

# Converting Colors

YUV(50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350)  
contains.

<b>YUV(50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350)</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(50.8940, 1.0383,  
40.4350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	611B35
RGB	97, 27, 53
RGB Percent	38%, 11%, 21%
CMY	0.6196, 0.8941, 0.7922
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.45, 0.62
HSL	338°, 56%, 24%
HSV	338°, 72%, 38%
XYZ	5.9643, 3.5823, 3.7453
YIQ	50.8940, 33.3740, 22.9260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

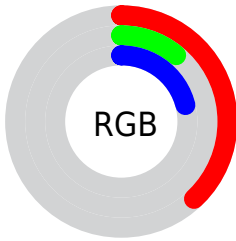
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 27, 53
Decimal	6363957
CIE Lab	22.24, 33.87, 0.89
CIE LCh	22, 33.877, 1.500
Yxy	3.5823, 0.4487, 0.2695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284554037 (0xFF611B35)
YUV	50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350
Hunter-Lab	18.9270, 23.1271, 1.5166

# Details

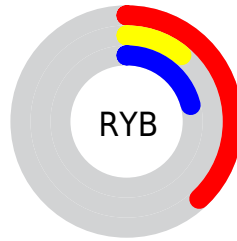
The YUV color **50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **73.1060, -1.0383, -40.4350**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.0470, -1.0092, 43.8088**, and **15.5630, -3.7286, 29.3242** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3400, 1.3114, 46.1828**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.4480, 0.7651, 34.6871**.

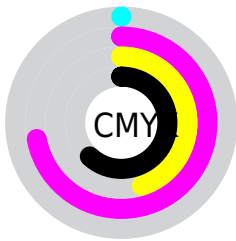
# Distribution



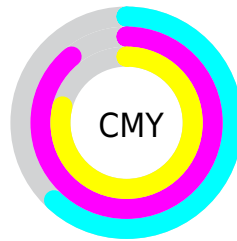
- Red (38%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350 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 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.8940, 1.0383,  
40.4350

■ 50.8940, 1.0383,  
40.4350

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 24.8770, 3.5116,  
40.4499

■ 101.0470, -1.0092,  
43.8088

■ 15.5630, -3.7286,  
29.3242

■ 126.9440, -1.4514,  
45.6531

■ 0.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

■ 153.5420, -1.7462,  
46.8827


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 181.1400, -2.0410,  
48.1122

■ 205.7480, -0.8618,  
43.1940

■ 225.3760, 3.2656,


25.9802


 244.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664


 50.8940, 1.0383,  
40.4350


 50.8940, 1.0383,  
40.4350


 44.3400, 1.3114,  
46.1828


 57.4480, 0.7651,  
34.6871


 38.3730, 1.2951,  
51.4159

 63.4150, 0.7814,  
29.4540

 33.1070, 1.4262,  
56.0342

 69.9690, 0.5083,  
23.7062

 76.5230, 0.2352,  
17.9583

 83.0770, -0.0380,  
12.2105

■ 89.1580, 0.4151,  
6.8774

■ 95.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 102.2660, -0.1311,  
-4.6183

■ 108.2330, -0.1149,  
-9.8513

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.9660, 11.8488, 26.3398



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



50.6800, -11.1812, 39.7456

# Triad

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



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



46.6360, -21.5125, -6.6968



47.4520, 24.4272, -41.6154

# Complementary

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



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



73.1060, -1.0383, -40.4350

# 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.



46.5740, 15.9860, -40.8454



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



40.1730, -6.0013, -35.2317

# Square

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



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



49.6600, -24.4824, 12.5762



44.3110, 4.7767, -38.8607



44.7280, 29.2211, -39.2265



# Rectangle

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



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



50.9860, -18.7271, 33.3383



44.3110, 4.7767, -38.8607



47.4690, 21.9538, -41.6303

# Sweetspot

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



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



106.6260, 0.6774, 16.1140



47.8370, 24.2374, 19.4370



52.7670, 0.1149, 9.8513



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



53.2650, 1.8414, 62.9116



52.6260, -12.6336, 38.9160



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



38.2760, 1.8359, 64.6559



81.9060, 3.4973, 138.6484



# Inverse Universe

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



50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350



53.2650, 1.8414, 62.9116



71.3740, 12.6336, -38.9160



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



38.2760, 1.8359, 64.6559

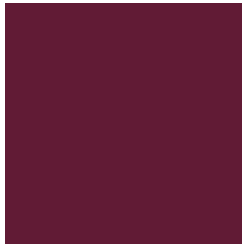


81.9060, 3.4973, 138.6484



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

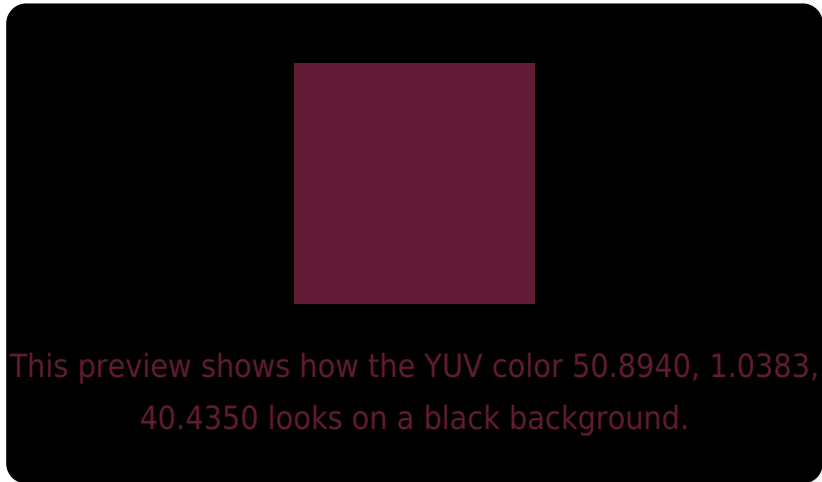
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

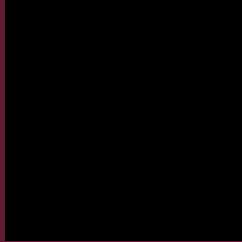
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 50.8940, 1.0383,



# 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

50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350

### Protanopia

54.8130, 6.9942, -3.3440

### Deuteranopia

55.3490, -2.6371, 5.8329



## Tritanopia

51.2500, -8.9972, 39.2458

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350

## Protanomaly

53.3420, 4.7614, 12.8551

## Deuteranomaly

54.0670, -1.5120, 18.3582

## Tritanomaly

50.8740, -5.3609, 39.5755

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.9140, 0.5354, 14.9844

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350 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(97, 27, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 27, 53)  
}
```

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(97, 27, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 27, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350 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(97, 27, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 27, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 27, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 27, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 27, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 27, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 50.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 27, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 27,  
53) }
```

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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