

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999)  
contains.

<b>YUV(80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YUV(80.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	505054
RGB	80, 80, 84
RGB Percent	31%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6863, 0.6706
CMYK	0.05, 0.05, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	240°, 2%, 32%
HSV	240°, 5%, 33%
XYZ	7.7772, 8.0829, 9.5378
YIQ	80.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

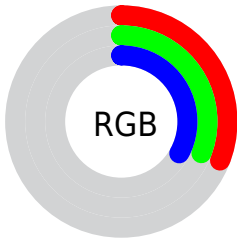
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	80, 80, 84
Decimal	5263444
CIELab	34.15, 0.88, -2.35
CIELCh	34, 2.510, 290.620
Yxy	8.0829, 0.3062, 0.3183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283453524 (0xFF505054)
YUV	80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999
Hunter-Lab	28.4304, -0.9244, 0.0109

# Details

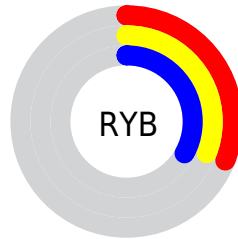
The YUV color **80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **83.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999**, and **36.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.3680, 5.2416, -1.1997**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999**.

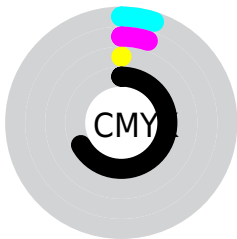
# Distribution



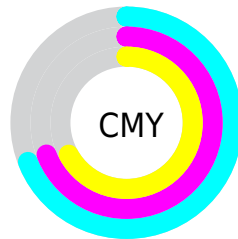
- Red (31%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999 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 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 80.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 57.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 129.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 36.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 155.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 14.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 182.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

■ 238.5700, 2.1840,  
-0.4999

80.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

80.4560, 1.7472,  
-0.3999

73.3680, 5.2416,  
-1.1997

87.5440, -1.7472,  
0.3999

65.3940, 9.1728,  
-2.0995

95.5180, -5.6784,  
1.2997

58.3060, 12.6671,  
-2.8994

102.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

50.3320, 16.5983,  
-3.7992

110.5800,  
-13.1039, 2.9993

43.2440, 20.0927,  
-4.5990

117.6680,  
-16.5983, 3.7992

36.1560, 23.5871,  
-5.3988

124.7560,  
-20.0927, 4.5990

28.1820, 27.5183,  
-6.2986

132.7300,  
-24.0239, 5.4988

21.0940, 31.0127,

139.8180,

-7.0984

-27.5183, 6.2986

■ 13.1200, 34.9438,  
-7.9982

■ 147.7920,  
-31.4495, 7.1984

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.4450, 1.7526, -2.1443



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



80.3530, 1.3050, 1.4444

# Triad

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



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



80.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738



79.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739

# Complementary

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



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



83.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999

# 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.



79.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



80.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442

# Square

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



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



80.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887



80.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



80.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887



# Rectangle

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



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



80.8370, 0.5734, 2.7740



80.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



79.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592

# Sweetspot

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



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



109.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000



82.8040, 0.5896, -2.4591



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Same Dimension

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



80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999



103.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998



81.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296



38.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



11.9700, 45.8638, -10.4977



26.4480, 101.3371, -23.1949



# Inverse Universe

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



81.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



105.8910, 2.0257, 3.6036



82.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



39.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444



43.3650, 30.3861, 54.0539



95.8160, 67.1387, 119.4334



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

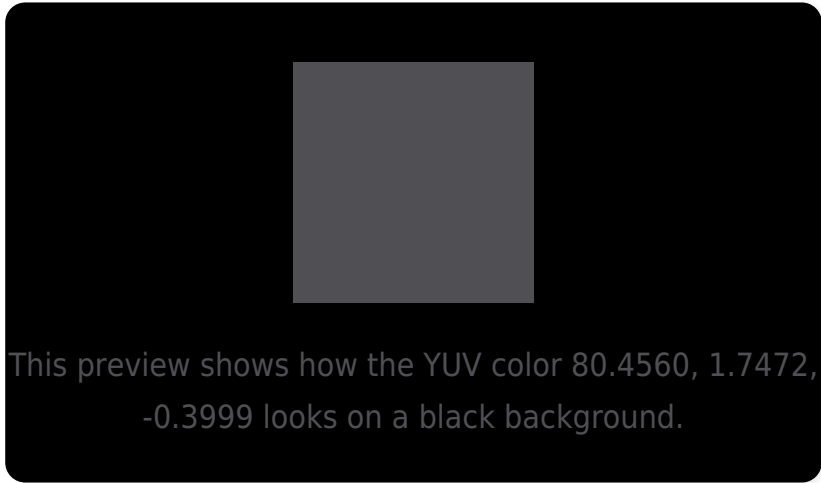
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999.

-0.3999.

# 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

80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

### Protanopia

80.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

### Deuteranopia

81.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183



## Tritanopia

80.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

## Protanomaly

80.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149

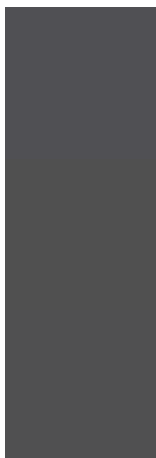
## Deuteranomaly

81.0650, 1.4470, 2.5740

## Tritanomaly

80.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999

## Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999 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(80, 80, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 80, 84)  
}
```

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(80, 80, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 80, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999 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(80, 80, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 80, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 80, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 80, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 80, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 80, 84)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 80, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 80,  
84) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor