

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C485C
RGB	92, 72, 92
RGB Percent	36%, 28%, 36%
CMY	0.6392, 0.7176, 0.6392
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	300°, 12%, 32%
HSV	300°, 22%, 36%
XYZ	8.6628, 7.6827, 11.1516
YIQ	80.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

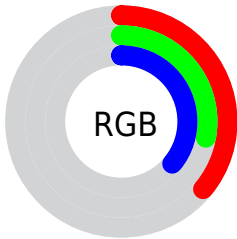
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	92, 72, 92
Decimal	6047836
CIELab	33.31, 12.46, -8.55
CIElCh	33, 15.109, 325.532
Yxy	7.6827, 0.3150, 0.2794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284237916 (0xFF5C485C)
YUV	80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960
Hunter-Lab	27.7178, 7.2813, -4.4514

# Details

The YUV color **80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **83.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.6730, 6.0772, 10.8108**, and **35.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.9770, 8.3923, 14.9292**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5430, 3.1833, 5.6628**.

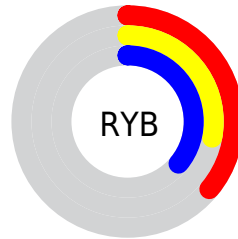
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (28%)

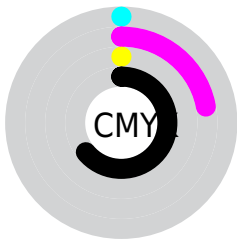
Blue (36%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (36%)

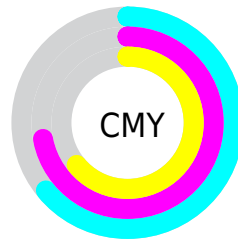


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960 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 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960

■ 80.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 56.8470, 5.4984,  
9.7812

■ 129.6730, 6.0772,  
10.8108

■ 35.4340, 5.2090,  
9.2664

■ 155.4990, 6.6560,  
11.8404

■ 12.4990, 6.6560,  
11.8404

■ 182.4990, 6.6560,  
11.8404

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 209.9120, 6.9454,  
12.3552

■ 238.2110, 6.7980,  
12.9700

80.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960

80.2600, 5.7878,  
10.2960

74.9770, 8.3923,  
14.9292

85.5430, 3.1833,  
5.6628

69.6940, 10.9969,  
19.5624

90.8260, 0.5788,  
1.0296

63.8240, 13.8908,  
24.7104

96.6960, -2.3151,  
-4.1184

58.5410, 16.4953,  
29.3435

101.9790, -4.9196,  
-8.7516

53.2580, 19.0998,  
33.9767

107.2620, -7.5242,  
-13.3848

47.9750, 21.7043,  
38.6099

112.5450,  
-10.1287, -18.0180

42.6920, 24.3088,  
43.2431


117.8280,  
-12.7332, -22.6512

37.9960, 26.6240,

123.6980,

47.3615

-15.6271, -27.7991

 128.9810,  
-18.2316, -32.4323

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.3340, 10.1883, -1.1699



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



80.5230, 0.2352, 17.9583

# Triad

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



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



78.0800, -11.3784, 9.5768



72.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206

# Complementary

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



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



83.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960

# 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.



73.5090, 1.2281, -20.6174



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



76.7690, -9.7461, -0.6744

# Square

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



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



78.8790, -9.8003, 16.7691



75.4410, -5.6404, -10.9108



73.9460, 11.8586, -23.6316



# Rectangle

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



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



80.0950, -3.9908, 20.0877



75.4410, -5.6404, -10.9108



72.6270, 5.6069, -25.1059

# Sweetspot

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



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



114.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332



74.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



58.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



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.



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



101.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



79.1200, 1.4198, 11.2958



43.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



45.4300, 31.8330, 56.6279



97.8810, 68.5857, 122.0074



# Inverse Universe

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



80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960



101.8030, 8.9711, 15.9588



84.8800, -1.4198, -11.2958



43.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740



45.4300, 31.8330, 56.6279



97.8810, 68.5857, 122.0074



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

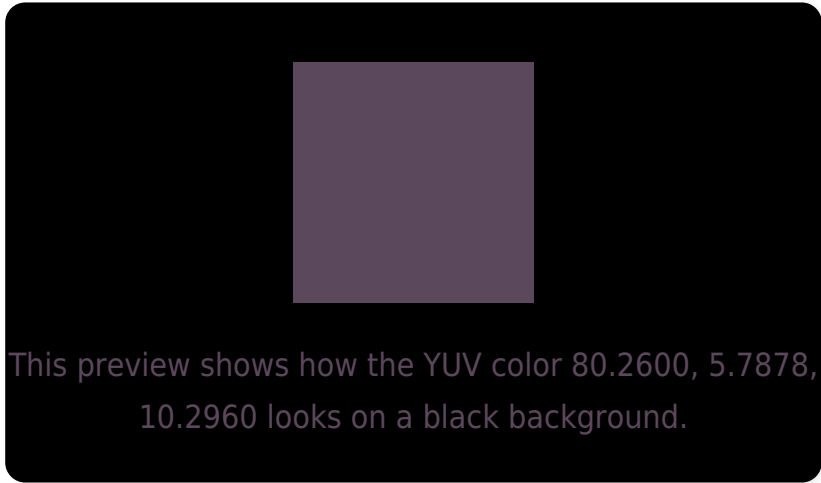
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

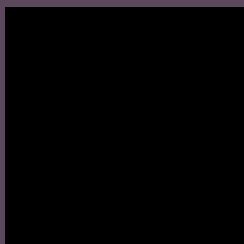
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960.



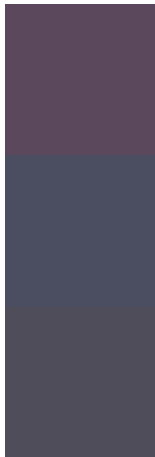
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2600, 5.7878,



# 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

80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

### Protanopia

78.8560, 8.4520, -4.2587

### Deuteranopia

79.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446



## Tritanopia

79.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

## Protanomaly

79.6610, 7.5621, 1.1743

## Deuteranomaly

79.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333

## Tritanomaly

79.6360, 2.1515, 9.9662

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

79.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960 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, 72, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 72, 92)  
}
```

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, 72, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 72, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960 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, 72, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 72, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 72, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 72, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 72, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 72, 92)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.2600, 5.7878, 10.2960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 72, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 72,  
92) }
```

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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