

Converting Colors

YUV(50.5050, 14.0480,
-25.8759)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(50.5050, 14.0480,
-25.8759)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153C4F
RGB	21, 60, 79
RGB Percent	8%, 24%, 31%
CMY	0.9176, 0.7647, 0.6902
CMYK	0.73, 0.24, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	200°, 58%, 20%
HSV	200°, 73%, 31%
XYZ	3.3364, 3.9557, 7.9848
YIQ	50.5050, -29.3430, -2.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

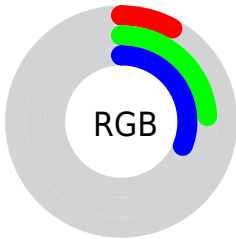
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 44, 79
Decimal	1391695
CIE Lab	23.52, -6.65, -15.57
CIE LCh	24, 16.930, 246.870
Yxy	3.9557, 0.2184, 0.2589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279581775 (0xFF153C4F)
YUV	50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759
Hunter-Lab	19.8888, -4.8617, -9.8811

Details

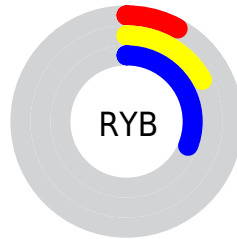
The YUV color **50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.4950, -14.0480, 25.8759**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.9290, 14.3320, -23.6167**, and **14.5560, 10.0789, -12.7656** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.3520, 16.0955, -29.2497**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.6580, 12.0006, -22.5021**.

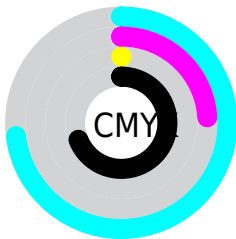
Distribution



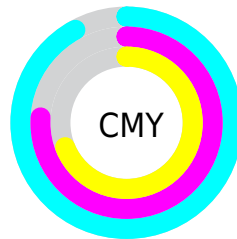
- Red (8%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759 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, 14.0480, -25.8759 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.5050, 14.0480,
-25.8759

■ 50.5050, 14.0480,
-25.8759

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 28.6900, 13.4638,
-25.1611

■ 98.9290, 14.3320,
-23.6167

■ 14.5560, 10.0789,
-12.7656

■ 124.0430, 14.7688,
-23.7167

■ 1.2540, 4.8048,
-1.0998

■ 150.7440, 14.9162,
-24.3315

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 177.8580, 15.3530,
-24.4315

■ 204.9720, 15.7898,
-24.5314

■ 232.4190, 11.1324,

-24.0465

■ 248.7210, 3.0955,
-12.9103

■ 50.5050, 14.0480,
-25.8759

■ 50.5050, 14.0480,
-25.8759

■ 46.3520, 16.0955,
-29.2497

■ 54.6580, 12.0006,
-22.5021

■ 42.7860, 17.8535,
-33.1383

■ 58.2240, 10.2426,
-18.6134

■ 40.1170, 19.1693,
-35.1826

■ 62.3770, 8.1951,
-15.2396

■ 65.9430, 6.4371,
-11.3510

■ 69.7970, 4.5371,
-8.5920

■ 73.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 77.5160, 0.7316,
-1.3295

■ 81.6690, -1.3158,
2.0443

■ 85.2350, -3.0739,
5.9329

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.9830, 12.3334, -35.9421



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



54.9630, 12.8362, -10.4916

Triad

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



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



57.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026



53.5620, -9.1511, -4.8779

Complementary

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



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



49.4950, -14.0480, 25.8759

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.



54.9440, -11.8044, 6.1881



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



56.7700, -7.7746, 20.3727

Square

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



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



57.8260, 4.0298, 14.1846



56.1130, -11.3947, 14.8099



51.2060, -2.5666, -16.8437

Rectangle

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



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



56.8610, 10.9145, -0.7551



56.1130, -11.3947, 14.8099



54.2420, -10.4723, -1.0892

Sweetspot

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



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



91.3130, 5.2687, -9.9215



57.0980, -8.9223, -31.6579



44.7650, 3.0739, -5.9329



179.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759



58.0670, 21.6590, -40.4008



34.0690, 22.1510, -11.4615



36.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



52.1310, 24.5854, -45.7189



116.6180, 55.8973, -102.2740

Inverse Universe

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



42.7880, 8.4855, 31.7579



45.8640, 13.3780, 49.2313



65.9310, -22.1510, 11.4615



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



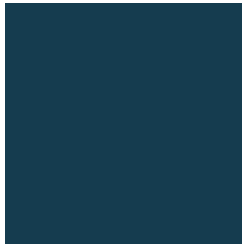
38.3640, 15.1035, 55.8088



86.3260, 33.3633, 126.0021

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

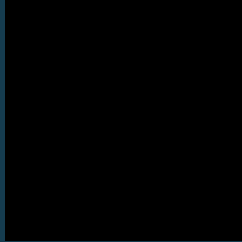
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.5050, 14.0480,

-25.8759.

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, 14.0480, -25.8759

Protanopia

55.7850, 9.4730, -5.0734

Deuteranopia

56.0450, 11.8098, -7.9325



Tritanopia

47.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759

Protanomaly

53.7840, 10.9525, -12.9656

Deuteranomaly

53.9410, 12.8471, -13.9803

Tritanomaly

48.0870, 11.2961, -29.8943

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759

Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.6120, 5.1213, -9.3067

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759 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(21, 60, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 60, 79)  
}
```

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(21, 60, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 60, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759 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(21, 60, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 60, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 60, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 60, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 60, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 60, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.5050, 14.0480, -25.8759 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 60, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 60,  
79) }
```

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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