

Converting Colors

YUV(44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(44.9440, 1.5066,
-16.6139)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A3630
RGB	26, 54, 48
RGB Percent	10%, 21%, 19%
CMY	0.8980, 0.7882, 0.8118
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.11, 0.79
HSL	167°, 35%, 16%
HSV	167°, 52%, 21%
XYZ	2.2787, 3.0713, 3.2690
YIQ	44.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

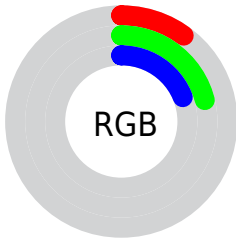
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 42, 54
Decimal	1717808
CIE _{Lab}	20.33, -12.41, 0.47
CIE _{LCh}	20, 12.419, 177.819
Yxy	3.0713, 0.2644, 0.3563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279907888 (0xFF1A3630)
YUV	44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139
Hunter-Lab	17.5253, -7.4603, 1.2081

Details

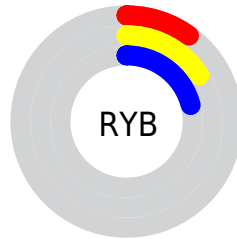
The YUV color **44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **35.0560, -1.5066, 16.6139**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.5310, 1.2172, -17.1287**, and **1.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.3350, 1.8068, -19.5878**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.5530, 1.2064, -13.6400**.

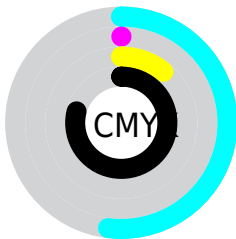
Distribution



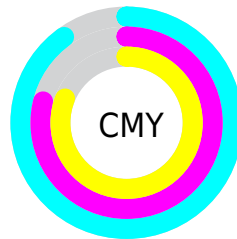
- Red (10%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139 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 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 44.9440, 1.5066,
-16.6139

■ 44.9440, 1.5066,
-16.6139

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 23.6450, 1.6540,
-17.2287

■ 91.5310, 1.2172,
-17.1287

■ 1.1740, -0.5788,
-1.0296

■ 116.2320, 1.3646,
-17.7435

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 141.8190, 1.0752,
-18.2583

■ 168.5200, 1.2226,
-18.8730

■ 195.5200, 1.2226,
-18.8730

■ 223.2210, 1.3700,

-19.4878

■ 247.2260, 3.8326,
-15.9842

■ 44.9440, 1.5066,
-16.6139

■ 44.9440, 1.5066,
-16.6139

■ 43.3350, 1.8068,
-19.5878

■ 46.5530, 1.2064,
-13.6400

■ 41.4270, 2.2545,
-23.1765

■ 48.4610, 0.7587,
-10.0513

■ 39.8180, 2.5547,
-26.1504

■ 50.0700, 0.4585,
-7.0774

■ 37.7960, 2.5656,
-29.6391

■ 52.0920, 0.4476,
-3.5887

■ 36.4860, 2.7184,
-31.9982

■ 53.7010, 0.1474,
-0.6148

■ 55.3100, -0.1528,
2.3591

■ 57.2180, -0.6005,
5.9478

■ 58.8270, -0.9007,
8.9217

■ 60.7350, -1.3484,
12.5104

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.3210, -3.6093, -9.0515



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



44.1760, 6.3222, -21.2024

Triad

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



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



49.6500, 7.5676, -0.5700



49.1280, -7.4581, 12.1657

Complementary

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



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



35.0560, -1.5066, 16.6139

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.



49.9480, -4.4114, 14.9546



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



50.4940, 4.1935, 8.3368

Square

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



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



47.7520, 9.4893, -10.3065



50.0880, -0.0434, 13.9548



48.4540, -8.6048, 6.6178

Rectangle

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



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



44.7570, 8.5008, -19.9579



50.0880, -0.0434, 13.9548



49.3670, -6.5899, 13.7101

Sweetspot

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



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



67.4830, 0.7479, -6.5626



44.2300, -8.9874, -10.7257



33.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035



163.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



36.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139



56.8180, 2.5547, -26.1504



40.9320, 6.4425, -13.0954



26.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



62.2120, 4.8255, -54.5599



148.1610, 11.7526, -129.9372

Inverse Universe

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



35.0560, -1.5066, 16.6139



41.2960, -2.1179, 26.0504



39.0680, -6.4425, 13.0954



26.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



29.7880, -4.8255, 54.5599



70.8390, -11.7526, 129.9372

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

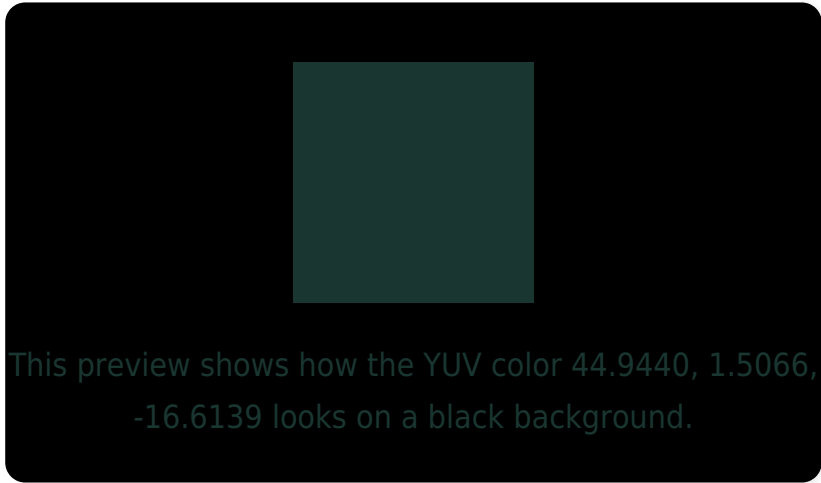
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

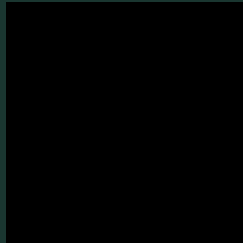
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

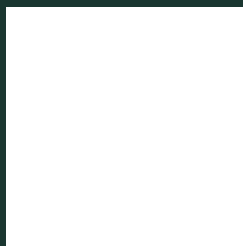
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139.

-16.6139.

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

44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139

Protanopia

49.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295

Deuteranopia

49.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



Tritanopia

46.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546

Trichromacy



Original Color

44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139

Protanomaly

47.7390, -0.8573, -5.0331

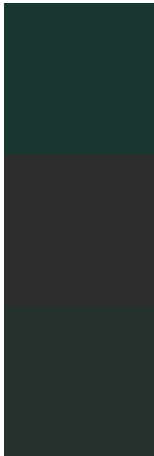
Deuteranomaly

47.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035

Tritanomaly

45.6390, 4.1220, -15.4694

Monochromacy



Original Color

44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139

Achromatopsia

45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

44.7820, 0.6005, -5.9478

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139 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(26, 54, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 54, 48)  
}
```

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(26, 54, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 54, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139 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(26, 54, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 54, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 54, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 54, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 54, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 54, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 44.9440, 1.5066, -16.6139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 54, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 54,  
48) }
```

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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