

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(50.8460, 57.7569,  
48.3701)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6A00A8
RGB	106, 0, 168
RGB Percent	42%, 0%, 66%
CMY	0.5843, 1.0000, 0.3412
CMYK	0.37, 1.00, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	278°, 100%, 33%
HSV	278°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	13.0117, 5.8913, 37.4971
YIQ	50.8460, 9.2480, 74.7200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

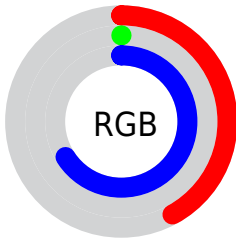
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	106, 0, 168
Decimal	6946984
CIELab	29.14, 63.14, -62.37
CIElCh	29, 88.747, 315.353
Yxy	5.8913, 0.2307, 0.1045
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285137064 (0xFF6A00A8)
YUV	50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701
Hunter-Lab	24.2721, 53.2140, -74.6048

# Details

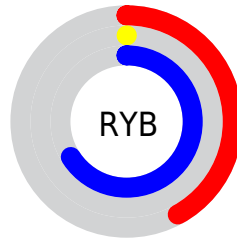
The YUV color **50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **117.1540, -57.7569, -48.3701**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.9500, 53.2687, 41.2629**, and **27.1630, 43.3036, 17.3970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6190, 51.9528, 43.3071**.

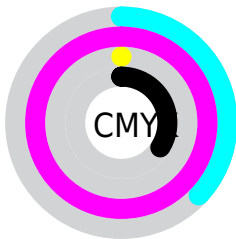
# Distribution



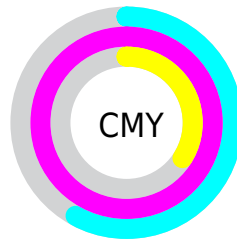
- Red (42%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701 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 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.8460, 57.7569,  
48.3701

50.8460, 57.7569,  
48.3701

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

39.0970, 50.2382,  
33.2409

115.9500, 53.2687,  
41.2629

27.1630, 43.3036,  
17.3970

144.0750, 53.7000,  
42.9072

14.9300, 36.5165,  
0.9384

169.4100, 42.1959,  
46.1214

7.4100, 28.3919,  
-6.4986

194.2290, 29.9601,  
50.6652

6.4350, 17.0405,  
-5.6435

211.5620, 21.4149,  
38.0951

2.8670, 8.4466,  
-2.5144

228.5850, 13.0226,

0.0000, 0.0000,

23.1660

0.0000

■ 245.6080, 4.6303,  
8.2368

■ 50.8460, 57.7569,  
48.3701

■ 62.6190, 51.9528,  
43.3071

■ 74.3920, 46.1487,  
38.2442

■ 85.8770, 40.4866,  
34.3109

■ 97.6500, 34.6826,  
29.2480

■ 109.4230, 28.8785,  
24.1850

■ 121.1960, 23.0744,  
19.1221

■ 132.9690, 17.2703,  
14.0592

■ 144.4540, 11.6082,  
10.1258

■ 156.2270, 5.8041,  
5.0629

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.9870, 70.0124, -56.1166



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



61.9030, 21.2468, 92.1701

# Triad

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



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



64.5990, -31.8473, 41.5707



65.8600, 18.8030, -57.7592

# Complementary

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



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



117.1540, -57.7569, -48.3701

# 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.



56.2500, -12.9413, -49.3312



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



60.4480, -29.8009, -8.2859

# Square

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



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



46.3450, -22.8481, 95.2904



50.4820, -24.8876, -44.2727



73.7430, 46.4687, -64.6726



# Rectangle

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



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



60.1760, 0.4062, 103.3316



50.4820, -24.8876, -44.2727



62.5370, 8.6093, -54.8449

# Sweetspot

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



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



173.6690, 22.3482, 18.7073



56.7200, 54.8610, -49.7434



82.0350, 13.7867, 11.3703



237.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701



66.2280, 75.3166, 62.9440



67.1040, 39.8817, 88.4858



78.4070, 2.7573, 2.2741



44.6790, 50.9373, 42.3775



6.1670, 6.8197, 5.9925



# Inverse Universe

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



57.3000, 2.3171, 97.0839



74.7150, 3.0985, 126.5379



100.8960, -39.8817, -88.4858



78.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183



50.5220, 2.2077, 85.4882



6.8920, 0.5462, 11.4957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

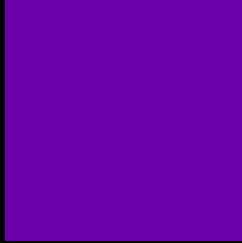
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

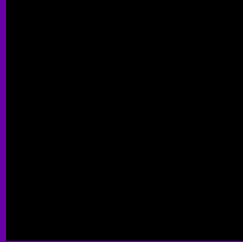
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.8460, 57.7569,



# 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



### Protanopia

57.0330, 43.3677, -50.0179

### Deuteranopia

57.1010, 33.4742, -50.0776

### Tritanopia

72.8490, -0.9116, 12.4104

# Trichromacy



## Protanomaly

54.9310, 48.3480, -13.9715

## Deuteranomaly

54.7370, 42.5277, -13.8013

## Tritanomaly

64.8440, 20.2899, 25.5698

# Monochromacy



## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.7290, 21.3326, 17.7777

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701 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(106, 0, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 0, 168)  
}
```

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(106, 0, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 0, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701 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(106, 0, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 0, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 0, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 0, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 0, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 0,  
168) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.8460, 57.7569, 48.3701 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 0, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 0,  
168) }
```

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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