

# Converting Colors

YUV(26.5970, -12.1263,  
16.1394)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(26.5970, -12.1263,  
16.1394)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D1602
RGB	45, 22, 2
RGB Percent	18%, 9%, 1%
CMY	0.8235, 0.9137, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.96, 0.82
HSL	28°, 91%, 9%
HSV	28°, 96%, 18%
XYZ	1.3801, 1.1361, 0.2040
YIQ	26.5970, 20.1280, -1.3440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

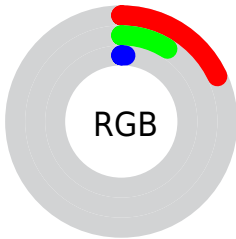
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	45, 39, 2
Decimal	2954754
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	10.08, 9.58, 14.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	10, 17.342, 56.474
Yxy	1.1361, 0.5073, 0.4177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281144834 (0xFF2D1602)
YUV	26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394
Hunter-Lab	10.6588, 4.4587, 6.3265

# Details

The YUV color **26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **20.4030, 12.1263, -16.1394**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.2490, -10.9688, 18.1986**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.7820, -12.7105, 16.8542**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.2270, -10.9579, 14.7099**.

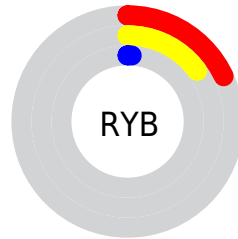
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (9%)

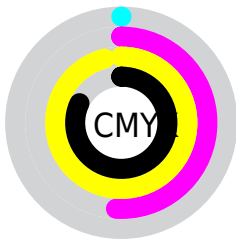
Blue (1%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (1%)

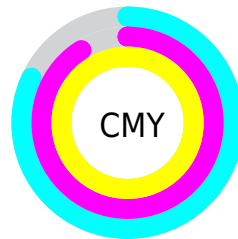


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394 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 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.5970, -12.1263,  
16.1394

■ 26.5970, -12.1263,  
16.1394

■ 247.8130, -9.7678,  
6.3030

■ 6.2790, -3.0955,  
12.9103

■ 71.2490, -10.9688,  
18.1986

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.0320, -11.8478,  
20.1429

■ 120.2170,  
-12.4320, 20.8577


■ 145.8150,  
-12.7268, 22.0872


■ 172.7010,  
-13.1636, 22.1872


■ 200.1850,


-13.8952, 23.5168


 227.5980,  
-13.6058, 24.0316


 26.5970, -12.1263,  
16.1394


 26.5970, -12.1263,  
16.1394


 25.7820, -12.7105,  
16.8542

 28.2270, -10.9579,  
14.7099

 30.5580, -9.6421,  
12.6656

 32.3020, -8.0369,  
11.1361

 34.5190, -7.1579,  
9.1918

 36.2630, -5.5527,  
7.6623

■ 37.8930, -4.3842,  
6.2328

■ 40.2240, -3.0684,  
4.1886

■ 41.8540, -1.9000,  
2.7590

■ 44.1850, -0.5842,  
0.7148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.1550, -5.0064, 19.1581



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



26.3250, -12.9782, 9.3620

# Triad

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



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



22.9220, 1.5175, -20.1026



28.0350, 10.3357, -1.7847

# Complementary

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



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



20.4030, 12.1263, -16.1394

# 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.



23.1360, 13.7370, -19.4133



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



23.7030, 7.0484, -20.7875

# Square

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



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



22.8430, -5.3456, -12.1403



24.1420, 11.2690, -21.1725



28.6730, 6.0772, 10.8108



# Rectangle

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



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



25.9930, -12.8145, 3.5141



24.1420, 11.2690, -21.1725



27.2300, 11.2256, -7.2177

# Sweetspot

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



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



51.7790, -4.8210, 6.3328



17.5930, 4.1447, 24.0359



26.2240, -3.0684, 4.1886



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.



26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394



33.4900, -16.5106, 22.3723



38.9240, -18.2035, 5.3287



22.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148



49.4930, -24.4000, 32.8936



122.6860, -60.4842, 80.0824



# Inverse Universe

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



20.4030, 12.1263, -16.1394



24.9230, 16.8000, -21.8575



8.0760, 18.2035, -5.3287



21.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



36.9200, 24.6894, -32.3788

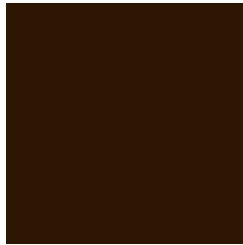


91.9010, 60.1948, -80.5972



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

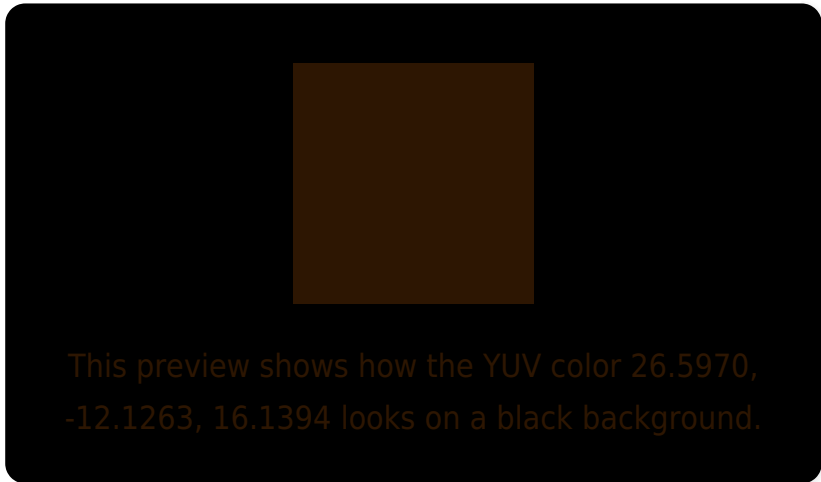
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

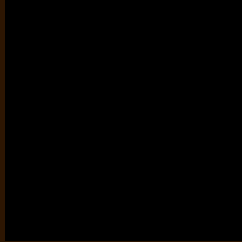
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394.



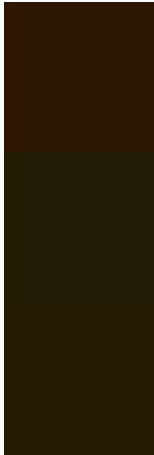
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.5970, -12.1263,



# 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

26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394

### Protanopia

27.0470, -11.3622, 4.3438

### Deuteranopia

26.6130, -13.1202, 8.2324



## Tritanopia

28.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394

## Protanomaly

26.6670, -11.6678, 9.0620

## Deuteranomaly

26.4500, -12.5468, 11.0064

## Tritanomaly

27.7910, -6.3060, 15.9693

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.8930, -4.3842, 6.2328

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394 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(45, 22, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 22, 2)  
}
```

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(45, 22, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 22, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394 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(45, 22, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 22, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 22, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 22, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 22, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 22, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.5970, -12.1263, 16.1394 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 22, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 22,  
2) }
```

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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