

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.0430, -38.4752,  
67.4913)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913)  
contains.

<b>YUV(80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913)</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(80.0430, -38.4752,  
67.4913)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D3802
RGB	157, 56, 2
RGB Percent	62%, 22%, 1%
CMY	0.3843, 0.7804, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.99, 0.38
HSL	21°, 97%, 31%
HSV	21°, 99%, 62%
XYZ	15.3298, 10.0008, 1.1798
YIQ	80.0430, 77.5300, 4.6180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

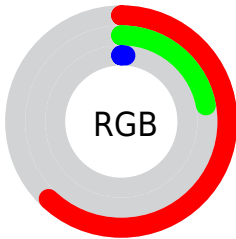
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">157, 85, 2</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10303490</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">37.84, 40.08, 48.58</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">38, 62.978, 50.474</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.0008, 0.5783, 0.3772</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288493570</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF9D3802</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">31.6241, 31.1856, 19.9249</a>

# Details

The YUV color **80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **78.9570, 38.4752, -67.4913**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.1470, -39.5125, 73.5391**, and **29.0030, -14.2985, 59.6334** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2280, -39.0594, 68.2060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.7370, -34.3803, 60.7437**.

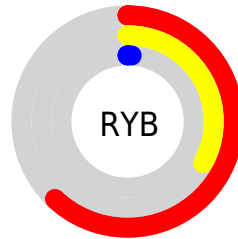
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (22%)

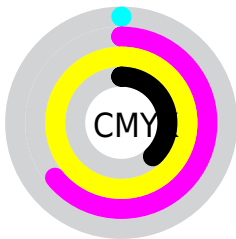
Blue (1%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (1%)

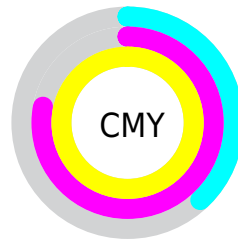


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (78%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913 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 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.0430, -38.4752,  
67.4913


 80.0430, -38.4752,  
67.4913


 253.2900, -6.5520,  
1.4997


 55.5830, -27.4024,  
62.6327


 134.1470,  
-39.5125, 73.5391


 29.0030, -14.2985,  
59.6334


 162.4140,  
-41.1231, 76.8129


 20.3320, -10.0237,  
41.8048

 182.6080,  
-38.7537, 63.4878

 12.9710, -5.9017,  
26.3354


 201.4210,  
-35.2106, 46.9888


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 220.8210,  
-31.9568, 29.9750


 241.0360,


-28.1187, 12.2464


 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991

 80.0430, -38.4752,  
67.4913


 80.0430, -38.4752,  
67.4913

 79.2280, -39.0594,  
68.2060

 87.7370, -34.3803,  
60.7437

 95.3170, -30.7223,  
54.0960

 103.5980,  
-26.9168, 46.8336

 111.2920,  
-22.8220, 40.0859

 118.9860,  
-18.7271, 33.3383

■ 126.5660,  
-15.0690, 26.6906

■ 134.8470,  
-11.2636, 19.4282

■ 142.5410, -7.1687,  
12.6805

■ 150.1210, -3.5107,  
6.0329

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.7370, -7.2653, 90.5617



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



84.3240, -41.5717, 33.9189

# Triad

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



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



72.6640, -0.8204, -63.7263



78.8950, 52.8028, -42.8809

# Complementary

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



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



78.9570, 38.4752, -67.4913

# 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.



80.4740, 54.4893, -70.5757



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



79.2930, 22.0406, -69.5400

# Square

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



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



63.4760, -25.8707, -55.6685



82.5480, 42.1278, -72.3946



89.4230, 32.3295, 37.3400



# Rectangle

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



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



82.3980, -40.6222, 9.2980



82.5480, 42.1278, -72.3946



74.6040, 57.3832, -65.4277

# Sweetspot

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



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



173.5660, -15.0690, 26.6906



60.0870, 22.1421, 84.9927



83.6940, -9.2161, 16.0544



230.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913



102.6730, -50.6178, 88.8638



124.0680, -60.1795, 28.8814



75.1530, -2.0474, 3.3738



72.1070, -35.5488, 62.1732



7.4200, -3.6581, 6.6477



# Inverse Universe

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



78.9570, 38.4752, -67.4913



101.3270, 50.6178, -88.8638



34.9320, 60.1795, -28.8814



74.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



70.8930, 35.5488, -62.1732

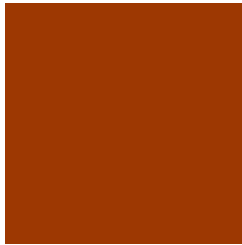


7.5800, 3.6581, -6.6477



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913 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 ✓ Pass

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 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.0430, -38.4752,



# 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

80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913

### Protanopia

85.1520, -34.0919, 14.7757

### Deuteranopia

84.5680, -41.6920, 25.8119



## Tritanopia

84.0360, -14.3147, 64.8664

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913

## Protanomaly

83.5180, -35.7514, 33.7487

## Deuteranomaly

83.0090, -40.4304, 41.2111

## Tritanomaly

82.4570, -22.9033, 66.2512

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.8970, -13.7532, 24.6463

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913 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(157, 56, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 56, 2)  
}
```

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(157, 56, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 56, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913 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(157, 56, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 56, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 56, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 56, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 56, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 56, 2)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.0430, -38.4752, 67.4913 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 56, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 56,  
2) }
```

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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