

Converting Colors

YUV(50.6940, 20.8569,
-16.3946)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(50.6940, 20.8569,
-16.3946)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20345D
RGB	32, 52, 93
RGB Percent	13%, 20%, 36%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7961, 0.6353
CMYK	0.66, 0.44, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	220°, 49%, 25%
HSV	220°, 66%, 36%
XYZ	3.7994, 3.5534, 10.8415
YIQ	50.6940, -25.0810, 8.5110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

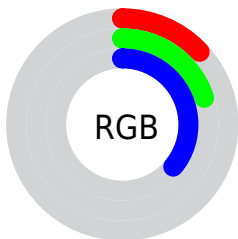
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 47, 93
Decimal	2110557
CIE Lab	22.14, 6.58, -26.95
CIE LCh	22, 27.738, 283.723
Yxy	3.5534, 0.2088, 0.1953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280300637 (0xFF20345D)
YUV	50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946
Hunter-Lab	18.8504, 2.9898, -20.9046




Details

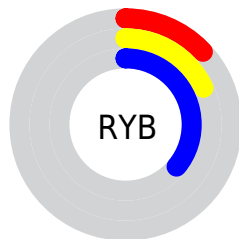
The YUV color **50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **74.3060, -20.8569, 16.3946**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.7590, 22.3038, -13.8206**, and **8.8800, 18.7932, -7.7878** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.4810, 23.9199, -18.8388**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.9070, 17.7938, -13.9504**.

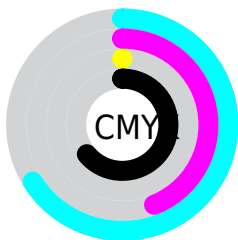
Distribution







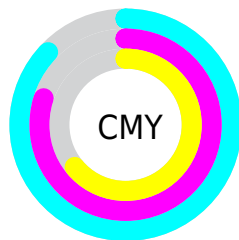
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (20%)
-  Blue (36%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (18%)
-  Blue (36%)



-  Cyan (66%)
-  Magenta (44%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (80%)
-  Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946 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 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.6940, 20.8569,
-16.3946

■ 50.6940, 20.8569,
-16.3946

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 26.3620, 21.0205,
-22.2425

■ 98.7590, 22.3038,
-13.8206

■ 8.8800, 18.7932,
-7.7878

■ 123.8730, 22.7406,
-13.9206

■ 3.4370, 10.6306,
-3.0142

■ 150.4000, 23.4668,
-13.5058

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.9270, 24.1930,
-13.0910

■ 204.7420, 24.7772,
-13.8057

■ 229.8490, 12.3994,

-10.3916

252.3090, 1.3267,
-5.5330

50.6940, 20.8569,
-16.3946

50.6940, 20.8569,
-16.3946

44.4810, 23.9199,
-18.8388

56.9070, 17.7938,
-13.9504

37.3820, 27.4197,
-21.3830

64.0060, 14.2940,
-11.4063

31.1690, 30.4827,
-23.8272

70.2190, 11.2310,
-8.9621

28.2120, 31.9405,
-24.7419

76.4320, 8.1680,
-6.5179

82.6450, 5.1050,
-4.0737

■ 89.7440, 1.6052,
-1.5295

■ 95.9570, -1.4578,
0.9147

■ 102.1700, -4.5208,
3.3589

■ 108.6820, -7.7312,
6.4179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.5340, 23.4007, -39.0563



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



54.4370, 14.0816, 10.1408

Triad

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



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



52.0440, -13.3327, 29.7794



41.0680, -0.0335, -36.0166

Complementary

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



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



74.3060, -20.8569, 16.3946

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.



47.2960, -12.4709, -13.4146



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



51.2570, -19.8467, 19.0686

Square

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



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



52.1830, -4.0342, 34.0425



49.7560, -20.0927, 4.5990



44.0490, 8.8498, -38.6310

Rectangle

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



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



54.4340, 8.6600, 22.4214



49.7560, -20.0927, 4.5990



42.0640, -3.9756, -31.6281

Sweetspot

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



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



103.4320, 8.1680, -6.5179



72.4810, 0.2559, -35.5018



50.9440, 4.9576, -3.4589



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946



54.0270, 32.5247, -25.4567



41.9440, 25.1706, 0.0491



42.7440, 1.6052, -1.5295



33.6720, 37.6297, -29.5303



72.8040, 80.9486, -63.8491

Inverse Universe

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



52.5190, -0.2559, 35.5018



56.9390, -0.4629, 55.3045



83.0560, -25.1706, -0.0491



42.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



36.9940, -0.4900, 64.0263



79.7550, -0.8652, 137.9039

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946 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 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

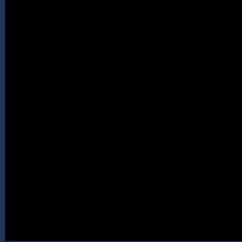
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.6940, 20.8569,

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

50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946

Protanopia

51.2920, 20.5620, -15.1651

Deuteranopia

48.2800, 22.0470, -24.8016



Tritanopia

45.7020, 8.5279, -28.6797

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946

Protanomaly

50.9930, 20.7095, -15.7799

Deuteranomaly

48.8890, 21.7467, -21.8277

Tritanomaly

47.2880, 13.1690, -23.9316

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946

Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.6170, 7.5838, -5.8031

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946 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(32, 52, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 52, 93)  
}
```

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(32, 52, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 52, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946 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(32, 52, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 52, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 52, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 52, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 52, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 52, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.6940, 20.8569, -16.3946 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 52, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 52,  
93) }
```

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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