

Converting Colors

YUV(80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.2790, -0.1375,
-49.3567)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	186D50
RGB	24, 109, 80
RGB Percent	9%, 43%, 31%
CMY	0.9059, 0.5725, 0.6863
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.27, 0.57
HSL	160°, 64%, 26%
HSV	160°, 78%, 43%
XYZ	7.2933, 11.7107, 9.4654
YIQ	80.2790, -41.3510, -27.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

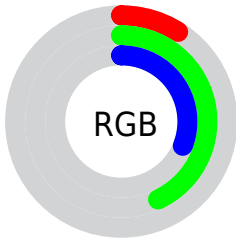
Format	Color
RYB	24, 75, 109
Decimal	1600848
CIELab	40.75, -32.15, 9.25
CIELCh	41, 33.457, 163.948
Yxy	11.7107, 0.2562, 0.4113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279790928 (0xFF186D50)
YUV	80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567
Hunter-Lab	34.2208, -21.8438, 7.5551

Details

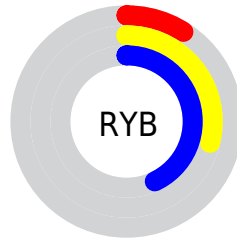
The YUV color **80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **52.7210, 0.1375, 49.3567**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.7310, -2.3324, -45.3681**, and **39.2100, -2.0755, -34.3872** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5340, -0.2633, -55.7193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0240, -0.0118, -42.9940**.

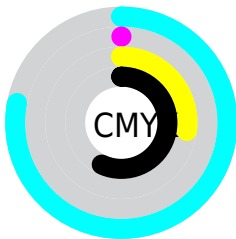
Distribution



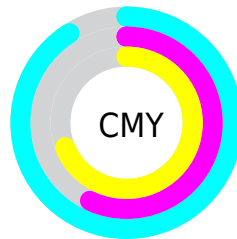
- Red (9%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567 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 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.2790, -0.1375,
-49.3567

80.2790, -0.1375,
-49.3567

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

55.8060, 0.5886,
-48.9419

133.7310, -2.3324,
-45.3681

39.2100, -2.0755,
-34.3872

161.2040, -3.0586,
-45.7829

24.4890, -5.1711,
-21.4769

188.7910, -3.3480,
-46.2977

2.9350, -1.4470,
-2.5740

216.7910, -3.3480,
-46.2977

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.2250, 1.8611,
-37.0313

244.8340, 5.0118,

-20.9024

253.5050, 0.7370,
-3.0739

80.2790, -0.1375,
-49.3567

80.2790, -0.1375,
-49.3567

76.5340, -0.2633,
-55.7193

84.0240, -0.0118,
-42.9940

72.9030, 0.0478,
-62.1819

87.6550, -0.3229,
-36.5314

72.1910, -0.0942,
-63.3115

91.4000, -0.1972,
-30.1688

95.1450, -0.0715,
-23.8062

98.8900, 0.0542,
-17.4435

■ 102.2220, -0.1094,
-11.5957

■ 105.9670, 0.0163,
-5.2331

■ 109.7120, 0.1420,
1.1296

■ 113.3430, -0.1691,
7.5922

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.5360, -16.5332, -17.1331



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



76.8820, 15.3412, -67.4255

Triad

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



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



94.5780, 26.8300, -18.9239



95.5570, -18.0226, 40.7305

Complementary

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



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



52.7210, 0.1375, 49.3567

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.



96.6790, -6.2507, 45.0085



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



99.1970, 18.1439, 13.8592

Square

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



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



77.3330, 34.8388, -67.8210



98.3540, 6.7275, 35.6465



94.5200, -25.3994, 26.7310

Rectangle

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



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



78.3470, 23.4929, -68.7103



98.3540, 6.7275, 35.6465



96.1920, -14.3917, 42.8046

Sweetspot

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



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



131.8790, 0.0597, -19.1879



82.8650, -29.0204, -25.3146



64.3360, 0.3274, -11.6957



199.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567



97.6900, -0.3402, -77.7811



75.9540, 16.2917, -45.5637



51.9780, 0.0108, -3.4887



77.4570, -0.2253, -67.9298



162.1690, -0.5763, -142.2222

Inverse Universe

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



52.7210, 0.1375, 49.3567



54.1960, -0.0966, 77.8811



57.0460, -16.2917, 45.5637



50.0220, -0.0108, 3.4887



39.5430, 0.2253, 67.9298



82.8310, 0.5763, 142.2222

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567 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 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567 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 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2790, -0.1375,

-49.3567.

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

80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567

Protanopia

95.2860, -10.4940, 5.8882

Deuteranopia

96.1710, -6.0003, 11.2510



Tritanopia

87.0750, 12.7810, -39.5308

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567

Protanomaly

90.0770, -6.9400, -14.0995

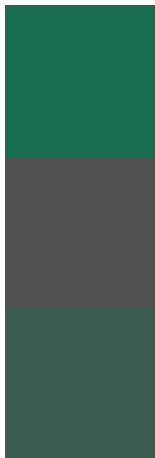
Deuteranomaly

90.3100, -3.6038, -10.7959

Tritanomaly

84.2010, 8.2819, -43.1493

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.4770, -0.2352, -17.9583

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567 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(24, 109, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 109, 80)  
}
```

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(24, 109, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 109, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567 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(24, 109, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 109, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 109, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 109, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 109, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 109,  
80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.2790, -0.1375, -49.3567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 109, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 109,  
80) }
```

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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