

Converting Colors

YUV(80.4550, -16.9863,
-11.8000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.4550, -16.9863,
-11.8000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	435E2E
RGB	67, 94, 46
RGB Percent	26%, 37%, 18%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6314, 0.8196
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.51, 0.63
HSL	94°, 34%, 27%
HSV	94°, 51%, 37%
XYZ	6.8106, 9.3960, 4.0394
YIQ	80.4550, -0.6840, -20.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

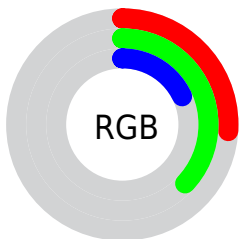
Format	Color
RYB	46, 94, 73
Decimal	4415022
CIELab	36.74, -19.63, 24.22
CIElCh	37, 31.178, 129.029
Yxy	9.3960, 0.3364, 0.4641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282605102 (0xFF435E2E)
YUV	80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000
Hunter-Lab	30.6528, -13.9825, 13.6438

Details

The YUV color **80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **59.5450, 16.9863, 11.8000**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.4010, -18.4387, -12.6297**, and **34.7540, -17.1337, -11.1853** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.9340, -20.1805, -13.9741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.9760, -13.7922, -9.6260**.

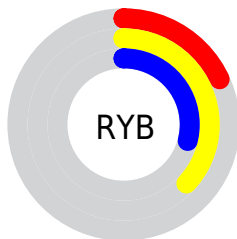
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (37%)

Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (29%)

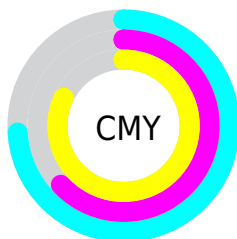


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000 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 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.4550, -16.9863,
-11.8000

■ 80.4550, -16.9863,
-11.8000

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 56.9820, -16.2601,
-11.3852

■ 130.4010,
-18.4387, -12.6297

■ 34.7540, -17.1337,
-11.1853

■ 156.2870,
-18.8755, -12.5297

■ 16.4360, -8.1029,
-14.4144

■ 183.7600,
-19.6017, -12.9445

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.6460,
-20.0385, -12.8445

■ 239.5320,
-20.4753, -12.7446

■ 251.3950,

-12.5197, 2.2846

■ 80.4550, -16.9863,
-11.8000

■ 80.4550, -16.9863,
-11.8000

■ 77.9340, -20.1805,
-13.9741

■ 82.9760, -13.7922,
-9.6260

■ 75.0000, -23.6640,
-16.6630

■ 85.9100, -10.3086,
-6.9371

■ 72.4790, -26.8581,
-18.8371

■ 88.4310, -7.1145,
-4.7630

■ 69.8440, -30.4891,
-20.9112

■ 91.0660, -3.4835,
-2.6889

■ 67.4370, -33.2464,
-23.1852

■ 93.5870, -0.2894,
-0.5148

■ 96.4070, 2.7573,
2.2741

■ 99.0420, 6.3883,
4.3482

■ 101.5630, 9.5824,
6.5222

■ 104.4970, 13.0660,
9.2111

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.1650, -23.7453, 9.5023



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



74.2480, -3.0803, -38.8055

Triad

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



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



70.3400, 30.8914, -61.6882



87.0420, -3.4717, 40.3052

Complementary

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



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



59.5450, 16.9863, 11.8000

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.



88.6630, 8.0541, 30.1135



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



83.9150, 25.6779, -22.7275

Square

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



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



70.8640, 22.7450, -62.1477



88.7510, 17.8708, 8.1114



86.3440, -14.9596, 38.2863

Rectangle

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



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



67.8030, 8.4781, -59.4632



88.7510, 17.8708, 8.1114



87.6550, 0.1701, 38.8906

Sweetspot

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



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



116.9580, -6.3883, -4.3482



75.6140, -14.5997, 16.1245



57.9520, -3.9203, -2.5889



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.



80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000



101.0060, -26.1320, -18.4223



74.4040, -13.0172, -24.9103



44.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



78.9220, -38.9085, -27.1186



170.2150, -83.9160, -58.0706

Inverse Universe

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



59.5450, 16.9863, 11.8000



68.9940, 26.1320, 18.4223



65.5960, 13.0172, 24.9103



42.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



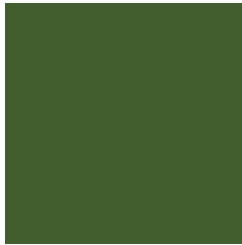
31.0780, 38.9085, 27.1186



66.7850, 83.9160, 58.0706

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

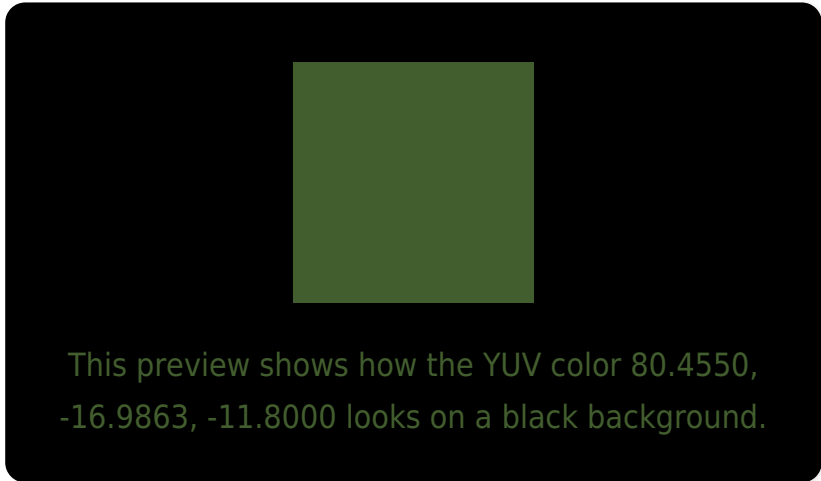
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000.

-11.8000.

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

80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000

Protanopia

83.7890, -20.1090, 9.8320

Deuteranopia

85.1150, -17.8047, 17.4391



Tritanopia

85.3130, 5.2687, -9.9215

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000

Protanomaly

82.6740, -19.0663, 2.0399

Deuteranomaly

83.1630, -17.3354, 6.8730

Tritanomaly

83.5380, -2.7302, -10.9958

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.0720, -5.9515, -4.4481

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000 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(67, 94, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 94, 46)  
}
```

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(67, 94, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 94, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000 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(67, 94, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 94, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 94, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 94, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 94, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 94, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.4550, -16.9863, -11.8000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 94, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 94,  
46) }
```

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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