

Converting Colors

YUV(80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.5660, -5.2090,
-9.2664)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	465846
RGB	70, 88, 70
RGB Percent	27%, 35%, 27%
CMY	0.7255, 0.6549, 0.7255
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.65
HSL	120°, 11%, 31%
HSV	120°, 20%, 35%
XYZ	7.1210, 8.7237, 7.1029
YIQ	80.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

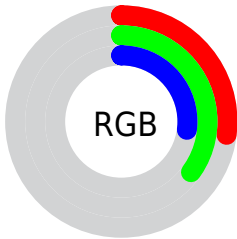
Format	Color
RYB	70, 88, 88
Decimal	4610118
CIELab	35.45, -10.97, 8.19
CIElCh	35, 13.690, 143.253
Yxy	8.7237, 0.3103, 0.3802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282800198 (0xFF465846)
YUV	80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664
Hunter-Lab	29.5360, -8.6523, 6.4170

Details

The YUV color **80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **77.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.0390, -5.9352, -9.6812**, and **36.0930, -4.4828, -8.8516** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8490, -7.8136, -13.8996**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332**.

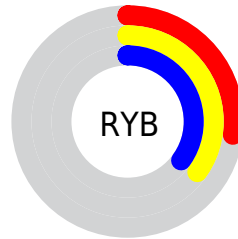
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (35%)

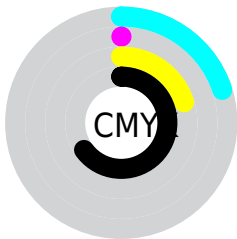
Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (35%)

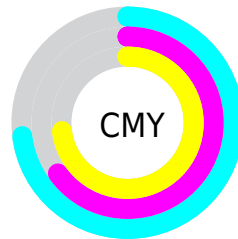


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664 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 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.5660, -5.2090,
-9.2664

80.5660, -5.2090,
-9.2664

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

57.6800, -4.7722,
-9.3664

130.0390, -5.9352,
-9.6812

36.0930, -4.4828,
-8.8516

155.7400, -5.7878,
-10.2960

13.8000, -6.8034,
-11.2256

182.6260, -6.2246,
-10.1960

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

210.3270, -6.0772,
-10.8108

238.9140, -6.3666,
-11.3256

254.8860, -0.4368,

0.1000

■ 80.5660, -5.2090,
-9.2664

■ 80.5660, -5.2090,
-9.2664

■ 76.8490, -7.8136,
-13.8996

■ 84.2830, -2.6045,
-4.6332

■ 73.1320, -10.4181,
-18.5328

■ 88.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 69.8280, -12.7332,
-22.6512

■ 91.3040, 2.3151,
4.1184

■ 66.1110, -15.3377,
-27.2843

■ 95.0210, 4.9196,
8.7516

■ 62.3940, -17.9422,
-31.9175

■ 98.7380, 7.5242,
13.3848

■ 58.6770, -20.5468,
-36.5507

■ 102.4550, 10.1287,
18.0180

■ 54.9600, -23.1513,
-41.1839

■ 106.1720, 12.7332,
22.6512

■ 51.6560, -25.4664,
-45.3023

■ 109.4760, 15.0483,
26.7695

■ 113.1930, 17.6529,
31.4027

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.8940, -9.3147, 0.9700



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



79.0040, 0.4910, -17.5435

Triad

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



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



81.8980, 11.3893, -13.0655



84.8560, -4.8590, 18.5433

Complementary

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



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



77.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664

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.



85.5120, 0.2406, 16.2140



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



83.8070, 9.4621, -1.5847

Square

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



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



79.5010, 10.1060, -21.4874



85.2490, 5.7932, 8.5516



83.8080, -8.7793, 15.9544

Rectangle

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



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



79.0080, 4.4331, -21.9320



85.2490, 5.7932, 8.5516



85.3120, -3.1118, 18.1434

Sweetspot

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



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



112.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036



85.9480, -7.8624, 1.7996



57.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



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.



80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664



103.0230, -8.3923, -14.9292



81.5920, -1.2779, -10.1662



41.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592



62.8090, -30.9648, -55.0835



137.9450, -68.0069, -120.9778

Inverse Universe

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



77.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664



97.9770, 8.3923, 14.9292



76.4080, 1.2779, 10.1662



40.6520, 1.1576, 2.0592



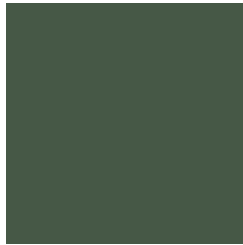
44.1910, 30.9648, 55.0835



97.0550, 68.0069, 120.9778

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

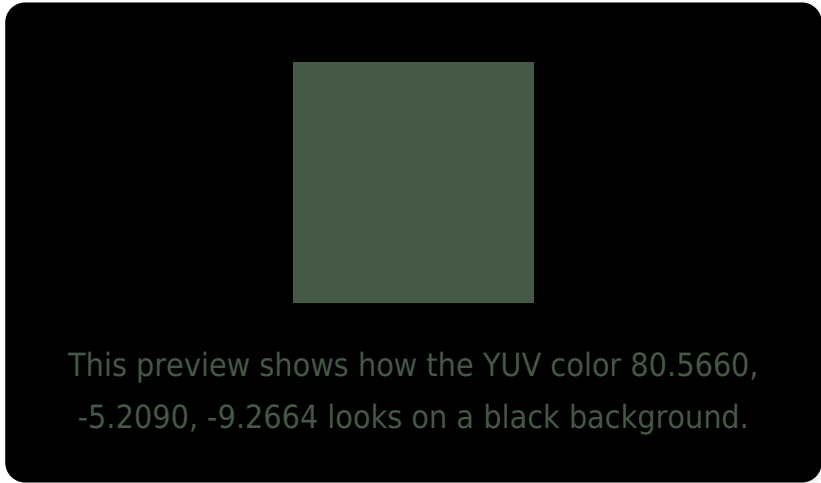
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

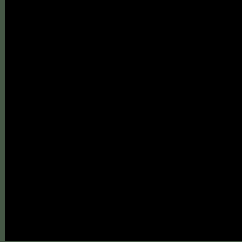
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

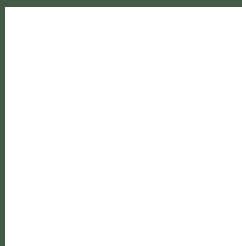
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664.



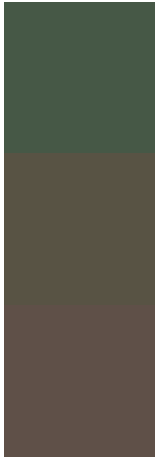
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664.

-9.2664.

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

80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664

Protanopia

82.7850, -7.2890, 4.5736

Deuteranopia

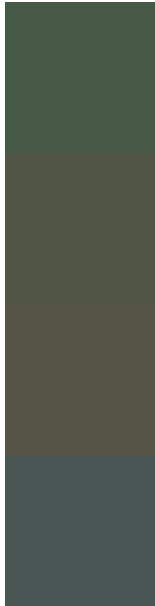
83.5730, -5.7055, 10.0215



Tritanopia

82.5090, 4.6791, -7.4624

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664

Protanomaly

81.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595

Deuteranomaly

82.5290, -5.6838, 3.0441

Tritanomaly

81.8850, 1.0427, -7.7921

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.1090, -2.0257, -3.6036

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664 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(70, 88, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 88, 70)  
}
```

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(70, 88, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 88, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664 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(70, 88, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 88, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 88, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 88, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 88, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 88, 70)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.5660, -5.2090, -9.2664 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 88, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 88,  
70) }
```

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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