

# Converting Colors

YUV(26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396)  
contains.

<b>YUV(26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396)</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(26.6050, 9.0687,  
-15.4396)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	09202D
RGB	9, 32, 45
RGB Percent	4%, 13%, 18%
CMY	0.9647, 0.8745, 0.8235
CMYK	0.80, 0.29, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	202°, 67%, 11%
HSV	202°, 80%, 18%
XYZ	1.1028, 1.2806, 2.6717
YIQ	26.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

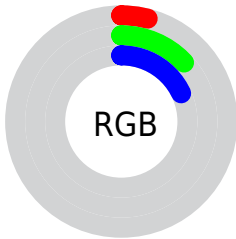
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	9, 23, 45
Decimal	598061
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	11.14, -3.78, -11.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	11, 11.941, 251.529
Yxy	1.2806, 0.2182, 0.2533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278788141 (0xFF09202D)
YUV	26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396
Hunter-Lab	11.3162, -2.4076, -6.0766

# Details

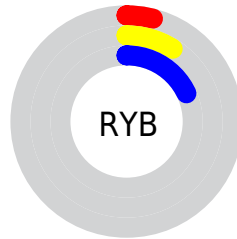
The YUV color **26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **27.3950, -9.0687, 15.4396**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.4310, 9.6475, -14.4100**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.9360, 10.3846, -17.4839**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.2740, 7.7529, -13.3953**.

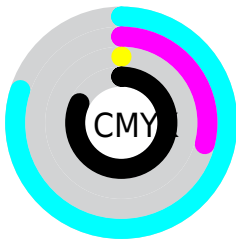
# Distribution



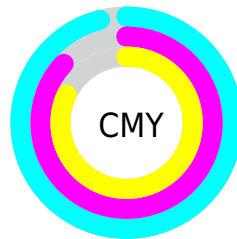
- Red (4%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396 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 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.6050, 9.0687,  
-15.4396

■ 26.6050, 9.0687,  
-15.4396

■ 250.2160, 2.3585,  
-9.8364

■ 7.5460, 8.6048,  
-6.6178

■ 71.4310, 9.6475,  
-14.4100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.4310, 9.6475,  
-14.4100

■ 120.2460, 10.2317,  
-15.1247

■ 145.6590, 10.5211,  
-14.6099

■ 172.3600, 10.6685,  
-15.2247

■ 200.0610, 10.8159,

-15.8395

■ 228.1750, 11.2527,  
-15.9395

■ 26.6050, 9.0687,  
-15.4396

■ 26.6050, 9.0687,  
-15.4396

■ 23.9360, 10.3846,  
-17.4839

■ 29.2740, 7.7529,  
-13.3953

■ 22.1530, 11.2636,  
-19.4282

■ 31.0570, 6.8739,  
-11.4510

■ 33.7260, 5.5581,  
-9.4067

■ 36.0960, 4.3897,  
-7.9772

■ 38.1780, 3.3632,  
-5.4181

■ 40.5480, 2.1948,  
-3.9886

■ 42.6300, 1.1684,  
-1.4295

■ 45.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 47.6690, -1.3158,  
2.0443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.8170, 7.4852, -20.8875



26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



29.1440, 8.3100, -5.3883

# Triad

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



26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



30.3330, -1.6432, 13.7400



27.5990, -5.2253, -4.0333

# Complementary

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



26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



27.3950, -9.0687, 15.4396

# 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.



28.5460, -8.1572, 3.0292



26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



29.9970, -5.4215, 12.2806

# Square

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



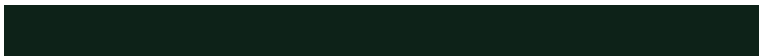
26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



30.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662



29.2910, -8.0315, 9.3918



26.5810, -1.2724, -11.9105



# Rectangle

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



26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



30.1340, 6.8359, 0.7595



29.2910, -8.0315, 9.3918



28.2680, -6.5411, -1.9890

# Sweetspot

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



26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



51.8790, 3.5107, -6.0329



31.6140, -4.7397, -19.8325



25.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



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.



26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



29.6300, 14.4794, -24.2315



16.0390, 14.2778, -6.1732



21.8150, 0.5842, -0.7148



42.2030, 22.0849, -37.0120



104.8150, 53.8282, -91.9228



# Inverse Universe

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



22.3860, 4.7397, 19.8325



23.1470, 7.3225, 31.4431



37.9610, -14.2778, 6.1732



21.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296



32.2830, 11.1995, 47.9868

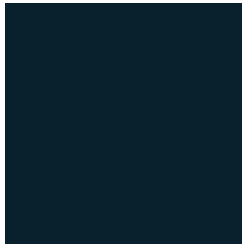


79.6040, 28.2962, 117.8653



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

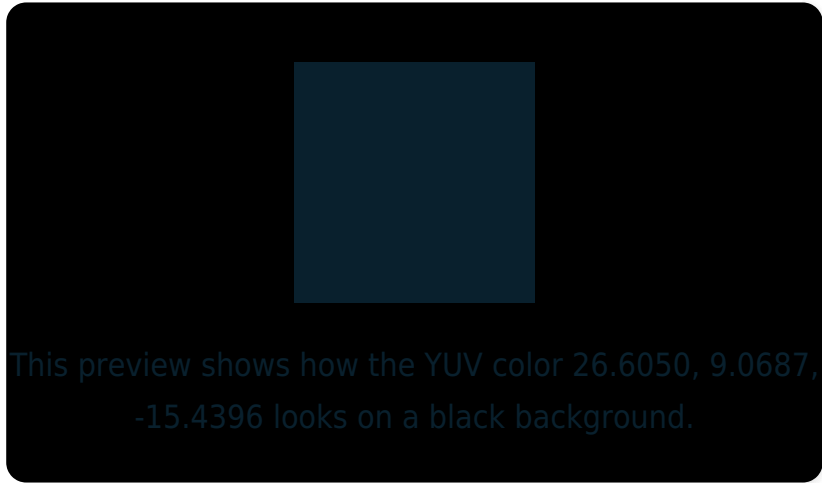
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

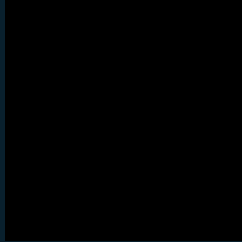
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

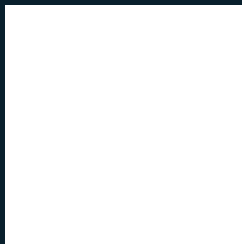
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396.

-15.4396.

# 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

26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396

### Protanopia

30.2860, 6.2680, -3.7588

### Deuteranopia

29.6170, 7.5838, -5.8031



## Tritanopia

23.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396

## Protanomaly

29.1930, 7.2999, -8.0623

## Deuteranomaly

28.7090, 8.0315, -9.3918

## Tritanomaly

24.7140, 7.0430, -19.0432

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.8790, 3.5107, -6.0329

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396 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(9, 32, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 32, 45)  
}
```

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(9, 32, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 32, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396 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(9, 32, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 32, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 32, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 32, 45); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 32, 45); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 32, 45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 32, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 32,  
45) }
```

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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