

# Converting Colors

YUV(26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(26.8550, 16.8335,  
14.1592)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B0C3D
RGB	43, 12, 61
RGB Percent	17%, 5%, 24%
CMY	0.8314, 0.9529, 0.7608
CMYK	0.30, 0.80, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	278°, 67%, 14%
HSV	278°, 80%, 24%
XYZ	1.9700, 1.1135, 4.5260
YIQ	26.8550, 2.7470, 21.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

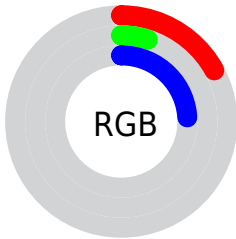
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 12, 61
Decimal	2821181
CIE Lab	9.90, 25.70, -24.62
CIE LCh	10, 35.587, 316.223
Yxy	1.1135, 0.2589, 0.1463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281011261 (0xFF2B0C3D)
YUV	26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592
Hunter-Lab	10.5520, 14.8594, -18.0441

# Details

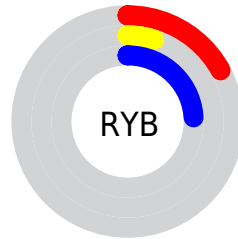
The YUV color **26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **46.1450, -16.8335, -14.1592**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.0940, 17.7017, 15.7036**, and **2.4110, 6.6994, -2.1144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.7350, 18.8646, 16.0184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.9750, 14.8023, 12.2999**.

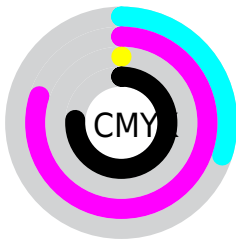
# Distribution



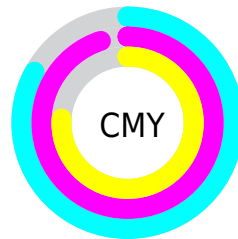
- Red (17%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592 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 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.8550, 16.8335,  
14.1592

■ 26.8550, 16.8335,  
14.1592

■ 245.6080, 4.6303,  
8.2368

■ 12.2200, 13.2025,  
12.0851

■ 73.0940, 17.7017,  
15.7036

■ 2.4110, 6.6994,  
-2.1144

■ 96.9200, 18.2804,  
16.7332

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 122.4470, 19.0066,  
17.1480


■ 148.2730, 19.5854,  
18.1776


■ 175.0990, 20.1642,  
19.2072


■ 202.5120, 20.4536,


19.7220


 228.8730, 12.8806,  
22.0364


 26.8550, 16.8335,  
14.1592


 26.8550, 16.8335,  
14.1592

 22.7350, 18.8646,  
16.0184


 30.9750, 14.8023,  
12.2999

 18.6150, 20.8958,  
17.8776

 35.0950, 12.7712,  
10.4407

 39.5140, 10.5926,  
9.1962

 43.6340, 8.5614,  
7.3370

 48.3410, 6.2409,  
4.9629

■ 52.4610, 4.2097,  
3.1037

■ 56.8800, 2.0312,  
1.8592

■ 61.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 65.1200, -2.0312,  
-1.8592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.6980, 24.7989, -20.7831



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



23.2830, 7.7485, 34.8318

# Triad

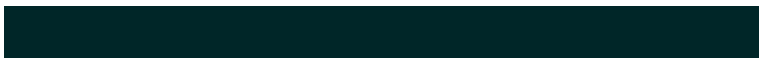
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



26.0700, -12.8525, 15.7246



26.8660, 6.4751, -23.5615

# Complementary

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



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



46.1450, -16.8335, -14.1592

# 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.



23.7880, -5.3185, -20.8621



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



24.4870, -12.0721, -1.3041

# Square

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



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



22.0490, -10.8702, 33.2830



20.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



28.7870, 16.3740, -25.2462



# Rectangle

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



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



22.6550, 0.1701, 38.8906



20.5450, -10.1287, -18.0180



25.9540, 2.9807, -22.7617

# Sweetspot

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



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



65.7540, 6.5303, 5.4777



28.7390, 15.9047, -14.6801



32.4610, 4.2097, 3.1037



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592



26.0160, 26.1211, 21.9110



31.5530, 11.5594, 25.8250



28.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148



28.6560, 32.2146, 27.4887



67.1680, 76.3322, 63.8737



# Inverse Universe

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



28.7030, 0.6394, 28.3245



28.9160, 1.0274, 43.9237



41.4470, -11.5594, -25.8250



29.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



32.0960, 1.4317, 54.2898



75.6120, 2.6563, 128.3823



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

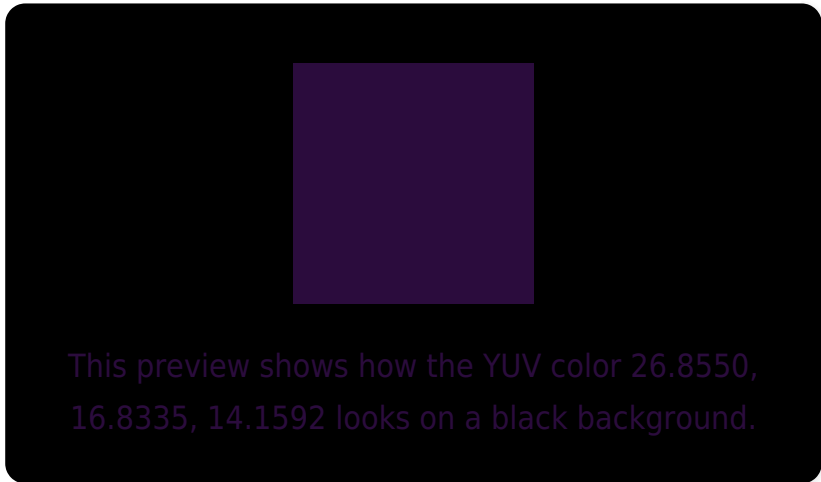
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

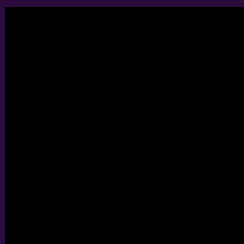
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 26.8550, 16.8335,



# 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

26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592

### Protanopia

23.1620, 17.6681, -20.3131

### Deuteranopia

23.4240, 13.5950, -20.5428



## Tritanopia

29.5170, -0.7479, 6.5626

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592

## Protanomaly

24.5380, 17.4828, -7.4878

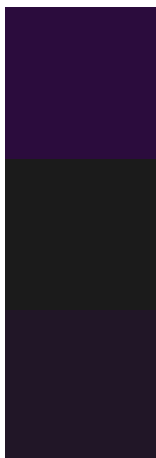
## Deuteranomaly

24.5550, 15.0094, -7.5027

## Tritanomaly

28.5480, 5.6458, 9.1664

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.2270, 5.8041, 5.0629

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592 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(43, 12, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 12, 61)  
}
```

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(43, 12, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 12, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592 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(43, 12, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 12, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 12, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 12, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 12, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 12, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 26.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 12, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 12,  
61) }
```

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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