

Converting Colors

YUV(80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144)
contains.

YUV(80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(80.0940, -9.4133,
-14.1144)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405C3D
RGB	64, 92, 61
RGB Percent	25%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.7490, 0.6392, 0.7608
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.34, 0.64
HSL	114°, 20%, 30%
HSV	114°, 34%, 36%
XYZ	6.7838, 9.0812, 5.8102
YIQ	80.0940, -6.7370, -15.5770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

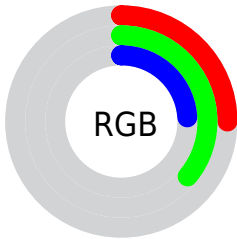
Format	Color
RYB	61, 92, 89
Decimal	4217917
CIELab	36.14, -17.34, 14.60
CIElCh	36, 22.668, 139.901
Yxy	9.0812, 0.3130, 0.4190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282407997 (0xFF405C3D)
YUV	80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144
Hunter-Lab	30.1350, -12.5535, 9.6631

Details

The YUV color **80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **72.9060, 9.4133, 14.1144**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.5670, -10.1395, -14.5293**, and **34.7350, -8.2504, -13.7996** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.6760, -12.1653, -18.1329**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5120, -6.6614, -10.0960**.

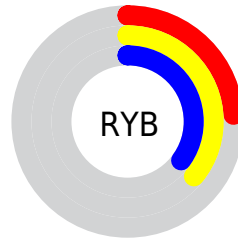
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (36%)

Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (35%)

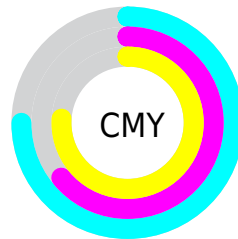


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144 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 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.0940, -9.4133,
-14.1144

80.0940, -9.4133,
-14.1144

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

56.6210, -8.6872,
-13.6996

129.5670,
-10.1395, -14.5293

34.7350, -8.2504,
-13.7996

155.7410,
-10.7183, -15.5589

15.2620, -7.5242,
-13.3848

182.6270,
-11.1551, -15.4589

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.2140,
-11.4445, -15.9737

238.8010,
-11.7339, -16.4885

251.9520, -3.9203,

-2.5889

■ 80.0940, -9.4133,
-14.1144

■ 80.0940, -9.4133,
-14.1144

■ 76.6760, -12.1653,
-18.1329

■ 83.5120, -6.6614,
-10.0960

■ 72.9590, -14.7698,
-22.7660

■ 87.2290, -4.0569,
-5.4628

■ 69.4270, -17.9585,
-26.6845

■ 90.7610, -0.8682,
-1.5444

■ 66.0090, -20.7104,
-30.7029

■ 94.1790, 1.8838,
2.4740

■ 62.2920, -23.3150,
-35.3361

■ 97.8960, 4.4883,
7.1072

■ 58.8740, -26.0669,
-39.3545

■ 101.3140, 7.2402,
11.1256

■ 56.6950, -27.9506,
-41.8285

■ 104.7320, 9.9921,
15.1440

■ 108.2640, 13.1808,
19.0625

■ 111.9810, 15.7854,
23.6957

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.7710, -16.1561, 1.9548



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



76.3290, 0.8238, -30.9835

Triad

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



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



80.2750, 19.5844, -28.3052



86.2920, -6.0600, 30.4389

Complementary

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



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



72.9060, 9.4133, 14.1144

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.



87.4360, 2.2501, 25.0506



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



85.6090, 16.4618, -6.6731

Square

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



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



72.1430, 19.6495, -49.2374



87.5360, 10.5818, 12.6849



85.6090, -13.6112, 25.7759

Rectangle

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



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



73.0160, 8.8661, -43.8640



87.5360, 10.5818, 12.6849



86.6770, -3.2918, 29.2243

Sweetspot

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



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



115.3430, -3.6201, -5.5628



86.7050, -12.6726, 4.6437



58.4080, -2.1731, -2.9888



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144



101.6710, -14.6278, -21.6365



80.5650, -3.7295, -17.1585



44.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592



67.8590, -33.4545, -49.8653



145.9960, -71.9760, -107.8675

Inverse Universe

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



72.9060, 9.4133, 14.1144



90.3290, 14.6278, 21.6365



72.4350, 3.7295, 17.1585



42.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592



42.1410, 33.4545, 49.8653



91.0040, 71.9760, 107.8675

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

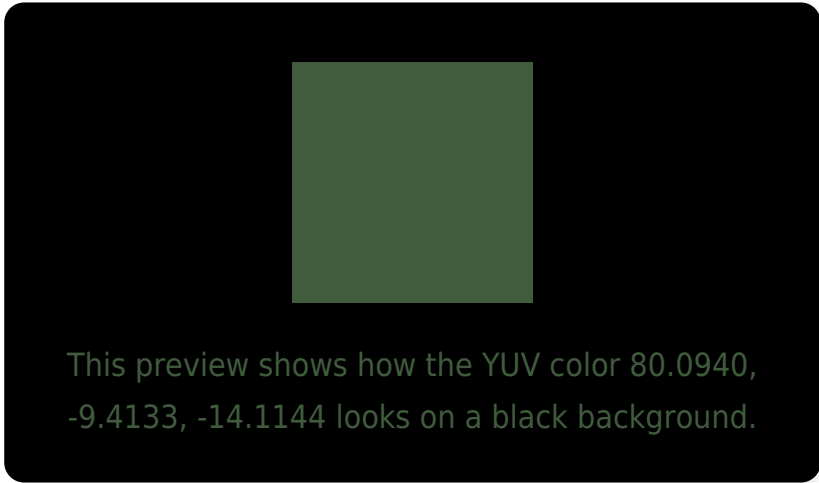
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.0940, -9.4133,

-14.1144.

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

80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144

Protanopia

84.0150, -12.8254, 7.0028

Deuteranopia

84.6290, -10.6631, 13.4804



Tritanopia

83.4160, 5.7109, -11.7658

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144

Protanomaly

82.9000, -11.7827, -0.7893

Deuteranomaly

82.9760, -10.3412, 3.5290

Tritanomaly

82.0370, 0.4748, -12.3104

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.7560, -3.3307, -5.0480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144 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(64, 92, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 92, 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(64, 92, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 92, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144 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(64, 92, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 92, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 92, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 92, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 92, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 92, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.0940, -9.4133, -14.1144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 92, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 92,  
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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