

Converting Colors

YUV(80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.4240, -36.6910,
8.3982)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A5A06
RGB	90, 90, 6
RGB Percent	35%, 35%, 2%
CMY	0.6471, 0.6471, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.93, 0.65
HSL	60°, 88%, 19%
HSV	60°, 93%, 35%
XYZ	7.9055, 9.4991, 1.5891
YIQ	80.4240, 26.9640, -26.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

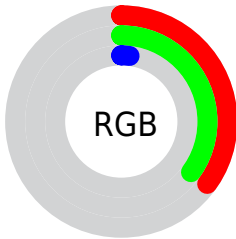
Format	Color
RYB	6, 90, 6
Decimal	5921286
CIELab	36.93, -9.88, 42.38
CIELCh	37, 43.516, 103.126
Yxy	9.4991, 0.4162, 0.5001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284111366 (0xFF5A5A06)
YUV	80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982
Hunter-Lab	30.8207, -8.1510, 18.5174

Details

The YUV color **80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **15.5760, 36.6910, -8.3982**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.7770, -35.3861, 9.8426**, and **38.3750, -18.9189, 1.4251** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7400, -39.3118, 8.9980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.4500, -32.7598, 7.4984**.

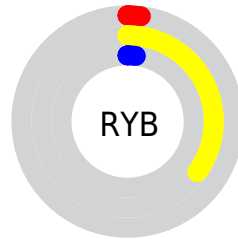
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (35%)

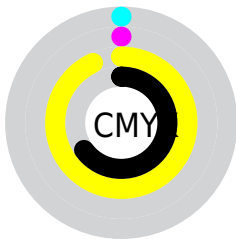
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (2%)

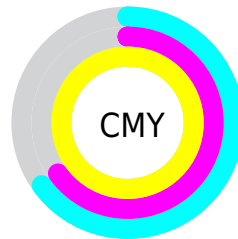


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982 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 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.4240, -36.6910,
8.3982

80.4240, -36.6910,
8.3982

254.2020, -3.0576,
0.6998

58.7640, -28.9707,
5.4690

131.7770,
-35.3861, 9.8426

38.3750, -18.9189,
1.4251

157.8480,
-36.4071, 10.6573

18.5620, -9.1511,
-4.8779

185.0330,
-36.9913, 11.3721

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


213.1040,
-38.0123, 12.1868


241.5770,
-38.7385, 11.7720


247.7040,


-27.9551, 6.3986


 250.8960,
-15.7247, 3.5992


 80.4240, -36.6910,
8.3982


 80.4240, -36.6910,
8.3982


 79.7400, -39.3118,
8.9980

 81.4500, -32.7598,
7.4984

 82.4760, -28.8287,
6.5985

 83.5020, -24.8975,
5.6987

 84.5280, -20.9663,
4.7989

 85.5540, -17.0351,
3.8991

■ 86.5800, -13.1039,
2.9993

■ 87.6060, -9.1728,
2.0995

■ 88.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 89.6580, -1.3104,
0.2999

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4470, -34.7304, 32.9340



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



76.1240, -21.7531, -22.9107

Triad

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



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



75.1500, 29.0131, -65.9065



87.0440, 10.3313, 46.4424

Complementary

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



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



15.5760, 36.6910, -8.3982

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.



89.7010, 23.8114, 16.0482



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



73.9080, 39.4854, -64.8173

Square

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



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



72.0890, 14.7461, -63.2221



81.0090, 36.4776, -33.3339



84.2830, -5.5625, 57.6338

Rectangle

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



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



65.4430, -5.6414, -57.3935



81.0090, 36.4776, -33.3339



88.2540, 15.1578, 38.3652

Sweetspot

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



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



113.2380, -14.4143, 3.2993



31.1160, -12.3822, 51.6413



56.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996



186.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982



103.6620, -51.1054, 11.6974



67.8660, -30.4999, -17.4225



45.4300, -2.1840, 0.4999



97.4600, -48.0478, 10.9976



209.9820, -103.5211, 23.6948

Inverse Universe

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



15.5760, 36.6910, -8.3982



13.3380, 51.1054, -11.6974



28.1340, 30.4999, 17.4225



41.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999



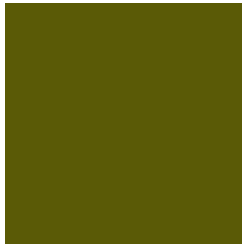
12.5400, 48.0478, -10.9976



27.0180, 103.5211, -23.6948

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

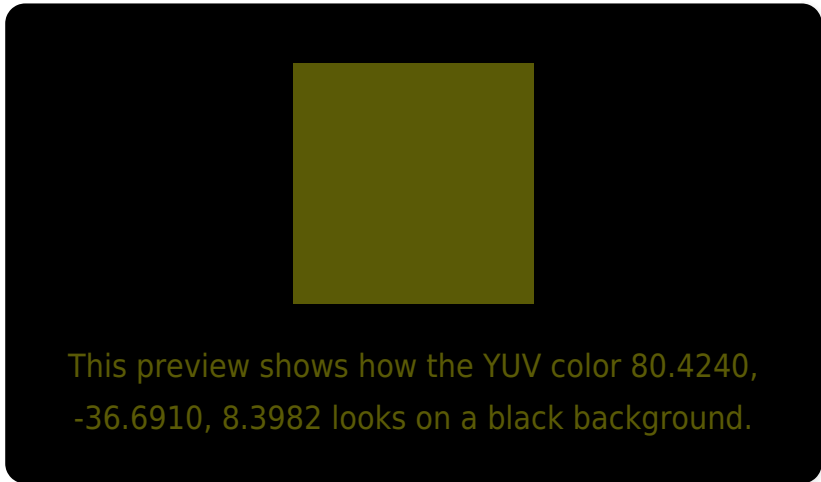
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

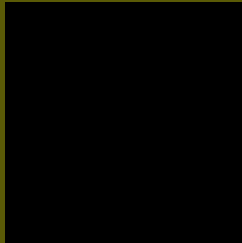
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4240, -36.6910,

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

80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982

Protanopia

80.8270, -37.8757, 15.0607

Deuteranopia

83.3210, -33.6823, 23.3975



Tritanopia

88.2720, 0.8519, 6.7775

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982

Protanomaly

80.6310, -37.2861, 12.6016

Deuteranomaly

82.6470, -34.8290, 17.8496

Tritanomaly

85.3140, -12.9728, 7.6176

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.4660, -13.5407, 3.0993

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982 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(90, 90, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 90, 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(90, 90, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 90, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982 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(90, 90, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 90, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 90, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 90, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 90, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 90, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.4240, -36.6910, 8.3982 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 90, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 90,  
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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