

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.7060, -7.2501,  
38.8458)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F1F24
RGB	95, 31, 36
RGB Percent	37%, 12%, 14%
CMY	0.6275, 0.8784, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.62, 0.63
HSL	355°, 51%, 25%
HSV	355°, 67%, 37%
XYZ	5.5277, 3.5402, 2.0611
YIQ	50.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

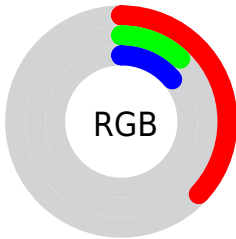
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 31, 36
Decimal	6233892
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.09, 29.54, 12.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 32.027, 22.720
Yxy	3.5402, 0.4967, 0.3181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284423972 (0xFF5F1F24)
YUV	50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458
Hunter-Lab	18.8155, 19.5136, 6.6762

# Details

The YUV color **50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **75.2940, 7.2501, -38.8458**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0440, -9.8817, 42.9344**, and **13.7540, -6.7807, 28.2797** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3970, -8.5767, 44.3788**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.6020, -6.2128, 32.7980**.

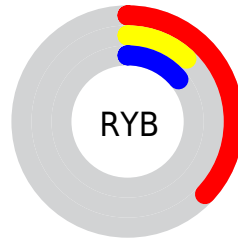
# Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (12%)

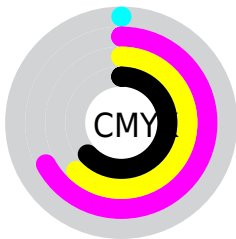
Blue (14%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (14%)

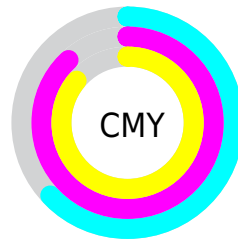


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (62%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458 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 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.7060, -7.2501,  
38.8458

■ 50.7060, -7.2501,  
38.8458

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 25.8630, -5.3555,  
37.8311

■ 100.0440, -9.8817,  
42.9344

■ 13.7540, -6.7807,  
28.2797

■ 125.8270,  
-10.7607, 44.8787

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 152.1370,  
-10.9135, 47.2379

■ 179.6210,  
-11.6452, 48.5674

■ 204.4140,  
-11.0501, 44.3639

■ 224.0420, -6.9227,

27.1502

244.2570, -3.0847,  
9.4216

50.7060, -7.2501,  
38.8458

50.7060, -7.2501,  
38.8458

44.3970, -8.5767,  
44.3788

57.6020, -6.2128,  
32.7980

37.5010, -9.6140,  
50.4266

63.9110, -4.8861,  
27.2651

31.3060, -10.5039,  
55.8596

70.6930, -4.2856,  
21.3172

29.2030, -10.9461,  
57.7040

77.0020, -2.9590,  
15.7842

83.8980, -1.9217,  
9.7365

■ 90.2070, -0.5951,  
4.2035

■ 96.9890, 0.0054,  
-1.7444

■ 103.2980, 1.3321,  
-7.2773

■ 110.1940, 2.3694,  
-13.3251

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.9580, 3.9647, 35.1168



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



50.9040, -17.7007, 30.7792

# Triad

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



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



42.8000, -10.2544, -24.3806



44.8590, 27.1845, -39.3413

# Complementary

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



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



75.2940, 7.2501, -38.8458

# 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.



46.6540, 21.3696, -40.9156



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



42.8120, 1.5717, -37.5461

# Square

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



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



47.7400, -22.5498, -0.6490



45.6620, 12.4916, -40.0456



52.0800, 22.1456, -9.7172



# Rectangle

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



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



50.5410, -23.9307, 22.3275



45.6620, 12.4916, -40.0456



45.8050, 25.7321, -40.1710

# Sweetspot

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



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



105.4040, -2.6642, 14.5547



55.9370, 19.2581, 29.8733



51.3000, -1.6269, 8.5069



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.



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



53.5130, -11.0989, 60.0631



65.9850, -17.2476, 25.4462



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



34.5140, -12.5784, 67.9552



73.9260, -27.0785, 145.6469



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458



53.5130, -11.0989, 60.0631



60.0150, 17.2476, -25.4462



45.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



34.5140, -12.5784, 67.9552

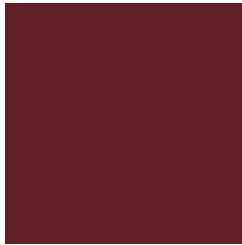


73.9260, -27.0785, 145.6469



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

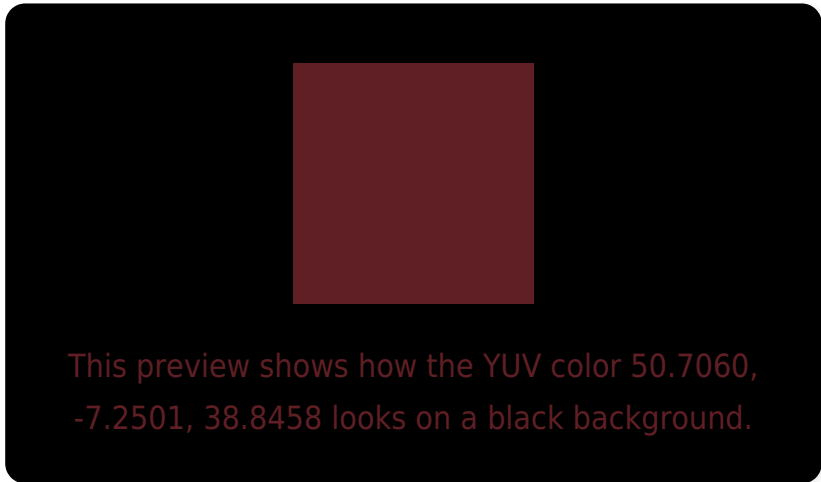
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

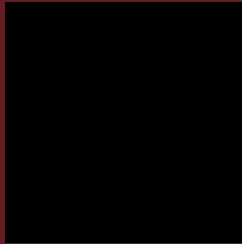
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.7060, -7.2501,



# 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

50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458

### Protanopia

53.9850, -3.9366, 2.6442

### Deuteranopia

54.0200, -10.3629, 10.5065



## Tritanopia

50.3640, -8.5605, 39.1458

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458

## Protanomaly

53.0190, -5.4324, 15.7693

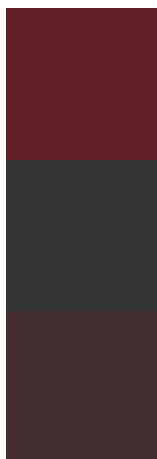
## Deuteranomaly

52.7270, -9.2324, 21.2874

## Tritanomaly

50.4780, -8.1237, 39.0458

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.1050, -2.5168, 13.9399

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458 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(95, 31, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 31, 36)  
}
```

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(95, 31, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 31, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458 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(95, 31, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 31, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 31, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 31, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 31, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 31, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 31, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 31,  
36) }
```

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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