

Converting Colors

YUV(26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(26.1850, -6.9932,
49.8268)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53000C
RGB	83, 0, 12
RGB Percent	33%, 0%, 5%
CMY	0.6745, 1.0000, 0.9529
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.86, 0.67
HSL	351°, 100%, 16%
HSV	351°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	3.6336, 1.8655, 0.5164
YIQ	26.1850, 45.6160, 21.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

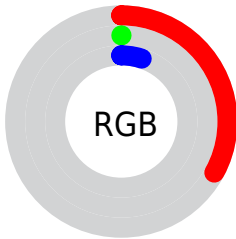
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 0, 12
Decimal	5439500
CIE Lab	14.77, 35.83, 18.07
CIE LCh	15, 40.128, 26.765
Yxy	1.8655, 0.6040, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283629580 (0xFF53000C)
YUV	26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268
Hunter-Lab	13.6585, 23.5849, 7.3193

Details

The YUV color **26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **56.8150, 6.9932, -49.8268**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2300, -11.9454, 51.5413**, and **7.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.6790, -6.2507, 45.0085**.

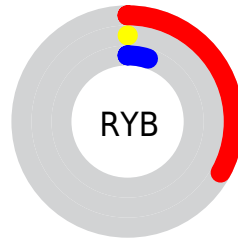
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (0%)

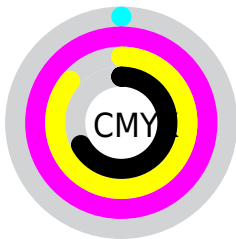
Blue (5%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (5%)

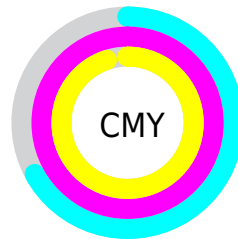


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 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 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.1850, -6.9932,
49.8268

■ 26.1850, -6.9932,
49.8268

■ 245.0890, -4.9739,
8.6919

■ 17.0430, -8.4022,
35.0423

■ 79.2300, -11.9454,
51.5413

■ 7.8880, -3.3958,
15.8842

■ 105.1980,
-13.4086, 54.2004

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 131.8670,
-14.7244, 56.2446


■ 158.6500,
-15.6034, 58.1890


■ 186.4330,
-16.4825, 60.1333


■ 205.2460,


-12.9393, 43.6343


 224.8740, -8.8119,
26.4205


 26.1850, -6.9932,
49.8268

 31.6790, -6.2507,
45.0085

 37.7600, -5.7977,
39.6755

 43.2540, -5.0552,
34.8572

 48.7480, -4.3128,
30.0390

 54.2420, -3.5703,
25.2208

■ 60.4370, -2.6804,
19.7878

■ 65.9310, -1.9380,
14.9695

■ 71.4250, -1.1955,
10.1513

■ 77.5060, -0.7425,
4.8182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.6050, 6.1107, 46.8274



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



34.1430, -16.8325, 32.3236

Triad

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



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



27.5890, -13.6014, -24.1956



35.4840, 29.3414, -31.1195

Complementary

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



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



56.8150, 6.9932, -49.8268

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.



37.2790, 23.5265, -32.6937



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



32.5250, 0.2342, -28.5244

Square

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



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



32.1180, -15.8342, -7.9965



35.8310, 12.9013, -31.4238



34.8070, 26.2241, -11.2317

Rectangle

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



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



35.2400, -17.3733, 19.0835



35.8310, 12.9013, -31.4238



36.4300, 27.8890, -31.9491

Sweetspot

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



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



85.1380, -2.5330, 19.1730



30.6910, 25.7883, 35.3510



40.3220, -1.6377, 11.9956



181.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



33.7030, -9.2206, 64.2815



41.8400, -20.6271, 36.0973



38.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



33.1050, -8.9258, 63.0519



73.2440, -19.3473, 139.2290

Inverse Universe

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



26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268



33.7030, -9.2206, 64.2815



41.1600, 20.6271, -36.0973



38.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



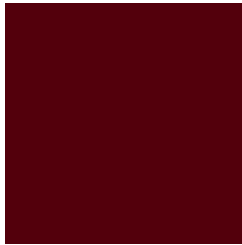
33.1050, -8.9258, 63.0519



73.2440, -19.3473, 139.2290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

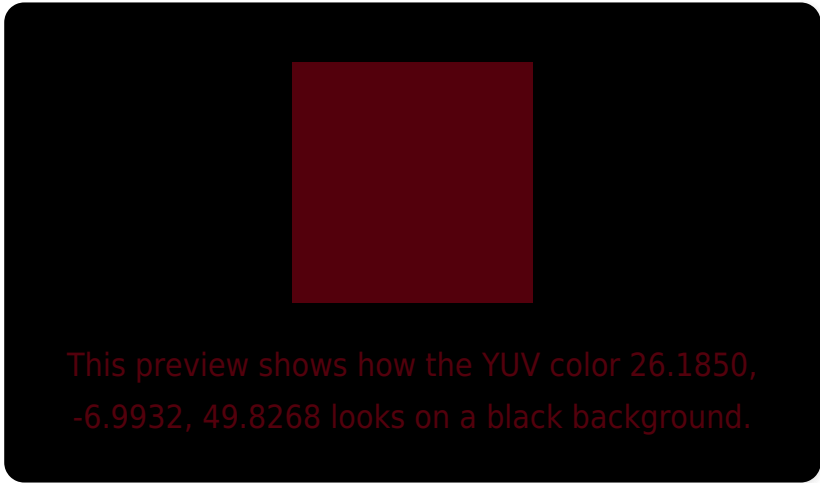
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268.

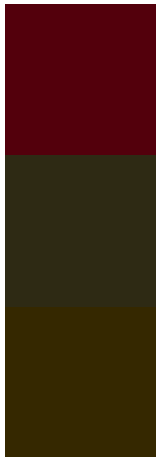


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.1850, -6.9932,

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

26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268

Protanopia

40.6880, -10.1992, 4.6586

Deuteranopia

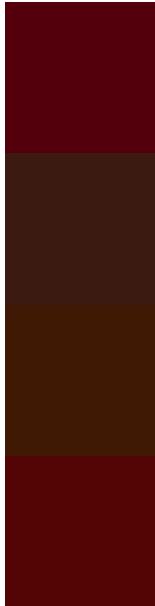
39.3270, -19.3882, 11.9912



Tritanopia

28.9260, -14.2605, 47.4229

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268

Protanomaly

35.4280, -9.0850, 20.6726

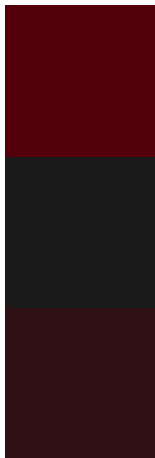
Deuteranomaly

34.2670, -14.9216, 26.0758

Tritanomaly

27.6210, -11.6452, 48.5674

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268

Achromatopsia

26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

26.4260, -2.6750, 18.0434

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 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(83, 0, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 0, 12)  
}
```

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(83, 0, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 0, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 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(83, 0, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 0, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 0, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 0, 12); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 0, 12); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 0, 12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.1850, -6.9932, 49.8268 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 0, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 0,  
12) }
```

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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