

# Converting Colors

YUV(25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(25.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26131D
RGB	38, 19, 29
RGB Percent	15%, 7%, 11%
CMY	0.8510, 0.9255, 0.8863
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.24, 0.85
HSL	328°, 33%, 11%
HSV	328°, 50%, 15%
XYZ	1.2540, 0.9665, 1.2829
YIQ	25.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

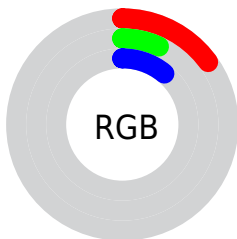
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	38, 19, 29
Decimal	2495261
CIELab	8.71, 11.64, -2.91
CIELCh	9, 11.998, 345.977
Yxy	0.9665, 0.3579, 0.2759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280685341 (0xFF26131D)
YUV	25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810
Hunter-Lab	9.8312, 5.5632, -0.8549

# Details

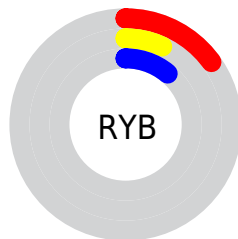
The YUV color **25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **31.1790, -1.5672, -10.6810**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.4190, 1.2724, 11.9105**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.2450, 1.8512, 12.9401**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.3970, 1.2833, 8.4218**.

# Distribution



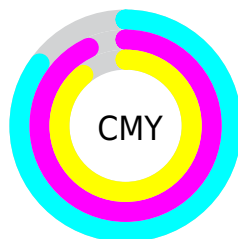
- Red (15%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (85%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810 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 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 25.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810

■ 25.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810

■ 248.5430, 3.1833,  
5.6628

■ 4.4140, -1.1901,  
8.4069

■ 69.4190, 1.2724,  
11.9105

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.1310, 1.4144,  
13.0401

■ 117.5440, 1.7038,  
13.5549

■ 143.8430, 1.5564,  
14.1697

■ 170.1420, 1.4090,  
14.7845

■ 197.1420, 1.4090,

14.7845

■ 225.5550, 1.6984,  
15.2993

■ 25.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810

■ 25.8210, 1.5672,  
10.6810

■ 23.2450, 1.8512,  
12.9401

■ 28.3970, 1.2833,  
8.4218

■ 20.6690, 2.1352,  
15.1993

■ 30.9730, 0.9993,  
6.1627

■ 18.7940, 2.5666,  
16.8437

■ 32.8480, 0.5679,  
4.5183

■ 16.2180, 2.8505,  
19.1028

■ 35.4240, 0.2840,  
2.2592

■ 13.6420, 3.1345,  
21.3620

■ 38.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 40.5760, -0.2840,  
-2.2592

■ 43.1520, -0.5679,  
-4.5183

■ 45.0270, -0.9993,  
-6.1627

■ 47.6030, -1.2833,  
-8.4218

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



25.7000, 5.0779, 4.6481



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



25.5070, -2.2220, 12.7104

# Triad

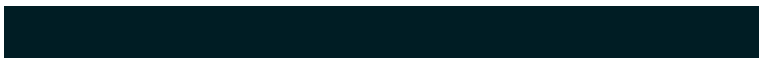
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



23.7910, -9.7570, 2.8143



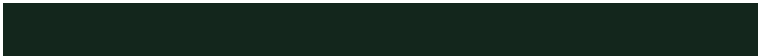
21.1270, 7.3324, -18.5284

# Complementary

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



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



31.1790, -1.5672, -10.6810

# 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.



20.3290, 4.2748, -17.8285



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



22.7730, -5.8041, -5.0629

# Square

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



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



24.1230, -9.9206, 8.6621



20.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



22.2030, 8.7739, -14.2100



# Rectangle

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



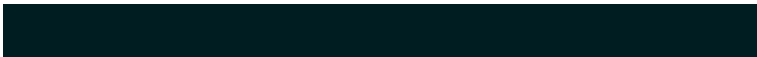
25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



25.2960, -5.5689, 12.8954



20.9120, 0.0434, -13.9548



20.8990, 6.4588, -18.3284

# Sweetspot

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



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



43.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



23.8570, 6.9725, 3.6334



22.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



153.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



29.4950, 2.7140, 16.2289



24.7950, -2.3639, 11.5808



16.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



29.4200, 6.6949, 46.1127



75.0310, 17.2397, 117.4908



# Inverse Universe

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



25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810



29.4950, 2.7140, 16.2289



32.2050, 2.3639, -11.5808



16.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



29.4200, 6.6949, 46.1127

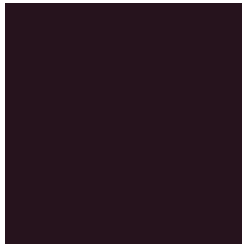


75.0310, 17.2397, 117.4908



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

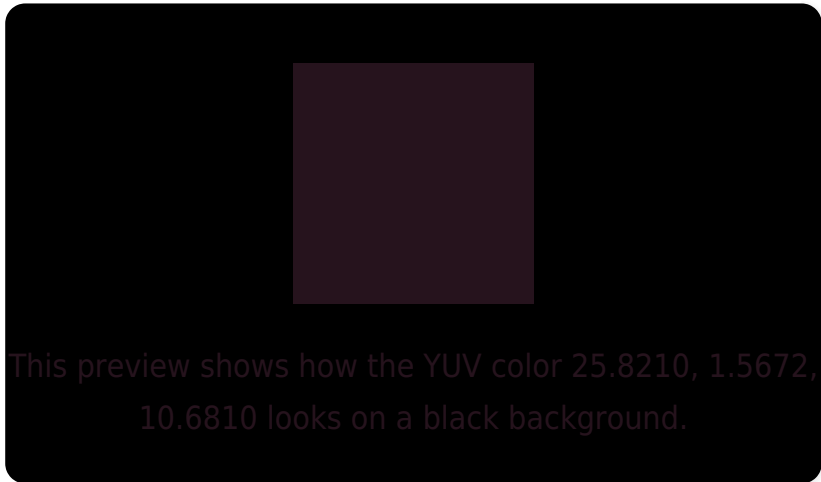
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810.



# 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

25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810

### Protanopia

25.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294

### Deuteranopia

25.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296



## Tritanopia

25.3110, -1.6323, 10.2513

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810

## Protanomaly

25.5210, 3.1941, 2.1741

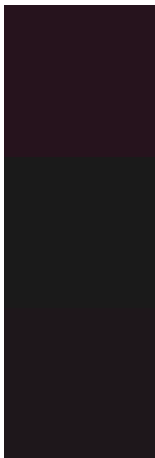
## Deuteranomaly

25.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183

## Tritanomaly

25.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810

## Achromatopsia

26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

25.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810 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(38, 19, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 19, 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(38, 19, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 19, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810 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(38, 19, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 19, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 19, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 19, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 19, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 19, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 25.8210, 1.5672, 10.6810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 19, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 19,  
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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