

Converting Colors

YUV(50.6090, -10.6532,
-36.4911)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911)
contains.

YUV(50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911)	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(50.6090, -10.6532,
-36.4911)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	094C1D
RGB	9, 76, 29
RGB Percent	4%, 30%, 11%
CMY	0.9647, 0.7020, 0.8863
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.62, 0.70
HSL	138°, 79%, 17%
HSV	138°, 88%, 30%
XYZ	2.9189, 5.3157, 2.0346
YIQ	50.6090, -24.8450, -28.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

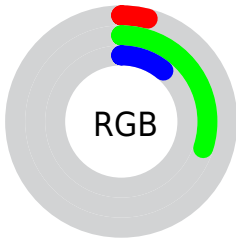
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 61, 76
Decimal	609309
CIE _{Lab}	27.62, -31.42, 22.13
CIE _{LCh}	28, 38.431, 144.847
Yxy	5.3157, 0.2842, 0.5176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278799389 (0xFF094C1D)
YUV	50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911
Hunter-Lab	23.0557, -17.7493, 10.9069

Details

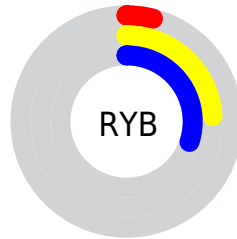
The YUV color **50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **34.3910, 10.6532, 36.4911**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.8330, -13.7217, -32.3025**, and **19.3710, -9.5499, -16.9884** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.6470, -11.6580, -40.9094**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5710, -9.6485, -32.0728**.

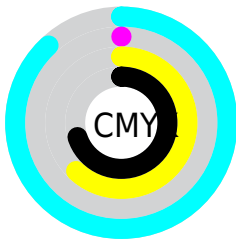
Distribution



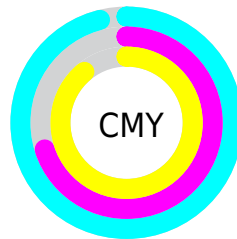
- Red (4%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911 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 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.6090, -10.6532,
-36.4911

■ 50.6090, -10.6532,
-36.4911

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 31.7950, -12.7169,
-27.8842

■ 101.8330,
-13.7217, -32.3025

■ 19.3710, -9.5499,
-16.9884

■ 127.6050,
-14.5953, -32.1026

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.1920,
-14.8847, -32.6174

■ 181.6650,
-15.6108, -33.0322

■ 209.1380,
-16.3370, -33.4470

■ 232.4420,

-14.0219, -29.3286

■ 244.3050, -6.0664,
-14.2995

■ 50.6090, -10.6532,
-36.4911

■ 50.6090, -10.6532,
-36.4911

■ 47.6470, -11.6580,
-40.9094

■ 53.5710, -9.6485,
-32.0728

■ 47.2340, -11.9474,
-41.4242

■ 56.3480, -8.0596,
-28.3692

■ 59.3100, -7.0548,
-23.9509

■ 61.9730, -5.9027,
-20.1473

■ 65.0490, -4.4612,
-15.8290

■ 68.0110, -3.4564,
-11.4106

■ 70.6740, -2.3043,
-7.6071

■ 73.7500, -0.8628,
-3.2887

■ 76.4130, 0.2894,
0.5148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.6490, -27.9280, -2.3232



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



52.5120, 3.1986, -46.0530

Triad

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



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



55.2260, 33.9056, -48.4332



62.0770, -9.8980, 48.1675

Complementary

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



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



34.3910, 10.6532, 36.4911

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.



63.1380, 4.3690, 45.4830



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



64.9320, 26.6555, -9.5874

Square

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



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



57.4940, 27.3645, -50.4222



67.1060, 16.2167, 25.3400



62.5690, -22.9585, 37.2120

Rectangle

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



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



55.3790, 11.6452, -48.5674



67.1060, 16.2167, 25.3400



61.7550, -4.8092, 49.3269

Sweetspot

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



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



89.4730, -4.1772, -13.5698



62.6810, -26.4647, -4.9822



44.9620, -2.4463, -8.7367



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.



50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911



61.5330, -15.5458, -53.9644



54.2570, 3.3243, -39.6904



36.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592



63.2940, -16.4139, -55.5088



142.8760, -36.4209, -125.3023

Inverse Universe

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



34.3910, 10.6532, 36.4911



37.5810, 15.9826, 53.8645



30.7430, -3.3243, 39.6904



35.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



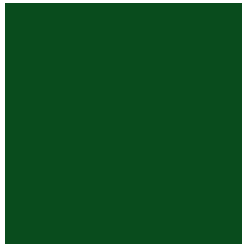
38.7060, 16.4139, 55.5088



87.1240, 36.4209, 125.3023

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

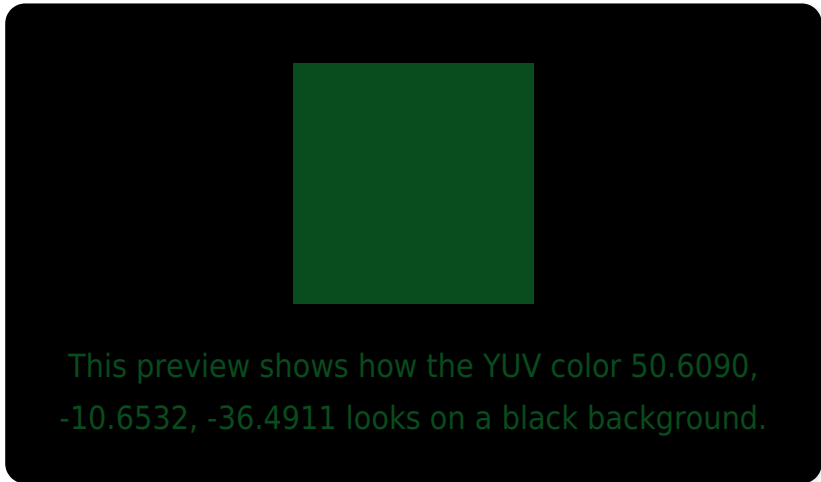
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

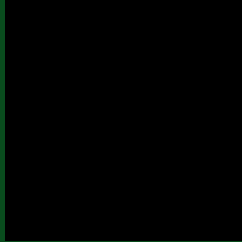
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911.

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

50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911

Protanopia

62.9460, -18.2144, 8.8174

Deuteranopia

64.0760, -15.3205, 13.9653



Tritanopia

59.7240, 8.5171, -25.1909

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911

Protanomaly

58.5310, -15.5448, -7.4817

Deuteranomaly

59.1230, -13.3716, -4.4929

Tritanomaly

56.5680, 1.6920, -29.4391

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911

Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.8860, -3.8878, -13.0550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911 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(9, 76, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 76, 29)  
}
```

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(9, 76, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 76, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911 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(9, 76, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 76, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 76, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 76, 29); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 76, 29); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 76, 29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.6090, -10.6532, -36.4911 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 76, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 76,  
29) }
```

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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