

# Converting Colors

YUV(26.6540, -11.6614,  
53.8004)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(26.6540, -11.6614,  
53.8004)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	580003
RGB	88, 0, 3
RGB Percent	35%, 0%, 1%
CMY	0.6549, 1.0000, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.97, 0.65
HSL	358°, 100%, 17%
HSV	358°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	4.0409, 2.0813, 0.2749
YIQ	26.6540, 51.4850, 19.5890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

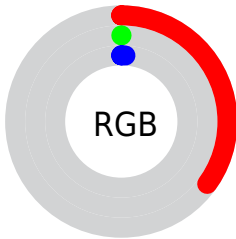
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 0, 3
Decimal	5767171
CIE Lab	15.91, 36.97, 23.50
CIE LCh	16, 43.808, 32.435
Yxy	2.0813, 0.6317, 0.3253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283957251 (0xFF580003)
YUV	26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004
Hunter-Lab	14.4266, 24.7516, 8.9689

# Details

The YUV color **26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **61.3460, 11.6614, -53.8004**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.5140, -16.0294, 54.8002**, and **9.9810, -4.4276, 20.1877** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.9630, -10.3348, 48.2674**.

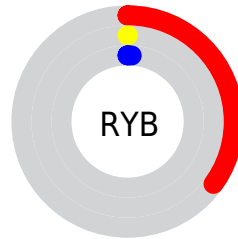
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (0%)

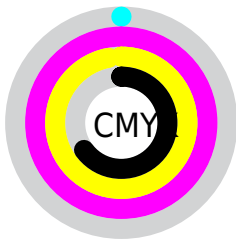
Blue (1%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (1%)

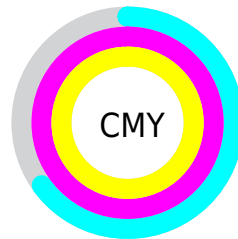


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004 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 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 26.6540, -11.6614,  
53.8004

 26.6540, -11.6614,  
53.8004


 245.4650, -8.6102,  
8.3622


 17.9400, -8.8444,  
36.8866


 81.5140, -16.0294,  
54.8002


 9.9810, -4.4276,  
20.1877

 107.3680,  
-17.9294, 57.5593

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 133.4500,  
-18.9558, 60.1184


 160.5320,  
-19.9823, 62.6774


 186.2220,  
-19.8294, 60.3183


 205.6220,


-16.5756, 43.3045


 225.2500,  
-12.4482, 26.0907


 26.6540, -11.6614,  
53.8004

 32.9630, -10.3348,  
48.2674

 39.1580, -9.4449,  
42.8344

 44.8800, -7.8288,  
37.8162

 51.0750, -6.9390,  
32.3832

 57.3840, -5.6123,  
26.8502

■ 63.5790, -4.7224,  
21.4172

■ 69.8880, -3.3958,  
15.8842

■ 75.4960, -2.2165,  
10.9660

■ 81.8050, -0.8899,  
5.4330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.6550, 3.6211, 52.0456



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



36.7900, -18.1375, 30.8792

# Triad

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



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



29.9200, -12.2856, -26.2398



36.9830, 32.5464, -32.4341

# Complementary

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



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



61.3460, 11.6614, -53.8004

# 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.



40.1800, 27.0263, -35.2379



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



35.1980, 2.8604, -30.8686

# Square

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



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



31.7750, -15.6651, -15.5887



38.8460, 16.8379, -34.0679



39.2750, 26.4864, -1.9952



# Rectangle

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



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



38.1750, -18.8203, 16.5095



38.8460, 16.8379, -34.0679



38.6300, 31.2414, -33.8785

# Sweetspot

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



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



90.5790, -4.7224, 21.4172



35.1480, 26.0560, 42.8432



44.2790, -3.0955, 12.9103



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



34.8410, -15.2046, 70.2994



49.7920, -24.5475, 33.5084



40.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



32.4490, -14.0254, 65.3812



71.1770, -31.1463, 143.6728



# Inverse Universe

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



26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004



34.8410, -15.2046, 70.2994



38.2080, 24.5475, -33.5084



40.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591



32.4490, -14.0254, 65.3812

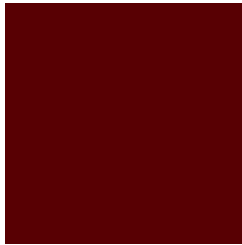


71.1770, -31.1463, 143.6728



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

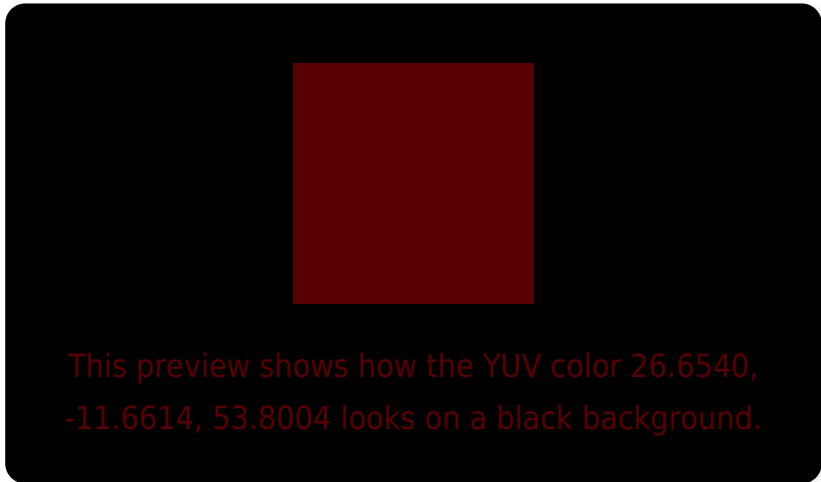
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

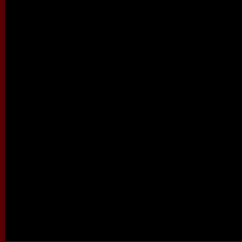
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.6540, -11.6614,



# 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

26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004

### Protanopia

42.1460, -14.8620, 6.8880

### Deuteranopia

41.3980, -20.4092, 12.8060



## Tritanopia

30.7090, -15.1395, 49.3672

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004

## Protanomaly

36.5980, -13.6058, 24.0316

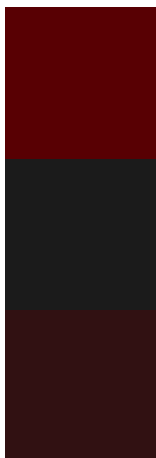
## Deuteranomaly

36.2950, -17.4004, 27.8053

## Tritanomaly

29.0620, -13.8346, 50.8116

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

26.6820, -4.2802, 19.5729

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004 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(88, 0, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 0, 3)  
}
```

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(88, 0, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 0, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004 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(88, 0, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 0, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 0, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 0, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 0, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 0, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.6540, -11.6614, 53.8004 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 0, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 0,  
3) }
```

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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