

Converting Colors

YUV(80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.4000, -0.1972,
-30.1688)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E6250
RGB	46, 98, 80
RGB Percent	18%, 38%, 31%
CMY	0.8196, 0.6157, 0.6863
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.18, 0.62
HSL	159°, 36%, 28%
HSV	159°, 53%, 38%
XYZ	6.9424, 9.8954, 9.1335
YIQ	80.4000, -25.2140, -16.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

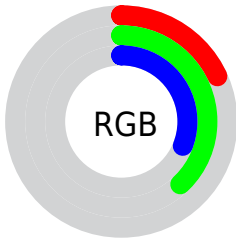
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 77, 98
Decimal	3039824
CIE _{Lab}	37.65, -22.26, 4.96
CIE _{LCh}	38, 22.806, 167.446
Yxy	9.8954, 0.2673, 0.3810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281229904 (0xFF2E6250)
YUV	80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688
Hunter-Lab	31.4569, -15.6557, 4.8050

Details

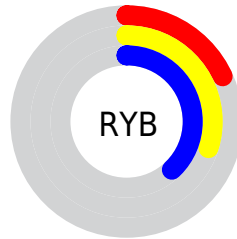
The YUV color $80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $63.6000, 0.1972, 30.1688$, and the grayscale version is $80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $130.8730, -0.9234, -30.5836$, and $34.0410, 0.9658, -29.8540$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $77.0680, -0.0335, -36.0166$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $83.7320, -0.3609, -24.3210$.

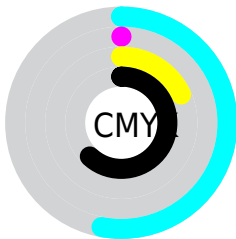
Distribution



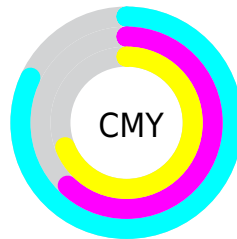
- Red (18%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688 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 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.4000, -0.1972,
-30.1688

■ 80.4000, -0.1972,
-30.1688

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 55.9160, 0.5344,
-31.4983

■ 130.8730, -0.9234,
-30.5836

■ 34.0410, 0.9658,
-29.8540

■ 157.4600, -1.2128,
-31.0984

■ 19.7930, -2.8559,
-17.3585

■ 184.1610, -1.0654,
-31.7132

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.7480, -1.3548,
-32.2280

■ 237.8130, 0.0922,
-29.6540

■ 248.1230, 3.3904,

-14.1399

■ 80.4000, -0.1972,
-30.1688

■ 80.4000, -0.1972,
-30.1688

■ 77.0680, -0.0335,
-36.0166

■ 83.7320, -0.3609,
-24.3210

■ 73.6220, -0.3066,
-41.7645

■ 87.1780, -0.0878,
-18.5731

■ 70.5890, -0.2904,
-46.9976

■ 90.2110, -0.1040,
-13.3400

■ 67.1430, -0.5635,
-52.7454

■ 93.6570, 0.1691,
-7.5922

■ 64.8220, -0.4052,
-56.8489

■ 96.9890, 0.0054,
-1.7444

■ 100.3210, -0.1583,
4.1035

■ 103.7670, 0.1149,
9.8513

■ 106.8000, 0.0986,
15.0844

■ 110.2460, 0.3717,
20.8323

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.5780, -10.1450, -12.7849



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



75.3900, 11.6397, -46.8230

Triad

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



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



89.1250, 17.1934, -8.0026



89.3210, -13.4693, 26.9055

Complementary

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



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



63.6000, 0.1972, 30.1688

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.



90.2920, -6.0600, 30.4389



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



91.0520, 11.3134, 11.3554

Square

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



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



83.3780, 20.0266, -30.1495



90.9630, 2.9762, 25.4654



88.2290, -17.3679, 17.3392

Rectangle

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



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



74.5510, 17.4764, -52.2262



90.9630, 2.9762, 25.4654



89.6140, -11.1487, 29.2795

Sweetspot

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



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



120.8090, -0.3988, -12.1105



81.9060, -17.7017, -15.7036



59.9560, 0.0217, -6.9774



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.



80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688



100.1760, -0.5798, -47.5124



77.7560, 9.9803, -27.8500



46.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591



74.0660, -0.5255, -64.9559



158.7780, -0.8766, -139.2483

Inverse Universe

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



63.6000, 0.1972, 30.1688



73.7100, 0.1430, 47.6123



66.2440, -9.9803, 27.8500



45.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591



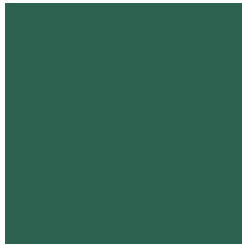
37.9340, 0.5255, 64.9559



81.2220, 0.8766, 139.2483

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688 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 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

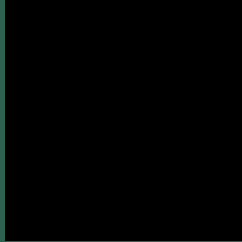
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688.

-30.1688.

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

80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688

Protanopia

88.0130, -6.4154, 4.3736

Deuteranopia

88.9580, -2.9373, 8.8068



Tritanopia

83.3540, 9.6855, -26.6205

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688

Protanomaly

85.5060, -4.1935, -8.3368

Deuteranomaly

86.0980, -2.0203, -5.3479

Tritanomaly

82.1320, 6.3439, -28.1798

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688 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(46, 98, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 98, 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(46, 98, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 98, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688 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(46, 98, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 98, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 98, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 98, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 98, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 98, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 98, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 98,  
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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