

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.3820, 7.6997,  
50.5310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C1242
RGB	108, 18, 66
RGB Percent	42%, 7%, 26%
CMY	0.5765, 0.9294, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.39, 0.58
HSL	328°, 71%, 25%
HSV	328°, 83%, 42%
XYZ	7.3840, 4.0141, 5.5399
YIQ	50.3820, 38.2320, 34.0080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

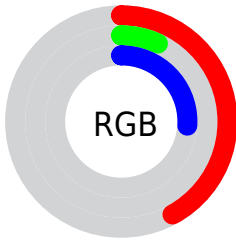
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	108, 18, 66
Decimal	7082562
CIE Lab	23.72, 42.15, -5.63
CIE LCh	24, 42.524, 352.391
Yxy	4.0141, 0.4359, 0.2370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285272642 (0xFF6C1242)
YUV	50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310
Hunter-Lab	20.0352, 30.7248, -2.3694

# Details

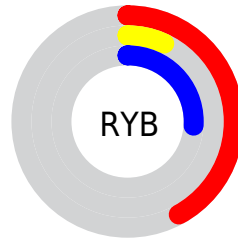
The YUV color **50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **75.6180, -7.6997, -50.5310**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.9970, 4.9315, 51.7456**, and **19.4800, 2.2284, 32.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.3550, 8.6990, 56.6937**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.4090, 6.7004, 44.3683**.

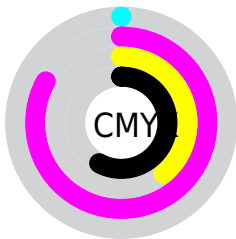
# Distribution



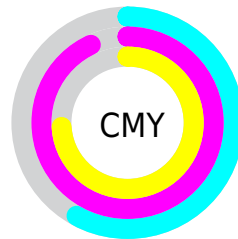
- Red (42%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (58%)




- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310 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 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 50.3820, 7.6997,  
50.5310


 50.3820, 7.6997,  
50.5310


255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 29.2350, 7.2791,  
45.3979

 103.9970, 4.9315,  
51.7456

 19.4800, 2.2284,  
32.0280

 130.4810, 4.1999,  
53.0752

 8.4860, -3.6906,  
17.1138

 157.4920, 4.1944,  
54.8195

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 185.3890, 3.7522,  
56.6638

 206.5120, 7.1426,  
42.5240

 226.1400, 11.2700,

25.3102


 243.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960

 50.3820, 7.6997,  
50.5310

 50.3820, 7.6997,  
50.5310


 43.3550, 8.6990,  
56.6937

 57.4090, 6.7004,  
44.3683

 38.9040, 9.4143,  
60.5972

 64.4360, 5.7011,  
38.2056

 70.8760, 4.9911,  
32.5577

 77.9030, 3.9918,  
26.3951

 84.9300, 2.9925,  
20.2324

■ 91.9570, 1.9932,  
14.0697

■ 98.9840, 0.9939,  
7.9070

■ 105.4240, 0.2840,  
2.2592

■ 112.4510, -0.7153,  
-3.9035

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.2030, 19.1269, 25.2550



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



49.3920, -7.5883, 54.0302

# Triad

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



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



50.7460, -25.0178, -2.4082



52.7010, 26.7694, -46.2188

# Complementary

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



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



75.6180, -7.6997, -50.5310

# 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.



50.2100, 14.6865, -44.0342



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



40.8110, -13.7108, -35.7912

# Square

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



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



53.5470, -26.3987, 20.5683



46.4480, 0.2721, -40.7349



50.6610, 34.1841, -44.4297



# Rectangle

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



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



51.4760, -18.4757, 46.0635



46.4480, 0.2721, -40.7349



51.7890, 23.2750, -45.4190

# Sweetspot

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



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



117.6310, 3.1399, 19.6176



40.8180, 33.1207, 16.8226



57.5330, 1.7092, 11.8106



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



50.4100, 12.1229, 78.5704



45.2520, -11.9562, 55.0300



50.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.1650, 10.2717, 65.6303



88.1890, 21.1058, 137.5232



# Inverse Universe

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



50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310



50.4100, 12.1229, 78.5704



80.7480, 11.9562, -55.0300



50.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



42.1650, 10.2717, 65.6303

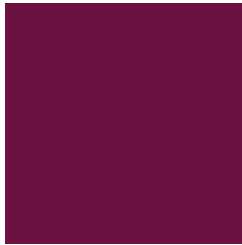


88.1890, 21.1058, 137.5232



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

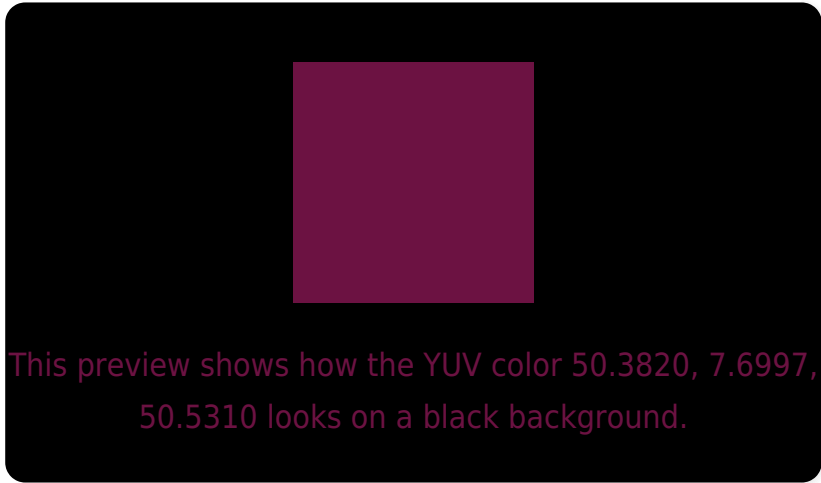
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

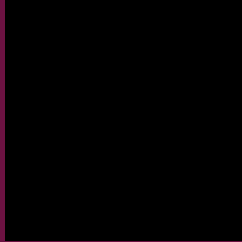
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.3820, 7.6997,



# 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

50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310

### Protanopia

57.5870, 16.4726, -10.1618

### Deuteranopia

59.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888



## Tritanopia

52.8380, -10.7661, 46.6231

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310

## Protanomaly

55.2200, 13.2025, 12.0851

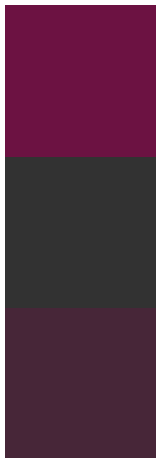
## Deuteranomaly

56.0440, 3.4293, 20.1324

## Tritanomaly

52.2710, -4.0776, 47.9973

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.9190, 2.9979, 18.4880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310 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(108, 18, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 18, 66)  
}
```

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(108, 18, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 18, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310 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(108, 18, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 18, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 18, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 18, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 18, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 18,  
66) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.3820, 7.6997, 50.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 18, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 18,  
66) }
```

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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