanomaly

51.7180, -2.3260, -0.6297

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892

Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.3760, -3.6364, -0.3298

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892 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(49, 55, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 55, 30)  
}
```

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(49, 55, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 55, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892 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(49, 55, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 55, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 55, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 55, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 55, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 55, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 55, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 55,  
30) }
```

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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