

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952)  
contains.

<b>YUV(80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952)</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(80.2990, -7.0494,  
-25.6952)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	336242
RGB	51, 98, 66
RGB Percent	20%, 38%, 26%
CMY	0.8000, 0.6157, 0.7412
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.33, 0.62
HSL	139°, 32%, 29%
HSV	139°, 48%, 38%
XYZ	6.7163, 9.8325, 6.6981
YIQ	80.2990, -17.7400, -19.9160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

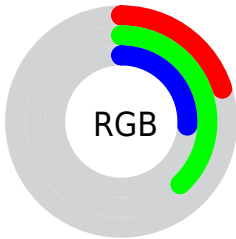
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	51, 87, 98
Decimal	3367490
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.54, -24.06, 13.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 27.523, 150.963
Yxy	9.8325, 0.2889, 0.4230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281557570 (0xFF336242)
YUV	80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952
Hunter-Lab	31.3568, -16.6418, 9.2849

# Details

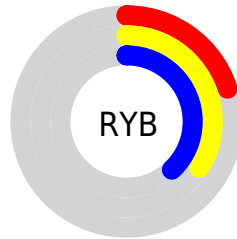
The YUV color **80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **68.7010, 7.0494, 25.6952**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3590, -8.0650, -26.6248**, and **32.5590, -4.7126, -28.5542** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5110, -8.6329, -31.1431**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0870, -5.4659, -20.2473**.

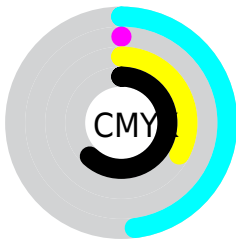
# Distribution



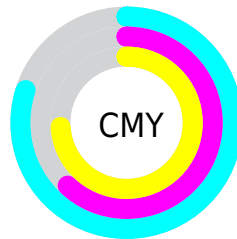
- Red (20%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952 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 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.2990, -7.0494,  
-25.6952

80.2990, -7.0494,  
-25.6952

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

56.5270, -6.1758,  
-25.8952

130.3590, -8.0650,  
-26.6248

32.5590, -4.7126,  
-28.5542

156.9460, -8.3544,  
-27.1396

18.1970, -8.9711,  
-15.9588

183.8320, -8.7912,  
-27.0397

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.0060, -9.3700,  
-28.0693

237.0710, -7.9230,  
-25.4953

248.7490, 0.6167,

-11.1809

■ 80.2990, -7.0494,  
-25.6952

■ 80.2990, -7.0494,  
-25.6952

■ 76.5110, -8.6329,  
-31.1431

■ 84.0870, -5.4659,  
-20.2473

■ 72.8370, -9.7796,  
-36.6910

■ 87.7610, -4.3192,  
-14.6994

■ 69.3480, -11.5106,  
-41.5242

■ 91.2500, -2.5882,  
-9.8663

■ 65.5600, -13.0941,  
-46.9721

■ 95.0380, -1.0047,  
-4.4183

■ 61.8860, -14.2408,  
-52.5200

■ 98.7120, 0.1420,  
1.1296

■ 61.0600, -14.8196,  
-53.5496

■ 102.5000, 1.7255,  
6.5775

■ 106.2880, 3.3090,  
12.0254

■ 109.6630, 4.6031,  
16.9585

■ 113.4510, 6.1867,  
22.4065

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.3850, -17.4448, -4.7226



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



70.2270, 8.7621, -57.2041

# Triad

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



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



84.1380, 24.0890, -26.4310



89.3590, -11.0230, 35.6422

# Complementary

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



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



68.7010, 7.0494, 25.6952

# 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.



89.6930, -0.8346, 34.4722



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



89.7070, 17.8924, 1.1340

# Square

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



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



70.8300, 27.6918, -62.1179



90.9610, 9.3862, 22.8362



87.6540, -18.5634, 27.4904



# Rectangle

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



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



70.4420, 16.0511, -61.7776



90.9610, 9.3862, 22.8362



89.2820, -7.5340, 36.5867

# Sweetspot

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



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



121.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663



88.1570, -18.3184, -4.5227



59.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952



100.0600, -11.3686, -40.3946



82.9210, 2.9969, -27.9947



46.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



69.8480, -16.6871, -61.2567



149.5440, -36.2572, -131.1501



# Inverse Universe

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



68.7010, 7.0494, 25.6952



81.8260, 10.9318, 40.4946



66.0790, -2.9969, 27.9947



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



42.1520, 16.6871, 61.2567

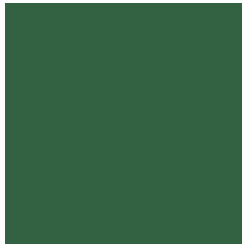


90.3420, 35.8204, 131.2501



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

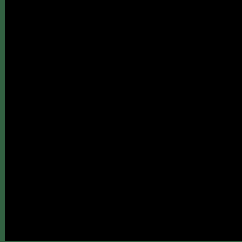
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.2990, -7.0494,

-25.6952.

# 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

80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952

### Protanopia

87.1290, -12.3886, 6.9029

### Deuteranopia

87.9710, -9.3527, 13.1804



## Tritanopia

84.6320, 8.0694, -21.6023

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952

## Protanomaly

84.8070, -10.7509, -5.0927

## Deuteranomaly

85.1110, -8.4357, -0.9743

## Tritanomaly

82.8400, 2.5439, -22.6617

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.2500, -2.5882, -9.8662

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952 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(51, 98, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 98, 66)  
}
```

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(51, 98, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 98, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952 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(51, 98, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 98, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 98, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 98, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 98, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 98, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.2990, -7.0494, -25.6952 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 98, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 98,  
66) }
```

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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