

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319)  
contains.

<b>YUV(50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(50.5110, 8.6221,  
34.6319)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5A1B44
RGB	90, 27, 68
RGB Percent	35%, 11%, 27%
CMY	0.6471, 0.8941, 0.7333
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.24, 0.65
HSL	321°, 54%, 23%
HSV	321°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	5.6518, 3.3749, 5.8224
YIQ	50.5110, 24.3870, 26.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

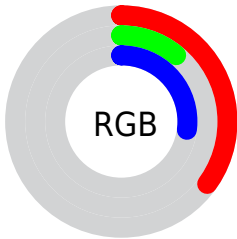
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 27, 68
Decimal	5905220
CIE Lab	21.49, 33.58, -10.72
CIE LCh	21, 35.246, 342.299
Yxy	3.3749, 0.3806, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284095300 (0xFF5A1B44)
YUV	50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319
Hunter-Lab	18.3708, 22.7663, -5.9315

# Details

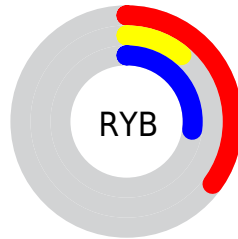
The YUV color **50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **66.4890, -8.6221, -34.6319**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.2940, 7.7431, 36.5762**, and **16.1200, 4.8708, 24.4508** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.8860, 9.9162, 39.5650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.1360, 7.3280, 29.6987**.

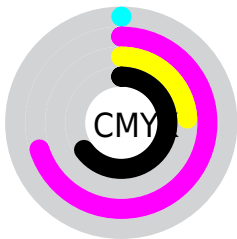
# Distribution



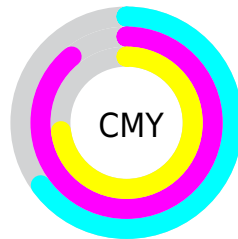
- Red (35%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319 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 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.5110, 8.6221,  
34.6319

■ 50.5110, 8.6221,  
34.6319

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 25.2660, 10.2219,  
34.8467

■ 100.2940, 7.7431,  
36.5762

■ 16.1200, 4.8708,  
24.4508

■ 126.3050, 7.7376,  
38.3205

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 152.3160, 7.7322,  
40.0649


■ 179.6150, 7.5848,  
40.6796


■ 207.3270, 7.7268,  
41.8092


■ 227.0690, 12.2910,

24.4955


 244.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664


 50.5110, 8.6221,  
34.6319


 50.5110, 8.6221,  
34.6319

 44.8860, 9.9162,  
39.5650

 56.1360, 7.3280,  
29.6987

 39.2610, 11.2103,  
44.4981

 61.7610, 6.0338,  
24.7656

 33.6360, 12.5045,  
49.4312

 67.3860, 4.7397,  
19.8325

 73.1250, 3.8824,  
14.7994

 78.7500, 2.5882,  
9.8663

■ 84.3750, 1.2941,  
4.9331

■ 90.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.6250, -1.2941,  
-4.9331

■ 101.2500, -2.5882,  
-9.8663

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.8870, 18.2967, 11.5001



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



48.1780, -3.0458, 43.6939

# Triad

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



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



47.8440, -23.5871, 5.3988



46.1980, 19.6224, -40.5156

# Complementary

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



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



66.4890, -8.6221, -34.6319

# 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.



44.0490, 8.8498, -38.6310



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



42.7210, -17.1175, -16.4183

# Square

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



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



49.1390, -24.2255, 23.5571



40.3840, -2.6543, -35.4168



46.1470, 27.0425, -40.4709



# Rectangle

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



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



48.2780, -11.4761, 40.9752



40.3840, -2.6543, -35.4168



45.9870, 16.2754, -40.3306

# Sweetspot

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



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



102.0000, 3.4510, 13.1550



40.4610, 24.4227, 6.6117



49.6250, 2.1569, 8.2219



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



55.5980, 13.5092, 53.8496



47.0910, -4.4819, 37.6312



42.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



40.9840, 14.7979, 60.5270



88.4190, 32.3314, 130.3055



# Inverse Universe

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



50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319



55.5980, 13.5092, 53.8496



69.9090, 4.4819, -37.6312



42.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



40.9840, 14.7979, 60.5270

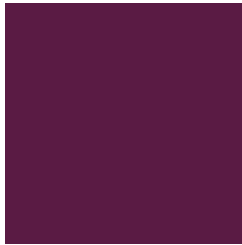


88.4190, 32.3314, 130.3055



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

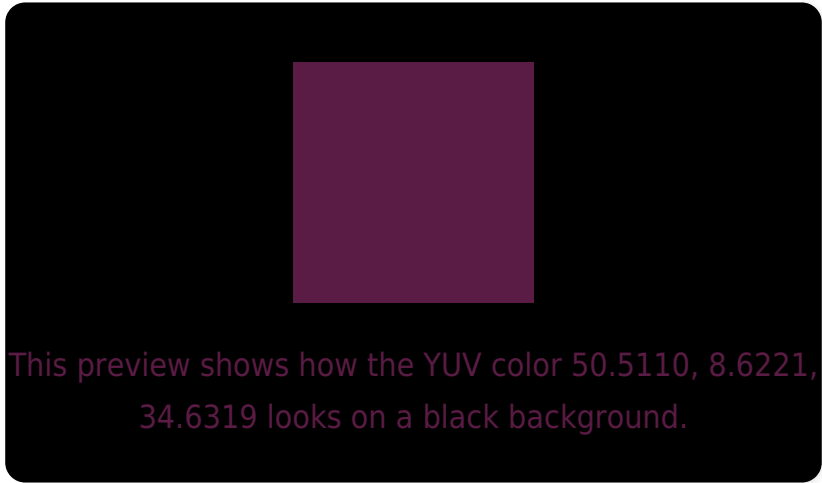
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

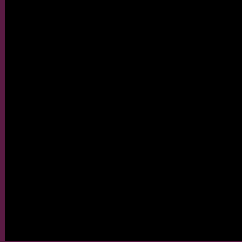
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.5110, 8.6221,



# 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

50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319

### Protanopia

52.1030, 17.2042, -11.4913

### Deuteranopia

53.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997



## Tritanopia

51.4770, -6.6442, 31.1537

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319

## Protanomaly

51.7030, 13.9504, 5.5225

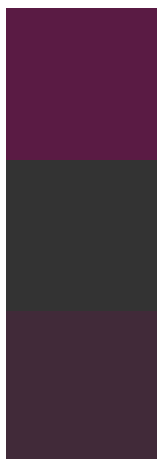
## Deuteranomaly

52.3850, 6.2192, 11.9404

## Tritanomaly

51.2690, -1.1186, 32.2131

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.5870, 3.1616, 12.6402

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319 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(90, 27, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 27, 68)  
}
```

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(90, 27, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 27, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319 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(90, 27, 68) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 27, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 27, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 27, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 27, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 27, 68)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.5110, 8.6221, 34.6319 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 27, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 27,  
68) }
```

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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