

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.1200, 37.9018,  
-70.2652)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.1200, 37.9018,  
-70.2652)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	006A9D
RGB	0, 106, 157
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 62%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5843, 0.3843
CMYK	1.00, 0.32, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	199°, 100%, 31%
HSV	199°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	11.2398, 12.7424, 33.7654
YIQ	80.1200, -79.5470, -6.6110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

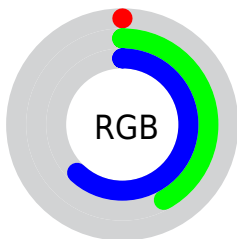
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 63, 157
Decimal	27293
CIELab	42.37, -6.19, -34.73
CIELCh	42, 35.278, 259.902
Yxy	12.7424, 0.1946, 0.2207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217373 (0xFF006A9D)
YUV	80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652
Hunter-Lab	35.6965, -6.2641, -31.0951

# Details

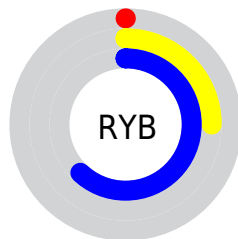
The YUV color **80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **76.8800, -37.9018, 70.2652**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.0410, 34.4898, -49.1480**, and **46.6030, 28.7897, -40.8708** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.8390, 34.0964, -63.0028**.

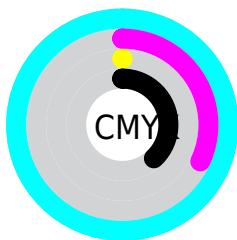
# Distribution



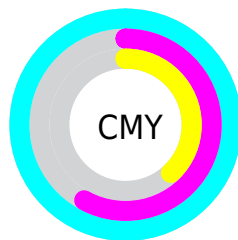
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652 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 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1200, 37.9018,  
-70.2652

80.1200, 37.9018,  
-70.2652

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

63.0680, 33.4905,  
-55.3106

142.0410, 34.4898,  
-49.1480

46.6030, 28.7897,  
-40.8708

169.7530, 34.6318,  
-48.0184

31.5400, 24.3838,  
-27.6606

195.9830, 29.0954,  
-45.5891

16.5910, 20.4146,  
-14.5503

221.9760, 16.2808,  
-42.0750

5.1640, 14.7091,  
-4.5288

239.4520, 7.6652,  
-31.9684

1.2540, 4.8048,  
-1.0998

248.4220, 3.2430,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.5251

0.0000

■ 80.1200, 37.9018,  
-70.2652

■ 87.8390, 34.0964,  
-63.0028

■ 95.2590, 30.4383,  
-56.3551

■ 102.9780, 26.6328,  
-49.0927

■ 110.6970, 22.8274,  
-41.8303

■ 119.0030, 18.7325,  
-35.0826

■ 126.4230, 15.0745,  
-28.4350

■ 134.1420, 11.2690,  
-21.1725

■ 141.8610, 7.4635,  
-13.9101

■ 149.2810, 3.8055,  
-7.2624

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.1600, 30.4871, -72.0543



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



99.7360, 27.2452, -12.0465

# Triad

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



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



100.3050, -9.0244, 47.9675



91.2470, -14.9118, -23.8956

# Complementary

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



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



76.8800, -37.9018, 70.2652

# 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.



95.2520, -25.7602, 2.4100



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



99.4600, -20.9328, 40.8156

# Square

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



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



101.8170, 4.5272, 41.3795



97.8140, -28.0093, 23.8421



77.0640, 5.8844, -67.5851



# Rectangle

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



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



103.1580, 20.6281, 10.3854



97.8140, -28.0093, 23.8421



92.8630, -19.1595, -14.7889

# Sweetspot

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



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



174.0210, 14.7796, -27.2054



97.8590, -23.5945, -85.8223



83.8930, 8.9268, -16.5692



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.



80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652



104.2620, 49.1708, -91.4378



34.9210, 60.1849, -30.6257



74.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738



72.6540, 34.6806, -63.7176



7.5800, 3.6581, -6.6477



# Inverse Universe

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



59.0270, 23.1577, 85.9223



76.7280, 30.2071, 111.6175



122.0790, -60.1849, 30.6257



73.9620, 1.0047, 4.4183



53.7010, 20.8534, 78.3152



5.6250, 2.1569, 8.2219



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

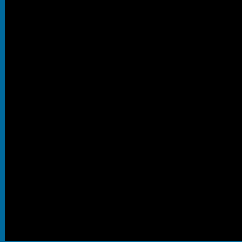
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.1200, 37.9018,

-70.2652.

# 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

80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652

### Protanopia

99.1440, 25.0720, -15.0353

### Deuteranopia

96.7450, 30.1987, -26.0864



## Tritanopia

78.7230, 19.8566, -69.0401

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652

## Protanomaly

92.2770, 29.9364, -35.3229

## Deuteranomaly

90.7430, 33.1577, -41.8706

## Tritanomaly

79.1450, 26.5505, -69.4102

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.8040, 13.9006, -25.2611

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652 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(0, 106, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 106, 157)  
}
```

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(0, 106, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 106, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652 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(0, 106, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 106, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 106, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 106, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 106, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 106,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.1200, 37.9018, -70.2652 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 106, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 106,  
157) }
```

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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