

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.2730, 15.6414,  
-70.3994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994)  
contains.

<b>YUV(80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994)</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(80.2730, 15.6414,  
-70.3994)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007370
RGB	0, 115, 112
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 44%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5490, 0.5608
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.03, 0.55
HSL	178°, 100%, 23%
HSV	178°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	9.0554, 13.4313, 17.4445
YIQ	80.2730, -67.5770, -25.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

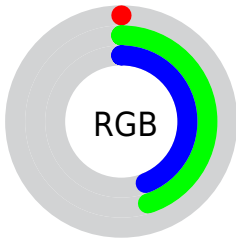
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 58, 115
Decimal	29552
CIELab	43.41, -27.70, -6.20
CIELCh	43, 28.383, 192.619
Yxy	13.4313, 0.2268, 0.3364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219632 (0xFF007370)
YUV	80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994
Hunter-Lab	36.6488, -20.0306, -2.5674

# Details

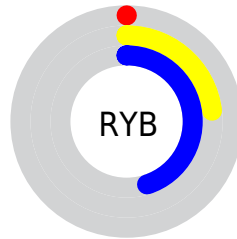
The YUV color **80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **34.7270, -15.6414, 70.3994**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.7480, 11.9562, -55.0300**, and **46.0380, 8.8553, -40.3753** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5620, 14.0199, -63.6369**.

# Distribution



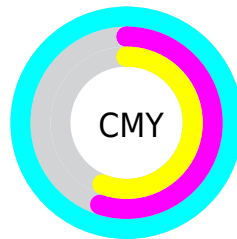
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994 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 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.2730, 15.6414,  
-70.3994

80.2730, 15.6414,  
-70.3994

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.8620, 12.3930,  
-55.1300

139.7480, 11.9562,  
-55.0300

46.0380, 8.8553,  
-40.3753

167.9330, 11.3720,  
-54.3152

30.0290, 5.9017,  
-26.3354

195.8190, 10.9352,  
-54.2153

14.8350, 3.5323,  
-13.0103

224.5200, 11.0826,  
-54.8300

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.8640, 9.4340,  
-39.3457

244.5350, 5.1592,

-21.5172

253.5050, 0.7370,  
-3.0739

80.2730, 15.6414,  
-70.3994

83.5620, 14.0199,  
-63.6369

87.2640, 12.6878,  
-56.3595

90.8520, 10.9190,  
-48.9822

94.1410, 9.2975,  
-42.2197

97.7290, 7.5286,  
-34.8423

■ 101.1320, 6.3439,  
-28.1798

■ 104.7200, 4.5750,  
-20.8024

■ 108.0090, 2.9536,  
-14.0399

■ 111.7110, 1.6215,  
-6.7625

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.1990, -2.0701, -36.1315



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



81.6070, 25.8297, -71.5693

# Triad

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



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



105.4910, 15.5339, 10.9704



101.5350, -21.4628, 24.0868

# Complementary

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



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



34.7270, -15.6414, 70.3994

# 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.



102.9200, -15.2436, 36.0272



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



105.6800, 5.5808, 30.0986

# Square

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



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



101.2750, 23.0354, -15.1502



104.1620, -5.5029, 38.4459



99.7240, -21.5559, 7.2581



# Rectangle

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



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



86.9550, 28.1232, -60.4735



104.1620, -5.5029, 38.4459



102.4970, -20.4580, 28.5051

# Sweetspot

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



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



136.4310, 6.1965, -27.5650



68.7010, -33.8696, -56.7428



68.5140, 3.6906, -17.1138



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994



104.8080, 20.8007, -91.9166



48.9170, 32.5789, -42.9002



57.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887



85.1800, 16.6733, -74.7029



174.4520, 33.7942, -152.9944



# Inverse Universe

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



34.7270, -15.6414, 70.3994



45.3060, -20.3639, 91.8166



66.0830, -32.5789, 42.9002



54.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



36.8200, -16.6733, 74.7029



75.5480, -33.7942, 152.9944



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994 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 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

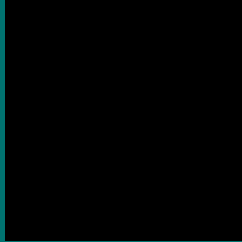
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2730, 15.6414,

-70.3994.

# 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

80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994

### Protanopia

102.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296

### Deuteranopia

103.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



## Tritanopia

87.2300, 17.6346, -56.3297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994

## Protanomaly

94.7410, 6.0437, -25.2059

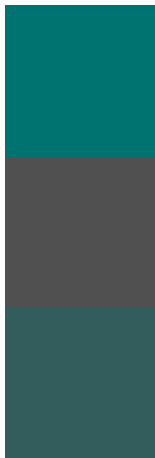
## Deuteranomaly

94.6640, 9.5326, -24.2613

## Tritanomaly

84.9690, 16.7773, -61.3628

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.3280, 5.7543, -25.7207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994 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, 115, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 115, 112)  
}
```

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, 115, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 115, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994 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, 115, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 115, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 115, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 115, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.2730, 15.6414, -70.3994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 115, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 115,  
112) }
```

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