

# Converting Colors

YUV(26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477)  
contains.

<b>YUV(26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477)</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(26.4660, 3.2213,  
-6.5477)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	131D21
RGB	19, 29, 33
RGB Percent	7%, 11%, 13%
CMY	0.9255, 0.8863, 0.8706
CMYK	0.42, 0.12, 0.00, 0.87
HSL	197°, 27%, 10%
HSV	197°, 42%, 13%
XYZ	0.9824, 1.1270, 1.6046
YIQ	26.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	19, 25, 33
Decimal	1252641
CIELab	10.01, -3.18, -4.19
CIELCh	10, 5.266, 232.787
Yxy	1.1270, 0.2645, 0.3034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279442721 (0xFF131D21)
YUV	26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477
Hunter-Lab	10.6159, -2.0589, -1.5305

# Details

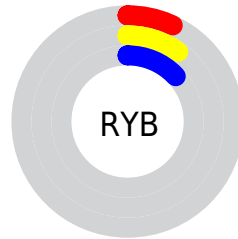
The YUV color **26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **25.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.5800, 3.6581, -6.6477**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.9820, 3.9529, -7.8772**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.9500, 2.4897, -5.2181**.

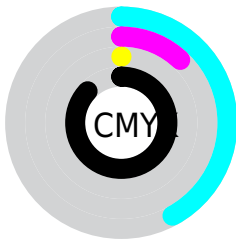
# Distribution



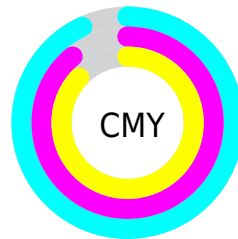
- Red (7%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477 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 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.4660, 3.2213,  
-6.5477

■ 26.4660, 3.2213,  
-6.5477

■ 251.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

■ 1.1400, 4.3680,  
-0.9998

■ 69.5800, 3.6581,  
-6.6477

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.2810, 3.8055,  
-7.2624

■ 117.9820, 3.9529,  
-7.8772

■ 143.9820, 3.9529,  
-7.8772

■ 169.9820, 3.9529,  
-7.8772

■ 197.6830, 4.1003,

-8.4920

■ 225.6830, 4.1003,  
-8.4920

■ 26.4660, 3.2213,  
-6.5477

■ 26.4660, 3.2213,  
-6.5477

■ 24.9820, 3.9529,  
-7.8772

■ 27.9500, 2.4897,  
-5.2181

■ 23.1990, 4.8319,  
-9.8215

■ 29.7330, 1.6106,  
-3.2738

■ 21.7150, 5.5635,  
-11.1511

■ 31.2170, 0.8790,  
-1.9443

■ 20.2310, 6.2951,  
-12.4806

■ 32.7010, 0.1474,  
-0.6148

■ 18.4480, 7.1741,  
-14.4249

■ 34.4840, -0.7316,  
1.3295

■ 17.8500, 7.4690,  
-15.6544

■ 35.9680, -1.4632,  
2.6591

■ 37.4520, -2.1948,  
3.9886

■ 38.9360, -2.9264,  
5.3181

■ 40.1320, -3.5161,  
7.7772

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.4120, 1.7689, -7.3773



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



26.8900, 3.5052, -4.2885

# Triad

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



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



28.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331



26.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851

# Complementary

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



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



25.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477

# 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.



27.3980, -3.6472, 3.1590



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



27.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478

# Square

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



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



28.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



27.9360, -2.9264, 5.3181



26.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888



# Rectangle

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



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



27.2000, 3.3524, -1.9294



27.9360, -2.9264, 5.3181



27.3870, -3.6418, 1.4146

# Sweetspot

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



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



40.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591



27.6740, -2.3043, -7.6071



21.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443



150.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477



32.9000, 4.9793, -10.4363



22.3570, 5.2470, -2.9441



14.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148



41.8780, 18.3011, -36.7270



110.4740, 47.5873, -96.8857



# Inverse Universe

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



24.3260, 2.3043, 7.6071



29.4020, 3.7458, 11.9254



29.6430, -5.2470, 2.9441



14.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148



30.0050, 12.8155, 42.9686

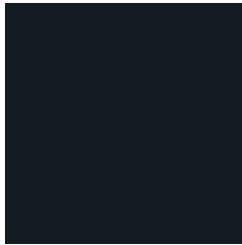


78.7650, 34.1329, 112.4621



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

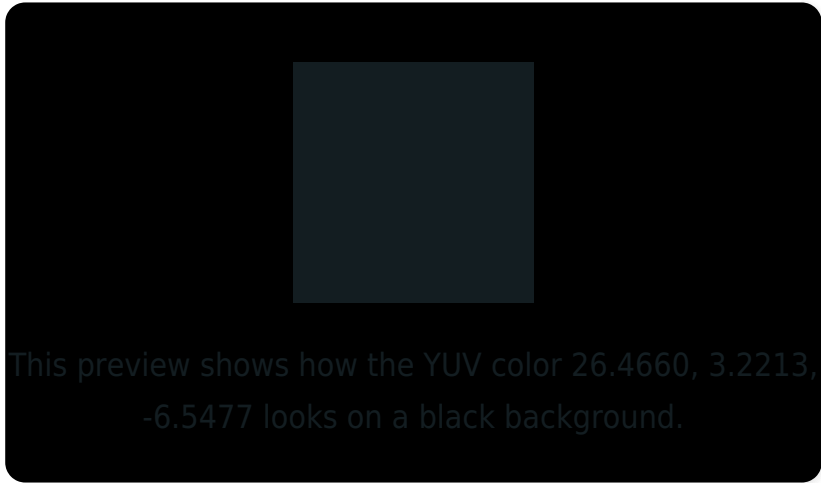
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

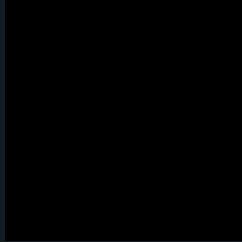
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

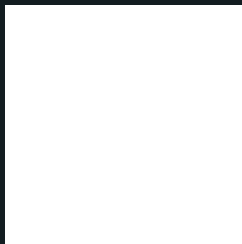
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477.



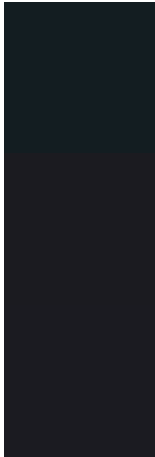
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477.

-6.5477.

# 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

26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477

### Protanopia

27.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

### Deuteranopia

27.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999



## Tritanopia

26.3520, 2.7845, -6.4477

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477

## Protanomaly

27.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590

## Deuteranomaly

27.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590

## Tritanomaly

26.3520, 2.7845, -6.4477

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477

## Achromatopsia

26.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477 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(19, 29, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(19, 29, 33)  
}
```

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(19, 29, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 29, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477 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(19, 29, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 29, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 29, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 29, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 29, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 29, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.4660, 3.2213, -6.5477 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 29, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 29,  
33) }
```

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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