

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.5050, -15.5320,  
81.9951)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.5050, -15.5320,  
81.9951)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	900913
RGB	144, 9, 19
RGB Percent	56%, 4%, 7%
CMY	0.4353, 0.9647, 0.9255
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.87, 0.44
HSL	356°, 88%, 30%
HSV	356°, 94%, 56%
XYZ	11.7168, 6.1717, 1.1898
YIQ	50.5050, 77.2500, 31.7300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

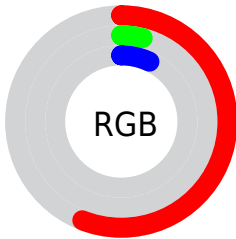
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 9, 19
Decimal	9439507
CIE Lab	29.84, 51.25, 34.66
CIE LCh	30, 61.868, 34.066
Yxy	6.1717, 0.6141, 0.3235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287629587 (0xFF900913)
YUV	50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951
Hunter-Lab	24.8429, 40.7123, 14.5504

# Details

The YUV color **50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **102.4950, 15.5320, -81.9951**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.9150, -24.1151, 81.6355**, and **25.1160, -12.3822, 51.6413** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3100, -16.4218, 87.4281**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.2050, -13.9051, 73.4882**.

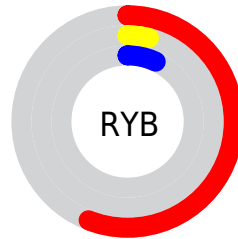
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (4%)

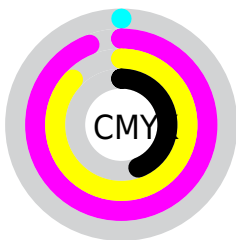
Blue (7%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (7%)

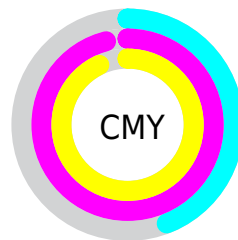


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (96%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951 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 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.5050, -15.5320,  
81.9951


 50.5050, -15.5320,  
81.9951


 253.9740, -3.9312,  
0.8998


 34.0860, -16.8044,  
70.0846


 111.9150,  
-24.1151, 81.6355


 25.1160, -12.3822,  
51.6413


 139.6550,  
-26.4519, 84.4946


 17.5700, -7.6760,  
35.4571

 164.0350,  
-26.1463, 79.7763

 5.3820, -2.6533,  
11.0660


 183.3210,  
-23.3293, 62.8625


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 202.8350,  
-19.6387, 45.7487


 222.9360,


-16.2374, 28.1201


 243.1510,  
-12.3994, 10.3916


 50.5050, -15.5320,  
81.9951


 50.5050, -15.5320,  
81.9951


 44.3100, -16.4218,  
87.4281

 60.2050, -13.9051,  
73.4882

 70.6060, -12.1308,  
64.3665

 80.3060, -10.5039,  
55.8596

 90.5930, -9.1663,  
46.8379

 100.4070, -7.1027,  
38.2311

■ 110.1070, -5.4758,  
29.7242

■ 120.3940, -4.1382,  
20.7025

■ 130.2080, -2.0745,  
12.0956

■ 140.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.3740, 6.7176, 85.6180



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



64.9310, -32.0110, 47.4185

# Triad

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



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



53.6910, -15.1307, -47.0870



63.1770, 51.6777, -55.4062

# Complementary

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



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



102.4950, 15.5320, -81.9951

# 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.



68.4940, 44.1265, -60.0692



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



60.9070, 7.4408, -53.4154

# Square

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



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



56.5060, -27.8575, -24.9998



66.3790, 28.4072, -58.2144



69.5540, 40.1529, 1.2681



# Rectangle

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



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



66.5600, -32.8141, 24.9419



66.3790, 28.4072, -58.2144



66.1120, 50.2308, -57.9802

# Sweetspot

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



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



150.0040, -5.9180, 31.5685



61.4660, 40.6893, 62.7353



71.9100, -3.4066, 19.3729



222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



57.2100, -21.3025, 112.9488



82.2370, -36.1058, 54.1662



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



2.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



# Inverse Universe

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



50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



57.2100, -21.3025, 112.9488



70.7630, 36.1058, -54.1662



66.2070, -0.5951, 4.2035



41.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951



2.5060, -0.7425, 4.8182



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

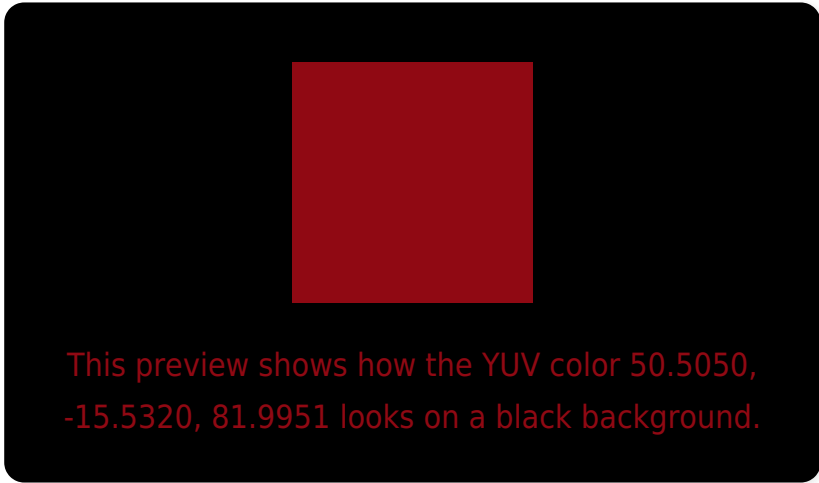
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.5050, -15.5320,



# 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

50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951

### Protanopia

70.7180, -19.0880, 9.0173

### Deuteranopia

68.0110, -33.5294, 21.0384



## Tritanopia

50.6870, -24.9887, 81.8355

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951

## Protanomaly

63.5240, -18.0063, 35.4975

## Deuteranomaly

61.5760, -26.9060, 43.3448

## Tritanomaly

50.8980, -21.6417, 81.6505

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.9930, -5.9125, 29.8241

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951 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(144, 9, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 9, 19)  
}
```

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(144, 9, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 9, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951 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(144, 9, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 9, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 9, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 9, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 9, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 9, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.5050, -15.5320, 81.9951 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 9, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 9,  
19) }
```

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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