

Converting Colors

YUV(80.2760, 27.9649,
-56.3701)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.2760, 27.9649,
-56.3701)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	106689
RGB	16, 102, 137
RGB Percent	6%, 40%, 54%
CMY	0.9373, 0.6000, 0.4627
CMYK	0.88, 0.26, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	197°, 79%, 30%
HSV	197°, 88%, 54%
XYZ	9.4804, 11.4190, 25.3713
YIQ	80.2760, -62.4910, -7.3470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

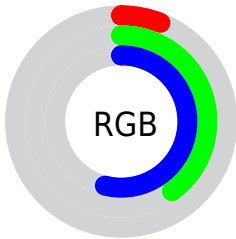
Format	Color
RYB	16, 66, 137
Decimal	1074825
CIELab	40.28, -10.69, -26.04
CIElCh	40, 28.152, 247.675
Yxy	11.4190, 0.2049, 0.2468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279264905 (0xFF106689)
YUV	80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701
Hunter-Lab	33.7921, -9.0577, -20.8609

Details

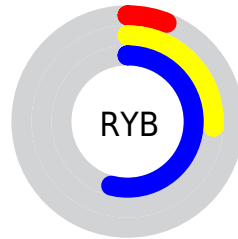
The YUV color **80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **72.7240, -27.9649, 56.3701**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0000, 26.6220, -45.6040**, and **42.2030, 22.0849, -37.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7420, 31.1862, -62.9177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8100, 24.7437, -49.8224**.

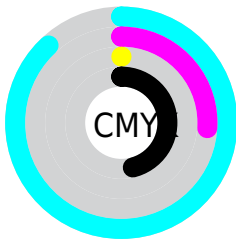
Distribution



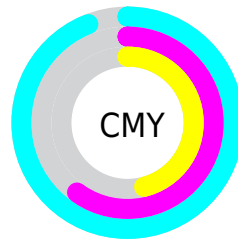
- Red (6%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701 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 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.2760, 27.9649,
-56.3701

80.2760, 27.9649,
-56.3701

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

58.4400, 25.9121,
-51.2519

137.0000, 26.6220,
-45.6040

42.2030, 22.0849,
-37.0120

164.2990, 26.4746,
-44.9892

27.1400, 17.6790,
-23.8018

192.1250, 27.0534,
-43.9596

7.7230, 16.8986,
-6.7731

217.8450, 18.3174,
-41.9601

2.8670, 8.4466,
-2.5144

238.2560, 8.2548,
-34.4275

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.9270, 3.9800,

-16.5990

■ 80.2760, 27.9649,
-56.3701

■ 80.2760, 27.9649,
-56.3701

■ 73.7420, 31.1862,
-62.9177

■ 86.8100, 24.7437,
-49.8224

■ 72.5570, 31.7704,
-63.6325

■ 93.0450, 21.6698,
-43.8895

■ 99.5790, 18.4486,
-37.3418

■ 106.1130, 15.2273,
-30.7941

■ 112.3480, 12.1534,
-24.8612

■ 118.8820, 8.9322,
-18.3135

■ 125.4160, 5.7109,
-11.7658

■ 131.9500, 2.4897,
-5.2181

■ 138.1850, -0.5842,
0.7148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.1300, 22.6139, -66.7660



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



92.6550, 23.3411, -19.8684

Triad

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



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



96.4330, -3.1715, 37.3313



90.1070, -15.8288, -9.7408

Complementary

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



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



72.7240, -27.9649, 56.3701

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.



92.9200, -22.1456, 9.7172



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



95.3760, -13.4964, 35.6272

Square

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



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



97.5270, 7.6282, 26.7248



94.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



85.6510, -4.2649, -32.1429

Rectangle

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



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



96.4400, 19.5031, -2.1399



94.7740, -20.5946, 25.6312



91.0540, -18.7606, -2.6784

Sweetspot

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



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



156.7290, 10.9796, -21.6873



90.9030, -20.1652, -65.6899



76.2310, 6.2951, -12.4806



217.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701



94.9550, 41.4342, -83.2755



45.0560, 45.3284, -25.4821



65.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738



70.3400, 30.8914, -61.6882



2.9180, 1.0264, -2.5591

Inverse Universe

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



61.9830, 19.7284, 65.7899



67.9990, 29.0875, 97.3479



107.9440, -45.3284, 25.4821



64.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035



50.4830, 21.4539, 72.3674



1.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701 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 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

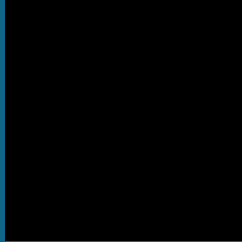
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701.

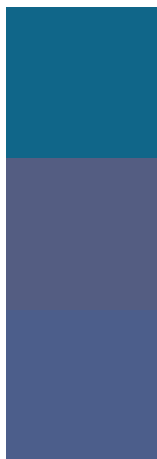


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2760, 27.9649,

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

80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701

Protanopia

94.5270, 17.4882, -9.2322

Deuteranopia

93.7480, 22.3092, -15.5650



Tritanopia

74.5170, 18.9721, -65.3514

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701

Protanomaly

89.1550, 21.6156, -26.4459

Deuteranomaly

88.8170, 24.2472, -30.5345

Tritanomaly

76.7500, 22.3083, -62.0478

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.2130, 10.2480, -20.3578

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701 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(16, 102, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 102, 137)  
}
```

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(16, 102, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 102, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701 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(16, 102, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 102, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 102, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 102, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 102, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 102,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.2760, 27.9649, -56.3701 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 102, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 102,  
137) }
```

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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