

Converting Colors

YUV(80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.3610, 9.1890,
-7.3326)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	485163
RGB	72, 81, 99
RGB Percent	28%, 32%, 39%
CMY	0.7176, 0.6824, 0.6118
CMYK	0.27, 0.18, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	220°, 16%, 34%
HSV	220°, 27%, 39%
XYZ	7.8670, 8.1634, 12.9654
YIQ	80.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

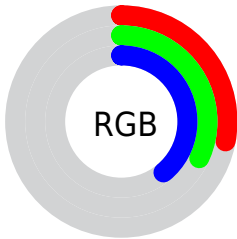
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 79, 99
Decimal	4739427
CIE Lab	34.32, 1.00, -11.63
CIE LCh	34, 11.678, 274.919
Yxy	8.1634, 0.2713, 0.2815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282929507 (0xFF485163)
YUV	80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326
Hunter-Lab	28.5717, -0.8516, -6.9048

Details

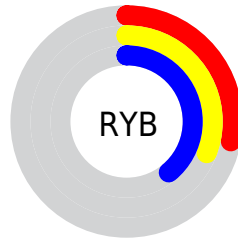
The YUV color **80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **90.6390, -9.1890, 7.3326**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.5890, 10.0626, -7.5326**, and **35.7200, 8.0260, -7.6474** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.2620, 12.6888, -9.8768**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884**.

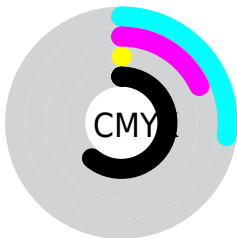
Distribution



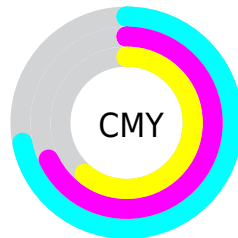
- Red (28%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326 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 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.3610, 9.1890,
-7.3326

■ 80.3610, 9.1890,
-7.3326

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.2470, 8.7522,
-7.2326

■ 129.5890, 10.0626,
-7.5326

■ 35.7200, 8.0260,
-7.6474

■ 155.5890, 10.0626,
-7.5326

■ 13.5350, 8.6102,
-8.3622

■ 182.7030, 10.4994,
-7.6325

■ 0.4560, 1.7472,
-0.3999

■ 210.4040, 10.6468,
-8.2473

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 237.8340, 8.4628,
-7.7474

■ 80.3610, 9.1890,
-7.3326

■ 80.3610, 9.1890,
-7.3326

■ 73.2620, 12.6888,
-9.8768

■ 87.4600, 5.6892,
-4.7884

■ 66.7500, 15.8993,
-12.9358

■ 93.9720, 2.4788,
-1.7294

■ 59.6510, 19.3991,
-15.4799

■ 101.0710, -1.0210,
0.8147

■ 53.1390, 22.6095,
-18.5389

■ 107.5830, -4.2314,
3.8737

■ 46.0400, 26.1093,
-21.0831

■ 114.6820, -7.7312,
6.4179

■ 39.2400, 29.4617,
-23.0125

■ 121.4820,
-11.0836, 8.3473

■ 32.7280, 32.6721,
-26.0715

■ 127.9940,
-14.2940, 11.4063

■ 30.6570, 33.6931,

■ 135.0930,

-26.8862

-17.7938, 13.9504

■ 141.6050,
-21.0043, 17.0094

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.6050, 9.0687, -15.4396



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



81.8460, 6.9779, 1.8891

Triad

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



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



81.7200, -5.2850, 15.1546



77.9510, -2.4408, -10.4810

Complementary

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



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



90.6390, -9.1890, 7.3326

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.



78.8550, -6.8305, -2.5038



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



80.9000, -8.3317, 12.3657

Square

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



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



82.0450, -1.5012, 14.8695



80.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735



77.1720, 2.3802, -16.8138

Rectangle

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



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



82.1950, 4.3409, 7.7220



80.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735



78.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368

Sweetspot

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



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



120.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590



89.9010, 0.0488, -15.6992



59.5590, 2.1894, -2.2442



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.



80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326



98.1200, 14.7308, -11.5062



76.2740, 11.2039, -0.2403



45.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147



34.4870, 38.2139, -30.2451



74.3200, 81.6802, -65.1786

Inverse Universe

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



81.0990, -0.0488, 15.6992



99.4530, -0.2233, 25.0357



94.7260, -11.2039, 0.2403



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



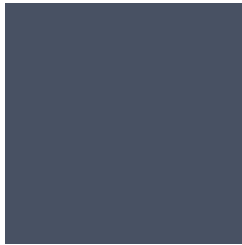
37.7060, -0.3481, 65.1558



80.8800, -0.4338, 139.5482

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

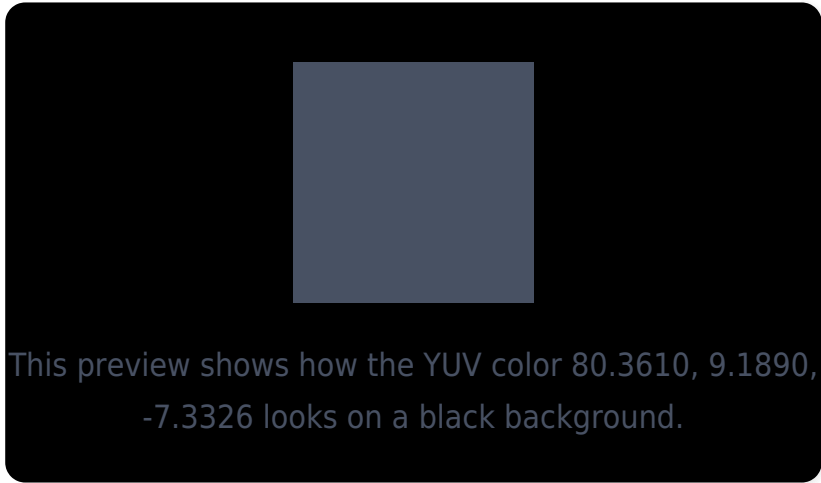
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

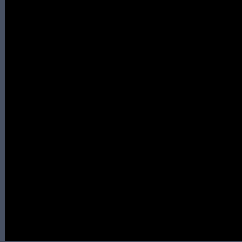
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

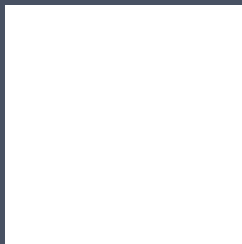
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326.



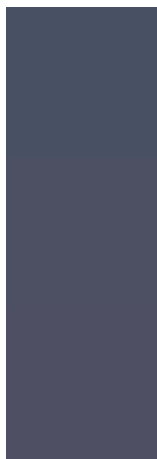
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326.

-7.3326.

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

80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326

Protanopia

80.8560, 8.4520, -4.2587

Deuteranopia

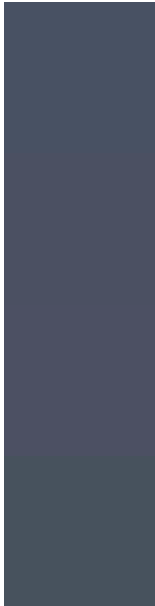
81.2800, 8.7360, -1.9996



Tritanopia

79.7970, 4.5371, -8.5920

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326

Protanomaly

80.5570, 8.5994, -4.8735

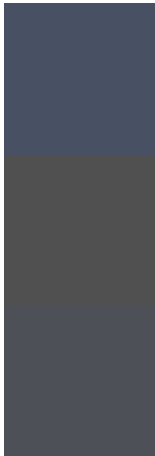
Deuteranomaly

80.9700, 8.8888, -4.3587

Tritanomaly

79.9650, 6.4263, -7.8623

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9010, 3.4998, -2.5442

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326 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(72, 81, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 81, 99)  
}
```

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(72, 81, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 81, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326 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(72, 81, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 81, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 81, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 81, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 81, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 81, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 81, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 81,  
99) }
```

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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