

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.3910, -36.6748,  
3.1651)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	545D06
RGB	84, 93, 6
RGB Percent	33%, 36%, 2%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6353, 0.9765
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.94, 0.64
HSL	66°, 88%, 19%
HSV	66°, 94%, 36%
XYZ	7.6034, 9.7267, 1.6490
YIQ	80.3910, 22.5630, -28.9650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

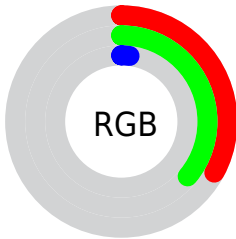
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 93, 15
Decimal	5528838
CIELab	37.35, -14.51, 42.50
CIELCh	37, 44.903, 108.847
Yxy	9.7267, 0.4006, 0.5125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283718918 (0xFF545D06)
YUV	80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651
Hunter-Lab	31.1876, -11.0609, 18.6965

# Details

The YUV color **80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **18.6090, 36.6748, -3.1651**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4450, -35.2224, 3.9947**, and **38.0540, -18.7606, -2.6784** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4080, -39.1481, 3.1502**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7160, -32.8910, 2.8801**.

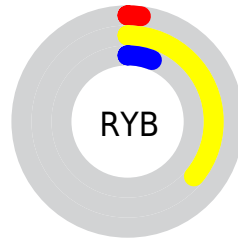
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (36%)

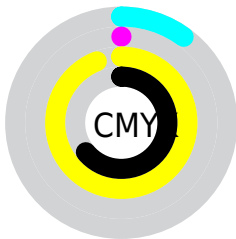
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (6%)

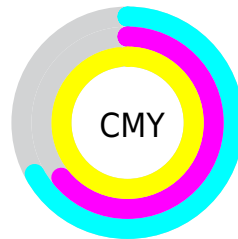


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (64%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651 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 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.3910, -36.6748,  
3.1651


 80.3910, -36.6748,  
3.1651


 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

 58.1440, -28.6650,  
0.7507

 131.4450,  
-35.2224, 3.9947


 38.0540, -18.7606,  
-2.6784


 158.5160,  
-36.2434, 4.8095

 17.0450, -8.4032,  
-11.4405

 185.4020,  
-36.6802, 4.9094

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 213.4730,  
-37.7012, 5.7242

 241.6580,  
-38.2854, 6.4389

 247.7040,

-27.9551, 6.3986

■ 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992

■ 80.3910, -36.6748,  
3.1651

■ 80.3910, -36.6748,  
3.1651

■ 79.4080, -39.1481,  
3.1502

■ 81.7160, -32.8910,  
2.8801

■ 83.1550, -28.6704,  
2.4951

■ 84.4800, -24.8866,  
2.2100

■ 85.8050, -21.1029,  
1.9250

■ 87.1300, -17.3191,  
1.6400

■ 88.5690, -13.0985,  
1.2550

■ 89.8940, -9.3147,  
0.9700

■ 91.2190, -5.5310,  
0.6849

■ 92.6580, -1.3104,  
0.2999

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2140, -38.0665, 29.6303



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



74.5790, -18.5264, -31.2028

# Triad

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



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



76.6490, 32.2180, -67.2212



87.0940, 7.8417, 51.6606

# Complementary

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



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



18.6090, 36.6748, -3.1651

# 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.



90.7020, 22.3319, 23.9403



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



74.4780, 41.6693, -65.3172

# Square

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



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



74.1750, 17.6617, -65.0515



85.1460, 35.4240, -22.0530



84.4960, -8.6255, 60.0780



# Rectangle

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



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



67.3010, -3.5994, -59.0230



85.1460, 35.4240, -22.0530



88.7170, 12.9575, 44.0982

# Sweetspot

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



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



114.9280, -14.2615, 0.9401



37.2960, -15.4289, 48.8524



58.0080, -8.8779, 0.8700



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651



102.4330, -50.4995, 4.0053



67.5340, -30.3363, -23.2703



45.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



93.8720, -46.2789, 3.6203



202.8060, -99.9834, 8.9401



# Inverse Universe

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



18.6090, 36.6748, -3.1651



17.2680, 50.6469, -4.6200



31.4660, 30.3363, 23.2703



41.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



15.8290, 46.4263, -4.2350



34.4930, 99.8360, -8.3254



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

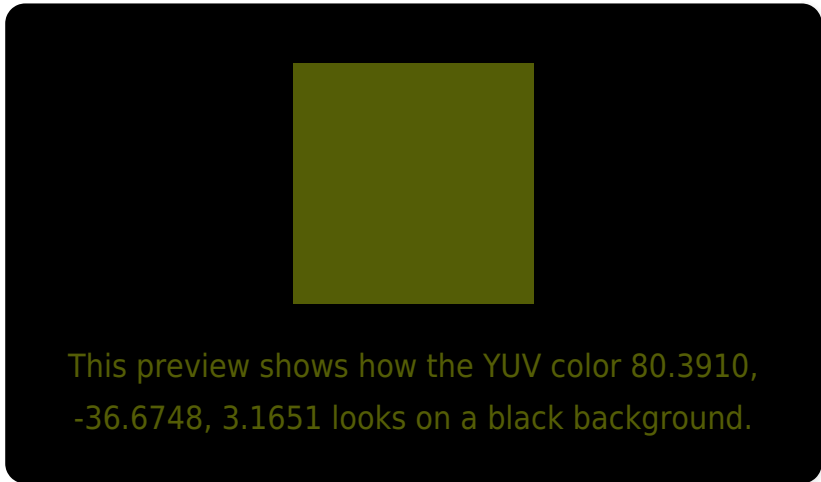
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

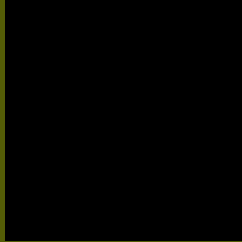
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.3910, -36.6748,



# 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

80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651

### Protanopia

81.2570, -40.0597, 15.5606

### Deuteranopia

83.7340, -33.3929, 23.9123



## Tritanopia

88.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651

## Protanomaly

81.1640, -39.0279, 11.2572

## Deuteranomaly

82.6360, -34.8235, 16.1052

## Tritanomaly

85.5090, -12.0829, 2.1846

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.1560, -13.3879, 0.7402

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651 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(84, 93, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 93, 6)  
}
```

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(84, 93, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 93, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651 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(84, 93, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 93, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 93, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 93, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 93, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 93, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.3910, -36.6748, 3.1651 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 93, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 93,  
6) }
```

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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