

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.6910, -34.3577,  
100.2490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.6910, -34.3577,  
100.2490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C3240B
RGB	195, 36, 11
RGB Percent	76%, 14%, 4%
CMY	0.2353, 0.8588, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.94, 0.24
HSL	8°, 89%, 40%
HSV	8°, 94%, 76%
XYZ	23.1970, 12.8880, 1.5816
YIQ	80.6910, 102.7890, 25.9330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

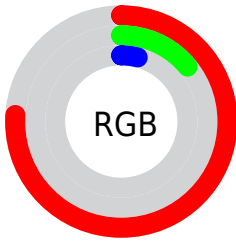
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	195, 40, 11
Decimal	12788747
CIE Lab	42.59, 59.90, 52.23
CIE LCh	43, 79.473, 41.082
Yxy	12.8880, 0.6158, 0.3422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290978827 (0xFFC3240B)
YUV	80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490
Hunter-Lab	35.8999, 52.5142, 22.5178

# Details

The YUV color **80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3300**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **125.3090, 34.3577, -100.2490**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1380, -39.0150, 100.7340**, and **39.1690, -19.3103, 80.5358** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.5670, -36.2685, 106.4967**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8360, -30.9781, 89.5978**.

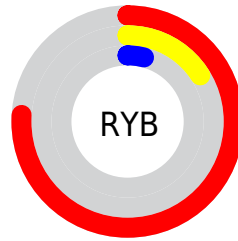
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (14%)

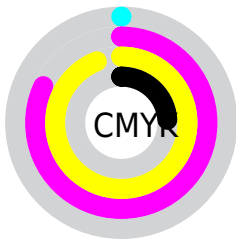
Blue (4%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (4%)

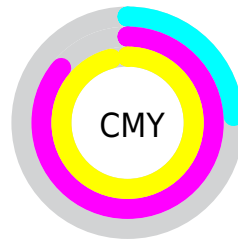


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (86%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YUV color 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490 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 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.6910, -34.3577,  
100.2490


 80.6910, -34.3577,  
100.2490


 254.2020, -3.0576,  
0.6998

 48.7370, -24.0273,  
100.2087


 140.1380,  
-39.0150, 100.7340

 39.1690, -19.3103,  
80.5358


 159.3100,  
-36.6348, 83.9201

 29.9000, -14.7407,  
61.4777


 179.2970,  
-33.6704, 66.3915

 21.4570, -9.5923,  
43.4492

 198.6970,  
-30.4166, 49.3777

 12.3730, -5.6069,  
25.1059


 218.6840,  
-27.4522, 31.8491


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 239.4860,


-23.9036, 13.6058

 250.8960,  
-15.7247, 3.5992


 80.6910, -34.3577,  
100.2490


 80.6910, -34.3577,  
100.2490


 73.5670, -36.2685,  
106.4967

 92.8360, -30.9781,  
89.5978

 105.0950,  
-27.1618, 78.8467

 117.2400,  
-23.7823, 68.1955

 128.9120,  
-19.6766, 57.9592

 141.1710,  
-15.8603, 47.2080

■ 153.3160,  
-12.4808, 36.5569

■ 165.4610, -9.1013,  
25.9057

■ 177.7200, -5.2850,  
15.1546

■ 189.8650, -1.9054,  
4.5034

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.2090, 3.8410, 121.7197



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



94.1910, -46.4362, 54.2065

# Triad

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



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



78.9440, -12.2974, -69.2339



86.3220, 71.8193, -75.7044

# Complementary

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



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



125.3090, 34.3577, -100.2490

# 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.



96.3180, 64.4262, -84.4709



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



88.6850, 17.4103, -77.7767

# Square

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



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



69.8530, -34.4375, -61.2611



95.2800, 45.2180, -83.5606



100.5150, 49.5391, 24.1043



# Rectangle

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



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



94.2920, -46.4860, 23.4229



95.2800, 45.2180, -83.5606



90.6590, 70.6671, -79.5079

# Sweetspot

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



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



208.2130, -12.9230, 38.4012



84.1420, 42.3280, 97.2225



100.6780, -8.2223, 23.9614



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490



95.3060, -46.9859, 137.4206



134.6950, -60.9816, 52.8875



91.1640, -2.0529, 5.1182



61.0530, -30.0991, 87.6535



12.8020, -6.3114, 17.7136

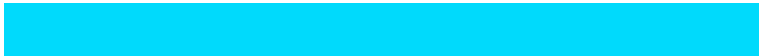


# Inverse Universe

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



125.3090, 34.3577, -100.2490



156.6940, 46.9859, -137.4206



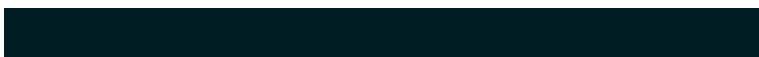
71.3050, 60.9816, -52.8875



93.4230, 1.7635, -5.6330



99.9470, 30.0991, -87.6535



20.7850, 6.0220, -18.2284



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

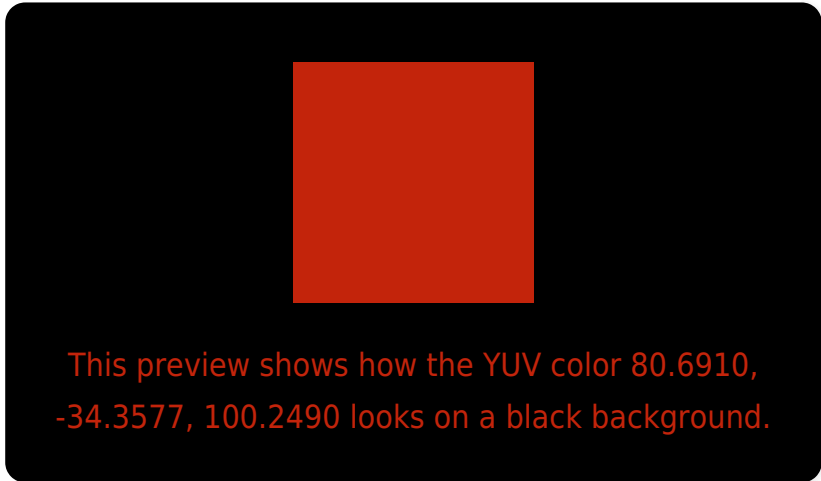
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

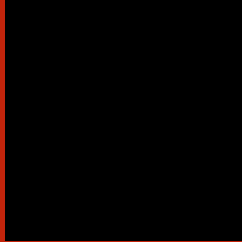
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.6910, -34.3577,



# 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

80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490

### Protanopia

97.0380, -34.5287, 14.8757

### Deuteranopia

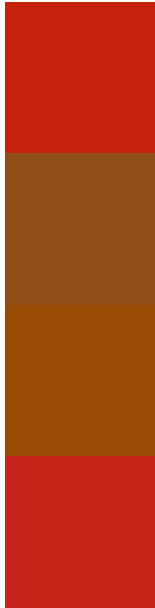
95.2110, -46.9390, 28.7560



## Tritanopia

82.0250, -24.1693, 99.0791

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490

## Protanomaly

90.9370, -34.4789, 45.6593

## Deuteranomaly

89.9290, -42.3630, 54.4363

## Tritanomaly

81.7000, -27.9531, 99.3641

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.0170, -12.3334, 35.9421

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490 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(195, 36, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 36, 11)  
}
```

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(195, 36, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 36, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490 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(195, 36, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 36, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(195, 36, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 36, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 36, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 36,  
11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.6910, -34.3577, 100.2490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 36, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195, 36,  
11) }
```

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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