

# Converting Colors

YUV(26.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(26.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	062906
RGB	6, 41, 6
RGB Percent	2%, 16%, 2%
CMY	0.9765, 0.8392, 0.9765
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.85, 0.84
HSL	120°, 74%, 9%
HSV	120°, 85%, 16%
XYZ	0.9009, 1.6377, 0.4409
YIQ	26.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

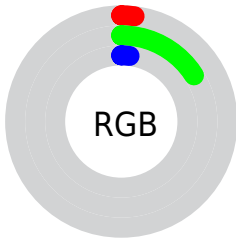
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 41, 41
Decimal	403718
CIELab	13.46, -21.16, 16.90
CIELCh	13, 27.078, 141.390
Yxy	1.6377, 0.3024, 0.5497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278593798 (0xFF062906)
YUV	26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180
Hunter-Lab	12.7974, -9.8294, 6.9154

# Details

The YUV color **26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **20.4550, 10.1287, 18.0180**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.8930, -11.2862, -20.0772**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588**.

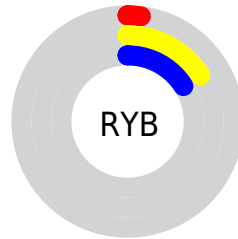
# Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (16%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (16%)

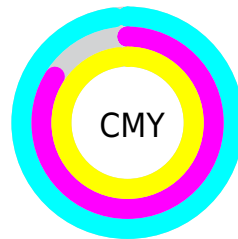


Cyan (85%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180 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 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180

■ 26.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180

■ 246.2840, -7.5350,  
-9.8961

■ 11.7400, -5.7878,  
-10.2960

■ 72.1320, -10.4181,  
-18.5328

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 96.0180, -10.8549,  
-18.4328


■ 121.4910,  
-11.5811, -18.8476

■ 147.0780,  
-11.8705, -19.3624


■ 174.5510,  
-12.5966, -19.7772


■ 201.5510,


-12.5966, -19.7772


 229.7250,  
-13.1754, -20.8068


 26.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180


 26.5450, -10.1287,  
-18.0180


 24.8930, -11.2862,  
-20.0772


 28.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

 24.0670, -11.8650,  
-21.1068

 29.8490, -7.8136,  
-13.8996

 31.5010, -6.6560,  
-11.8404

 33.1530, -5.4984,  
-9.7812

 35.2180, -4.0515,  
-7.2072

■ 36.8700, -2.8939,  
-5.1480

■ 38.5220, -1.7363,  
-3.0888

■ 40.1740, -0.5788,  
-1.0296

■ 41.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.2870, -15.4245, 0.6253



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



28.4330, -0.2135, -24.9357

# Triad

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



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



30.5140, 20.4526, -26.7608



32.2320, -5.0444, 31.3685

# Complementary

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



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



20.4550, 10.1287, 18.0180

# 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.



32.9140, 3.9864, 28.1394



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



33.3420, 18.0724, -9.9469

# Square

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



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



31.9500, 15.8006, -28.0202



35.6610, 11.0131, 14.3293



32.0390, -15.7952, 26.2758



# Rectangle

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



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



29.9150, 5.4649, -26.2355



35.6610, 11.0131, 14.3293



32.3290, -2.1342, 31.2835

# Sweetspot

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



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



48.2180, -4.0515, -7.2072



37.0100, -15.2879, 3.4992



24.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332



156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



31.6980, -15.6271, -27.7991



28.5970, -2.2663, -19.8176



19.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296



49.3080, -24.3088, -43.2431



124.4440, -61.3509, -109.1374



# Inverse Universe

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



20.4550, 10.1287, 18.0180



22.3020, 15.6271, 27.7991



18.5170, 2.7031, 19.7176



18.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



34.6920, 24.3088, 43.2431



87.5560, 61.3509, 109.1374



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

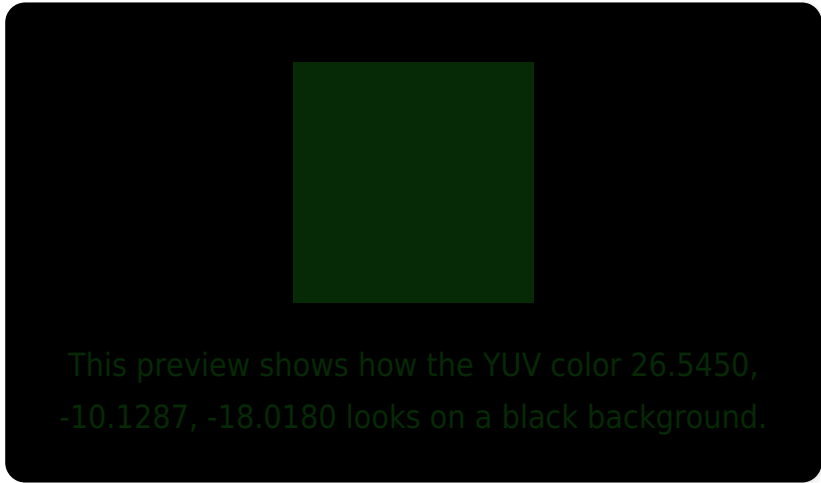
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

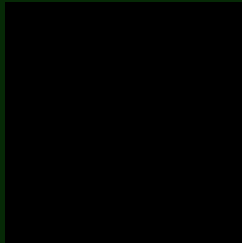
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180.

-18.0180.

# 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

26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180

### Protanopia

32.9610, -14.2778, 6.1732

### Deuteranopia

33.6670, -11.6678, 9.0620



## Tritanopia

32.3620, 4.2585, -12.5955

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180

## Protanomaly

30.6610, -12.6509, -2.3337

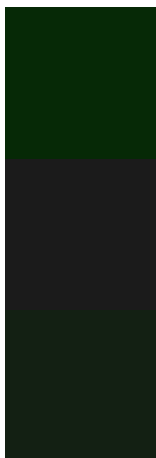
## Deuteranomaly

31.1280, -10.9091, -0.9893

## Tritanomaly

30.2710, -1.1196, -14.2697

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.6310, -3.7621, -6.6924

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180 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(6, 41, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 41, 6)  
}
```

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(6, 41, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 41, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180 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(6, 41, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 41, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(6, 41, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 41, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 41, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 41, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 41, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 41,  
6) }
```

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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