

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454)  
contains.

<b>YUV(80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454)</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(80.2000, -37.0736,  
-8.9454)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	466405
RGB	70, 100, 5
RGB Percent	27%, 39%, 2%
CMY	0.7255, 0.6078, 0.9804
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.95, 0.61
HSL	79°, 90%, 21%
HSV	79°, 95%, 39%
XYZ	7.1104, 10.4274, 1.7815
YIQ	80.2000, 12.6150, -35.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

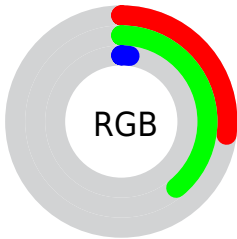
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	5, 100, 35
Decimal	4613125
CIELab	38.60, -24.66, 43.36
CIELCh	39, 49.884, 119.628
Yxy	10.4274, 0.3680, 0.5397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282803205 (0xFF466405)
YUV	80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454
Hunter-Lab	32.2915, -17.2056, 19.3330

# Details

The YUV color **80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **24.8000, 37.0736, 8.9454**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.0690, -35.0370, -8.8305**, and **36.7920, -18.1385, -15.6036** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.0320, -38.9628, -9.6751**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.2370, -33.1478, -8.1008**.

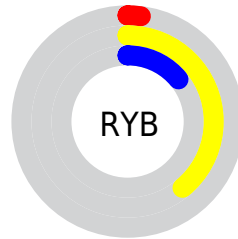
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (39%)

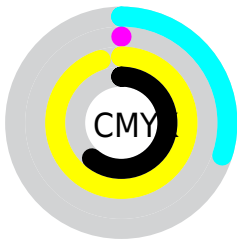
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (14%)

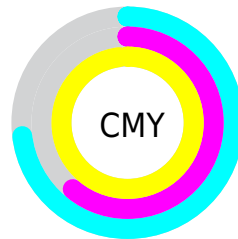


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (61%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454 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 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.2000, -37.0736,  
-8.9454

 80.2000, -37.0736,  
-8.9454


 254.4300, -2.1840,  
0.4999


 58.0670, -28.6270,  
-11.4598


 132.0690,  
-35.0370, -8.8305


 36.7920, -18.1385,  
-15.6036


 158.8410,  
-35.9106, -8.6306

 19.3710, -9.5499,  
-16.9884

 185.6130,  
-36.7842, -8.4306


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 214.0860,  
-37.5104, -8.8454


 238.1620,  
-36.0689, -4.5271


 247.8180,


-27.5183, 6.2986


 251.1240,  
-14.8511, 3.3993


 80.2000, -37.0736,  
-8.9454


 80.2000, -37.0736,  
-8.9454


 79.0320, -38.9628,  
-9.6751

 82.2370, -33.1478,  
-8.1008

 84.2740, -29.2221,  
-7.2563

 86.3110, -25.2963,  
-6.4117

 88.6470, -21.5180,  
-4.9524

 90.6840, -17.5922,  
-4.1079

■ 92.7210, -13.6665,  
-3.2633

■ 94.7580, -9.7407,  
-2.4188

■ 96.7950, -5.8149,  
-1.5742

■ 98.8320, -1.8892,  
-0.7297

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.1330, -41.9706, 21.8084



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



67.5800, -10.1459, -59.2677

# Triad

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



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



79.9890, 39.9384, -70.1504



86.9170, 2.9989, 64.9708

# Complementary

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



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



24.8000, 37.0736, 8.9454

# 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.



92.1170, 19.6623, 40.2394



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



75.9600, 47.3477, -66.6169

# Square

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



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



78.8030, 25.2401, -69.1102



91.4410, 34.7856, -3.8948



86.1670, -16.3513, 64.7515



# Rectangle

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



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



72.5330, 1.2162, -63.6114



91.4410, 34.7856, -3.8948



88.1920, 9.2723, 59.4676

# Sweetspot

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



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



122.0800, -14.8294, -3.5782



50.4280, -22.3960, 43.4746



61.2850, -9.0145, -2.0039



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454



102.9210, -50.7401, -12.2087



66.4460, -30.2929, -37.2251



49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297



91.1260, -44.9251, -10.6345



191.6880, -94.5022, -22.5284



# Inverse Universe

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



24.8000, 37.0736, 8.9454



27.0790, 50.7401, 12.2087



38.5540, 30.2929, 37.2251



47.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297



23.8740, 44.9251, 10.6345

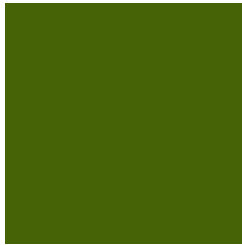


50.3120, 94.5022, 22.5284



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

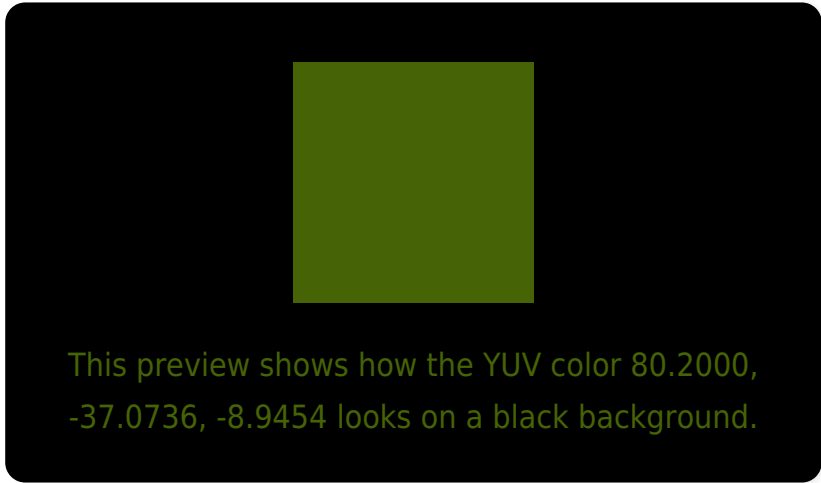
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2000, -37.0736,

-8.9454.

# 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

80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454

### Protanopia

83.9150, -41.3701, 15.8605

### Deuteranopia

86.7340, -33.3929, 23.9123



## Tritanopia

89.9110, 4.9739, -8.6919

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454

## Protanomaly

82.3160, -39.5958, 6.7389

## Deuteranomaly

84.3150, -34.6653, 12.0017

## Tritanomaly

86.4860, -10.5926, -9.1962

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.8350, -13.2297, -3.3633

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454 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(70, 100, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 100, 5)  
}
```

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(70, 100, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 100, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454 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(70, 100, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 100, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 100, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 100, 5); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 100, 5);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 100, 5)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.2000, -37.0736, -8.9454 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 100, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 100,  
5) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

**@ConvertingColor**