

Converting Colors

YUV(44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(44.9610, -0.9668,
-16.6288)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A372B
RGB	26, 55, 43
RGB Percent	10%, 22%, 17%
CMY	0.8980, 0.7843, 0.8314
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.22, 0.78
HSL	155°, 36%, 16%
HSV	155°, 53%, 22%
XYZ	2.2282, 3.1264, 2.7715
YIQ	44.9610, -13.4320, -9.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

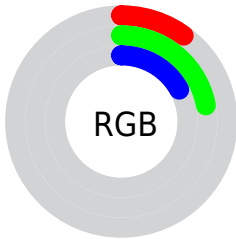
Format	Color
R_YB	26, 44, 55
Decimal	1718059
CIE Lab	20.54, -14.41, 4.17
CIE LCh	21, 15.004, 163.851
Yxy	3.1264, 0.2742, 0.3847
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279908139 (0xFF1A372B)
YUV	44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288
Hunter-Lab	17.6816, -8.4484, 3.0837




Details

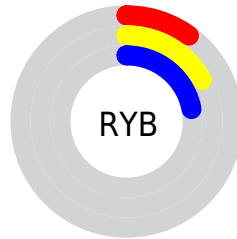
The YUV color **44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.0390, 0.9668, 16.6288**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4340, -1.6930, -17.0436**, and **2.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9390, -0.9559, -20.1175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.6840, -0.8302, -13.7549**.

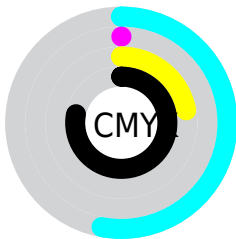
Distribution







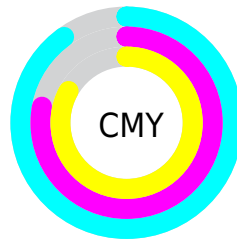
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (17%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (17%)
-  Blue (22%)



-  Cyan (53%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Black (78%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288 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 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 44.9610, -0.9668,
-16.6288

■ 44.9610, -0.9668,
-16.6288

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 23.1890, -0.0932,
-16.8288

■ 91.4340, -1.6930,
-17.0436

■ 2.3480, -1.1576,
-2.0592

■ 116.1350, -1.5456,
-17.6584

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 141.7220, -1.8349,
-18.1732

■ 168.4230, -1.6875,
-18.7880

■ 196.0100, -1.9769,
-19.3028

■ 223.5970, -2.2663,

-19.8176

■ 246.4280, 0.7750,
-15.2844

■ 44.9610, -0.9668,
-16.6288

■ 44.9610, -0.9668,
-16.6288

■ 42.9390, -0.9559,
-20.1175

■ 46.6840, -0.8302,
-13.7549

■ 41.1020, -1.5293,
-22.8915

■ 48.8200, -0.4043,
-10.3661

■ 39.0800, -1.5184,
-26.3802

■ 50.8420, -0.4151,
-6.8774

■ 37.3570, -1.6550,
-29.2541

■ 52.5650, -0.2785,
-4.0035

■ 35.9330, -1.9390,
-31.5132

■ 54.5870, -0.2894,
-0.5148

■ 56.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

■ 58.4460, 0.2731,
5.7479

■ 60.1690, 0.4097,
8.6218

■ 62.1910, 0.3988,
12.1105

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.8330, -6.8197, -5.9925



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



42.3280, 5.7543, -25.7207

Triad

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



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



49.4150, 10.6414, -6.5030



49.8620, -7.3270, 16.7840

Complementary

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



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



36.0390, 0.9668, 16.6288

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.



50.4260, -2.6750, 18.0434



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



50.8680, 6.9671, 5.3778

Square

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



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



45.6800, 11.9898, -19.0134



51.0710, 2.4300, 13.9697



49.3190, -10.5103, 11.1212

Rectangle

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



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



41.6310, 9.5489, -29.4944



51.0710, 2.4300, 13.9697



49.9160, -5.8746, 17.6137

Sweetspot

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



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



67.2550, -0.1257, -6.3626



46.6110, -10.1612, -7.5518



33.5650, -0.2785, -4.0035



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.



44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288



55.4930, -1.2290, -25.8654



45.1550, 4.8536, -16.7989



26.9890, 0.0054, -1.7444



60.1600, -3.0369, -52.7603



143.2590, -7.0297, -125.6381

Inverse Universe

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



36.0390, 0.9668, 16.6288



41.6210, 1.6658, 25.7654



35.8450, -4.8536, 16.7989



26.0110, -0.0054, 1.7444



31.8400, 3.0369, 52.7603



75.8550, 7.4665, 125.5382

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

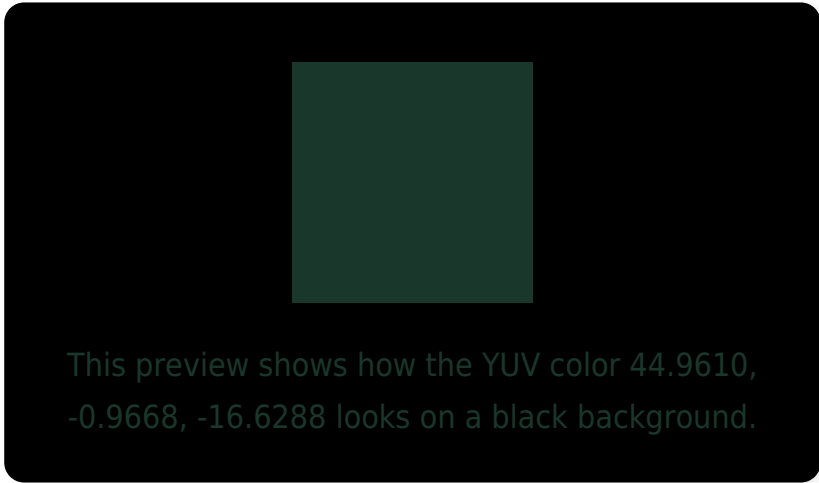
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

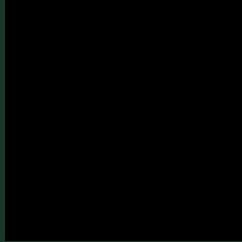
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 44.9610, -0.9668,

-16.6288.

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

44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288

Protanopia

48.8710, -4.3734, 2.7441

Deuteranopia

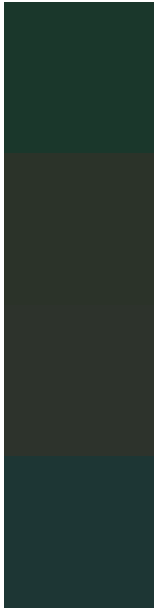
50.0500, -2.4897, 5.2181



Tritanopia

46.5790, 5.1376, -14.5398

Trichromacy



Original Color

44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288

Protanomaly

47.4680, -3.1887, -3.9184

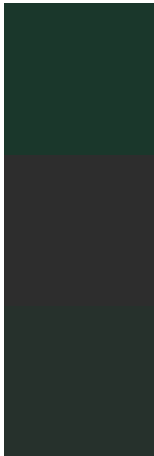
Deuteranomaly

48.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888

Tritanomaly

46.2970, 2.8116, -15.1695

Monochromacy



Original Color

44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288

Achromatopsia

45.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288 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, 55, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 55, 43)  
}
```

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, 55, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 55, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288 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, 55, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 55, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 55, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 55, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 55, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 55, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 44.9610, -0.9668, -16.6288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 55, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 55,  
43) }
```

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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