

# Converting Colors

YUV(26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(26.5200, -8.6374,  
17.0840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E1409
RGB	46, 20, 9
RGB Percent	18%, 8%, 4%
CMY	0.8196, 0.9216, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.80, 0.82
HSL	18°, 67%, 11%
HSV	18°, 80%, 18%
XYZ	1.4262, 1.1009, 0.3958
YIQ	26.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

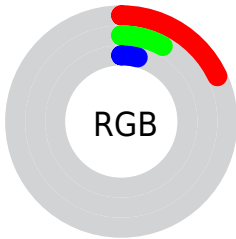
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">46, 25, 9</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3019785</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">9.81, 12.10, 11.24</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">10, 16.515, 42.911</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.1009, 0.4879, 0.3766</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281209865 (0xFF2E1409)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">10.4923, 5.9014, 5.1082</a>

# Details

The YUV color **26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **28.4800, 8.6374, -17.0840**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.1290, -8.9376, 20.0579**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.1890, -9.9532, 19.1282**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.8510, -7.3215, 15.0397**.

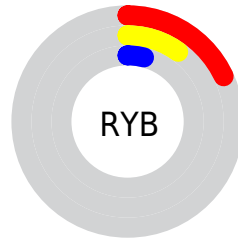
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (8%)

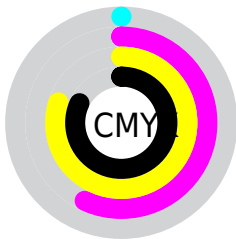
Blue (4%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (4%)

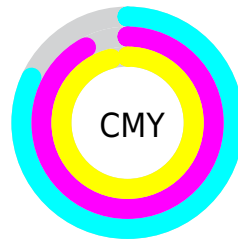


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840 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 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.5200, -8.6374,  
17.0840

■ 26.5200, -8.6374,  
17.0840

■ 247.2090, -7.0050,  
6.8327

■ 7.2900, -3.1010,  
14.6547

■ 71.1290, -8.9376,  
20.0579

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 94.7270, -9.2324,  
21.2874

■ 119.9120, -9.8166,  
22.0022


■ 145.5100,  
-10.1114, 23.2317


■ 172.1080,  
-10.4062, 24.4613


■ 199.2930,


-10.9904, 25.1760


 226.9940,  
-10.8430, 24.5613


 26.5200, -8.6374,  
17.0840


 26.5200, -8.6374,  
17.0840


 24.1890, -9.9532,  
19.1282


 28.8510, -7.3215,  
15.0397

 21.9720, -10.8322,  
21.0726

 31.0680, -6.4425,  
13.0954

 33.9860, -5.4161,  
10.5363

 36.2030, -4.5371,  
8.5920

 38.5340, -3.2213,  
6.5477

■ 40.8650, -1.9054,  
4.5034

■ 43.6690, -1.3158,  
2.0443

■ 46.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 48.2170, 0.8790,  
-1.9443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.5400, -2.2382, 17.9434



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



26.0480, -12.8417, 12.2359

# Triad

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



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



21.0640, -0.5246, -18.4731



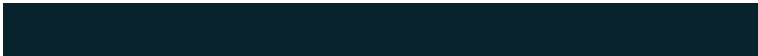
26.2190, 11.2310, -8.9621

# Complementary

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



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



28.4800, 8.6374, -17.0840

# 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.



23.0820, 12.2846, -20.2429



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



23.0190, 4.4276, -20.1877

# Square

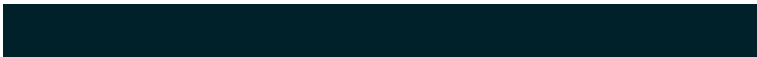
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



24.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927



23.5720, 9.0850, -20.6726



27.9820, 7.4039, 5.2778



# Rectangle

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



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



26.0150, -12.8254, 7.0028



23.5720, 9.0850, -20.6726



24.4140, 12.1209, -14.3951

# Sweetspot

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



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



51.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477



23.1410, 6.3395, 20.0473



25.8650, -1.9054, 4.5034



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840



29.0220, -13.3218, 26.2907



37.0860, -13.8464, 7.8176



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



41.2750, -20.3486, 40.1008



101.5540, -50.0661, 98.6151



# Inverse Universe

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



28.4800, 8.6374, -17.0840



31.9780, 13.3218, -26.2907



17.9140, 13.8464, -7.8176



21.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



45.7250, 20.3486, -40.1008

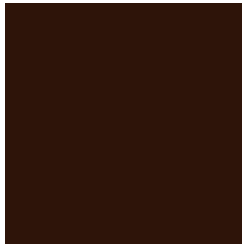


113.0330, 49.7767, -99.1299



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

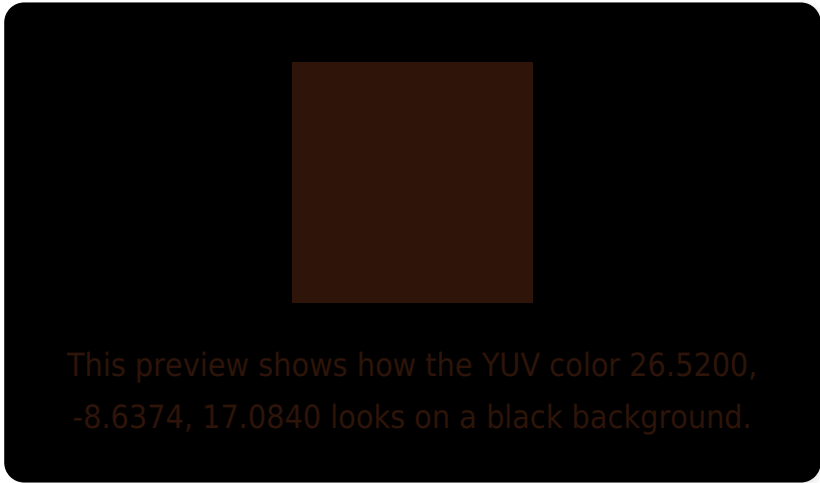
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

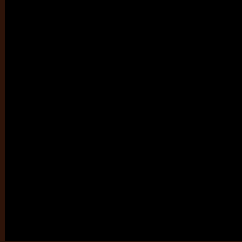
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YUV 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840.



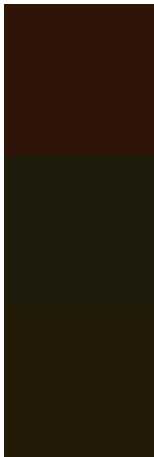
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.5200, -8.6374,



# 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

26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840

### Protanopia

26.9590, -7.8678, 3.5440

### Deuteranopia

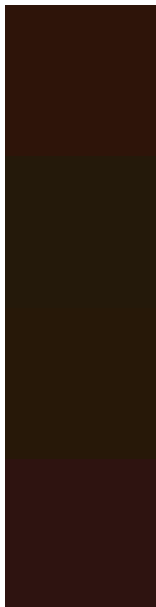
27.1120, -9.9152, 6.9178



## Tritanopia

27.1870, -3.5432, 16.4990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840

## Protanomaly

26.5790, -8.1734, 8.2622

## Deuteranomaly

26.6610, -9.1999, 10.8213

## Tritanomaly

26.7310, -5.2904, 16.8989

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.5340, -3.2213, 6.5477

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840 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(46, 20, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 20, 9)  
}
```

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(46, 20, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 20, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840 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(46, 20, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 20, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 20, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 20, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 20, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 20, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 20, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 20,  
9) }
```

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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