

Converting Colors

YUV(80.1900, -35.0967,
10.3574)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.1900, -35.0967,
10.3574)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C5809
RGB	92, 88, 9
RGB Percent	36%, 35%, 4%
CMY	0.6392, 0.6549, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.90, 0.64
HSL	57°, 82%, 20%
HSV	57°, 90%, 36%
XYZ	7.9527, 9.2745, 1.6294
YIQ	80.1900, 27.7430, -23.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

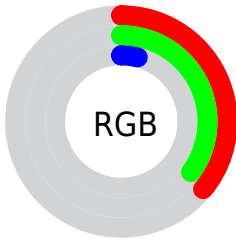
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 92, 9
Decimal	6051849
CIE Lab	36.51, -7.64, 41.24
CIE LCh	37, 41.945, 100.489
Yxy	9.2745, 0.4217, 0.4918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284241929 (0xFF5C5809)
YUV	80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574
Hunter-Lab	30.4540, -6.6817, 18.1455

Details

The YUV color **80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **20.8100, 35.0967, -10.3574**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017**, and **37.7990, -18.6349, 3.6843** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1640, -39.0279, 11.2572**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2160, -31.1655, 9.4576**.

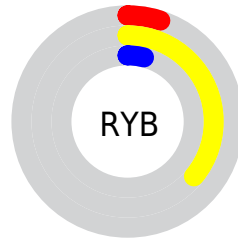
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (35%)

Blue (4%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (4%)

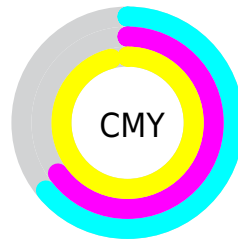


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574 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 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.1900, -35.0967,
10.3574

80.1900, -35.0967,
10.3574

254.3160, -2.6208,
0.5999

58.1880, -28.6867,
7.7281

131.3150,
-34.6653, 12.0017

37.7990, -18.6349,
3.6843

157.7990,
-35.3969, 13.3313

18.2850, -9.0145,
-2.0039

184.8700,
-36.4179, 14.1460

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

212.9410,
-37.4389, 14.9607

239.9300,
-37.4335, 13.2164

247.8180,

-27.5183, 6.2986

■ 251.0100,
-15.2879, 3.4992

■ 80.1900, -35.0967,
10.3574

■ 80.1900, -35.0967,
10.3574

■ 79.1640, -39.0279,
11.2572

■ 81.2160, -31.1655,
9.4576

■ 82.8290, -27.5237,
8.0430

■ 83.9690, -23.1557,
7.0432

■ 85.5820, -19.5139,
5.6286

■ 86.6080, -15.5827,
4.7288

■ 88.2210, -11.9410,
3.3142

■ 89.2470, -8.0098,
2.4144

■ 90.9740, -3.9312,
0.8998

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.8430, -31.9676, 33.4637



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



76.3310, -22.3482, -18.7073

Triad

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



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



73.9930, 27.1185, -64.8919



86.8370, 10.9264, 42.2390

Complementary

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



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



20.8100, 35.0967, -10.3574

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.



88.6790, 23.8223, 12.5595



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



73.3380, 37.3014, -64.3174

Square

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



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



70.9320, 12.8515, -62.2074



78.5740, 36.1990, -37.3374



83.6140, -4.2467, 55.5895

Rectangle

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



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



66.6180, -7.6997, -50.5310



78.5740, 36.1990, -37.3374



88.0470, 15.7528, 34.1618

Sweetspot

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



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



115.0640, -13.8356, 4.3289



34.2730, -10.4876, 50.6266



58.2470, -8.0098, 2.4144



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.



80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574



102.7980, -50.6794, 15.0862



71.4750, -30.8002, -14.4486



45.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



93.9380, -46.3114, 14.0864



203.5250, -100.3378, 29.3576

Inverse Universe

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



20.8100, 35.0967, -10.3574



17.2020, 50.6794, -15.0862



29.5250, 30.8002, 14.4486



42.1570, 1.8946, -1.0147



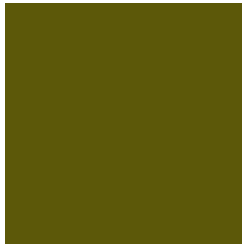
15.4750, 46.6008, -13.5716



33.4750, 100.3378, -29.3576

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

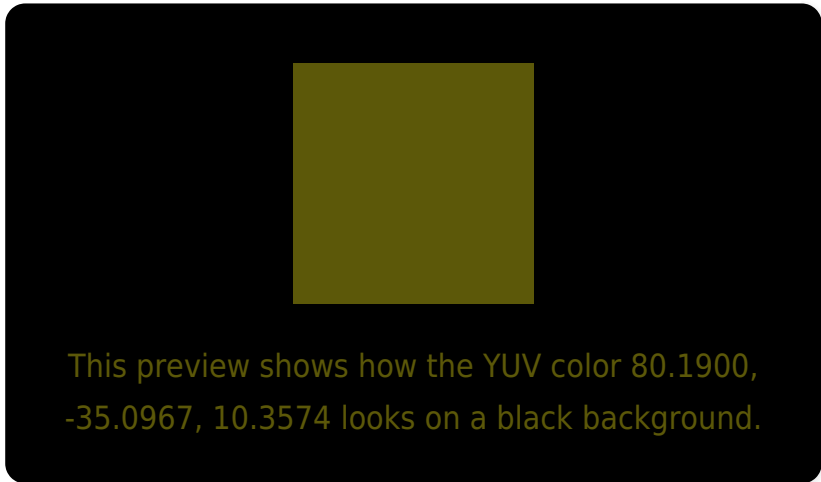
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

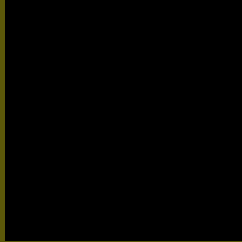
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574.

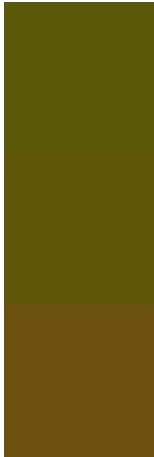


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.1900, -35.0967,

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

80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574

Protanopia

80.3970, -35.6917, 14.5608

Deuteranopia

82.4350, -33.2455, 23.2975



Tritanopia

87.1690, 0.4097, 8.6218

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574

Protanomaly

80.3860, -35.6863, 12.8165

Deuteranomaly

81.5870, -33.8134, 18.7792

Tritanomaly

84.4390, -12.5414, 9.2620

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9930, -12.8145, 3.5141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574 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(92, 88, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 88, 9)  
}
```

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(92, 88, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 88, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574 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(92, 88, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 88, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 88, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 88, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 88, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 88, 9) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.1900, -35.0967, 10.3574 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 88, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 88,  
9) }
```

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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