

Converting Colors

YUV(80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.4960, -5.6675,
-2.1890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E5445
RGB	78, 84, 69
RGB Percent	31%, 33%, 27%
CMY	0.6941, 0.6706, 0.7294
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.18, 0.67
HSL	84°, 10%, 30%
HSV	84°, 18%, 33%
XYZ	7.3864, 8.3900, 6.8604
YIQ	80.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

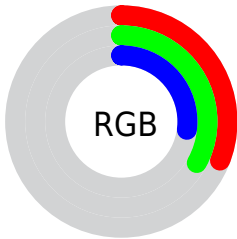
Format	Color
RYB	69, 84, 75
Decimal	5133381
CIELab	34.78, -5.52, 7.97
CIELCh	35, 9.696, 124.694
Yxy	8.3900, 0.3263, 0.3706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283323461 (0xFF4E5445)
YUV	80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890
Hunter-Lab	28.9655, -5.1711, 6.2333

Details

The YUV color **80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **72.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9690, -6.3937, -2.6038**, and **36.0230, -4.9413, -1.7742** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6870, -8.7197, -3.2335**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445**.

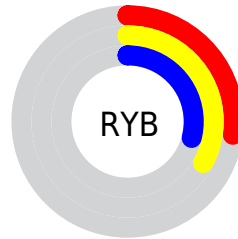
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (33%)

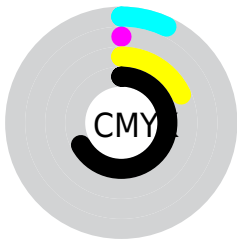
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (29%)

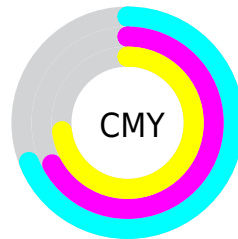


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 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 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.4960, -5.6675,
-2.1890

■ 80.4960, -5.6675,
-2.1890

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.6100, -5.2307,
-2.2890

■ 129.9690, -6.3937,
-2.6038

■ 36.0230, -4.9413,
-1.7742

■ 155.9690, -6.3937,
-2.6038

■ 14.7410, -7.2673,
-2.4039

■ 182.8550, -6.8305,
-2.5038

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.9690, -6.3937,
-2.6038

■ 238.7410, -7.2673,
-2.4039

254.7720, -0.8736,

0.2000

■ 80.4960, -5.6675,
-2.1890

■ 80.4960, -5.6675,
-2.1890

■ 78.6870, -8.7197,
-3.2335

■ 82.3050, -2.6154,
-1.1445

■ 76.4650, -12.0612,
-4.7928

■ 84.5270, 0.7262,
0.4148

■ 74.6560, -15.1134,
-5.8373

■ 86.3360, 3.7784,
1.4593

■ 72.7330, -18.6024,
-6.7818

■ 88.2590, 7.2673,
2.4039

■ 70.6250, -21.5071,
-8.4411

■ 90.3670, 10.1721,
4.0631

■ 68.8160, -24.5593,
-9.4856

■ 92.1760, 13.2242,
5.1076

■ 66.5940, -27.9008,
-11.0449

■ 94.3980, 16.5658,
6.6670

■ 64.7850, -30.9530,
-12.0894

■ 96.2070, 19.6179,
7.7115

■ 64.2580, -31.6792,
-12.5043

■ 98.1300, 23.1069,
8.6560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.6710, -7.7258, 4.6735



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



79.6630, -2.2989, -9.3515

Triad

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



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



79.8720, 7.4581, -12.1657



83.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252

Complementary

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



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



72.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890

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.



83.1520, 2.8831, 8.6367



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



81.6170, 7.5838, -5.8031

Square

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



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



79.2800, 5.2850, -15.1546



82.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



82.8230, -4.8427, 13.3102

Rectangle

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



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



79.0370, 0.4748, -12.3104



82.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



83.3650, -0.1799, 11.0809

Sweetspot

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



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



108.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445



77.0070, -3.9475, 6.1329



55.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148



184.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



56.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890



104.3880, -8.5723, -3.8483



78.4030, -4.6357, -6.4924



39.9460, -1.4524, -0.8296



80.4720, -39.6727, -15.3229



177.7450, -87.6283, -33.9794

Inverse Universe

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



72.5040, 5.6675, 2.1890



92.3130, 8.7197, 3.2335



74.5970, 4.6357, 6.4924



37.7550, 1.5998, 0.2149



24.5280, 39.6727, 15.3229



54.2550, 87.6283, 33.9794

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

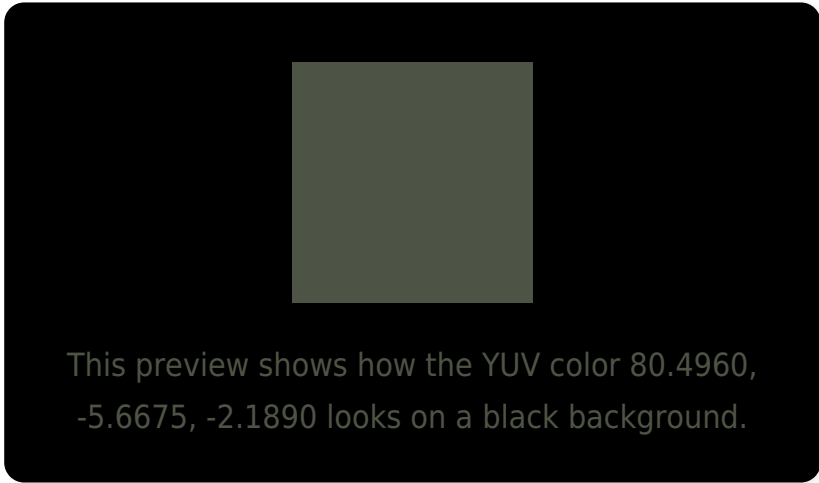
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

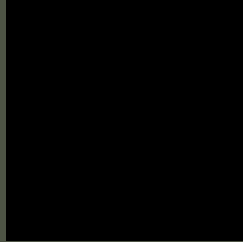
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

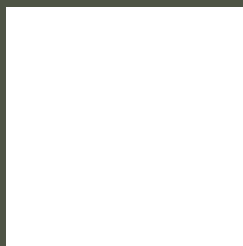
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890.



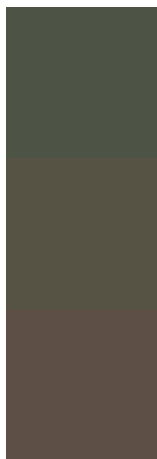
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.4960, -5.6675,

-2.1890.

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

80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

Protanopia

81.6000, -6.7048, 3.8588

Deuteranopia

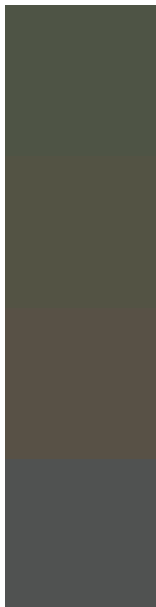
82.4590, -6.1423, 10.1215



Tritanopia

81.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

Protanomaly

81.2900, -6.5520, 1.4997

Deuteranomaly

81.8390, -5.8366, 5.4032

Tritanomaly

81.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 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(78, 84, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 84, 69)  
}
```

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(78, 84, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 84, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 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(78, 84, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 84, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 84, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 84, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 84, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 84, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.4960, -5.6675, -2.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 84, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 84,  
69) }
```

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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