

Converting Colors

YUV(80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.7010, -6.7546,
-26.9248)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	326343
RGB	50, 99, 67
RGB Percent	20%, 39%, 26%
CMY	0.8039, 0.6118, 0.7373
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.32, 0.61
HSL	141°, 33%, 29%
HSV	141°, 49%, 39%
XYZ	6.7904, 10.0070, 6.8839
YIQ	80.7010, -18.9320, -20.3400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

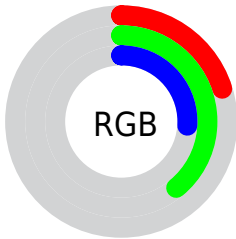
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 86, 99
Decimal	3302211
CIE _{Lab}	37.86, -24.66, 13.18
CIE _{LCh}	38, 27.964, 151.883
Yxy	10.0070, 0.2867, 0.4226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281492291 (0xFF326343)
YUV	80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248
Hunter-Lab	31.6339, -17.0435, 9.2416

Details

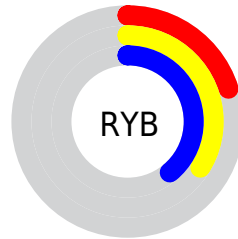
The YUV color $[80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[68.2990, 6.7546, 26.9248]$, and the grayscale version is $[81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[131.0600, -7.9176, -27.2396]$, and $[33.2600, -4.5652, -29.1690]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[77.0270, -7.9013, -32.4727]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[84.3750, -5.6079, -21.3769]$.

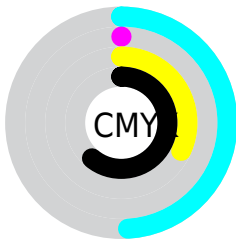
Distribution



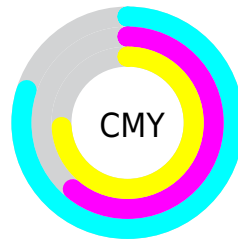
- Red (20%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248 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 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.7010, -6.7546,
-26.9248

■ 80.7010, -6.7546,
-26.9248

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 56.6300, -5.7336,
-27.7395

■ 131.0600, -7.9176,
-27.2396

■ 33.2600, -4.5652,
-29.1690

■ 157.3480, -8.0596,
-28.3692

■ 18.7840, -9.2605,
-16.4736

■ 184.8210, -8.7858,
-28.7840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.4080, -9.0751,
-29.2988

■ 236.8860, -7.3388,
-26.2100

■ 248.8630, 1.0535,

-11.2809

■ 80.7010, -6.7546,
-26.9248

■ 80.7010, -6.7546,
-26.9248

■ 77.0270, -7.9013,
-32.4727

■ 84.3750, -5.6079,
-21.3769

■ 73.2390, -9.4848,
-37.9206

■ 88.1630, -4.0244,
-15.9290

■ 69.5650, -10.6315,
-43.4685

■ 91.8370, -2.8776,
-10.3810

■ 65.7770, -12.2151,
-48.9164

■ 95.6250, -1.2941,
-4.9331

■ 62.4020, -13.5092,
-53.8496

■ 99.2990, -0.1474,
0.6148

■ 61.9890, -13.7986,
-54.3644

■ 102.7880, 1.5835,
5.4479

■ 106.4620, 2.7302,
10.9958

■ 110.2500, 4.3137,
16.4438

■ 113.9240, 5.4605,
21.9917

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.7870, -17.1500, -5.9522



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



69.5470, 10.0833, -60.9927

Triad

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



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



85.1380, 24.0890, -26.4310



89.5440, -11.6072, 36.3569

Complementary

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



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



68.2990, 6.7546, 26.9248

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.



90.9920, -0.9821, 35.0870



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



91.0060, 17.7450, 1.7487

Square

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



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



71.5310, 27.8392, -62.7327



91.9610, 9.3862, 22.8362



88.5400, -19.0002, 27.5904

Rectangle

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



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



71.2570, 16.6353, -62.4924



91.9610, 9.3862, 22.8362



90.0540, -8.4076, 36.7866

Sweetspot

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



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



120.5380, -2.7302, -10.9958



88.6300, -19.0446, -4.9375



59.5000, -1.7255, -6.5775



191.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



64.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248



99.5760, -10.6370, -41.7242



83.4370, 3.7286, -29.3242



46.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592



70.1900, -15.3767, -61.5566



150.3420, -33.1996, -131.8499

Inverse Universe

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



68.2990, 6.7546, 26.9248



80.3100, 10.2002, 41.8241



65.5630, -3.7286, 29.3242



45.5380, 0.7208, 2.1592



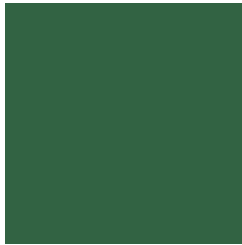
41.8100, 15.3767, 61.5566



89.6580, 33.1996, 131.8499

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

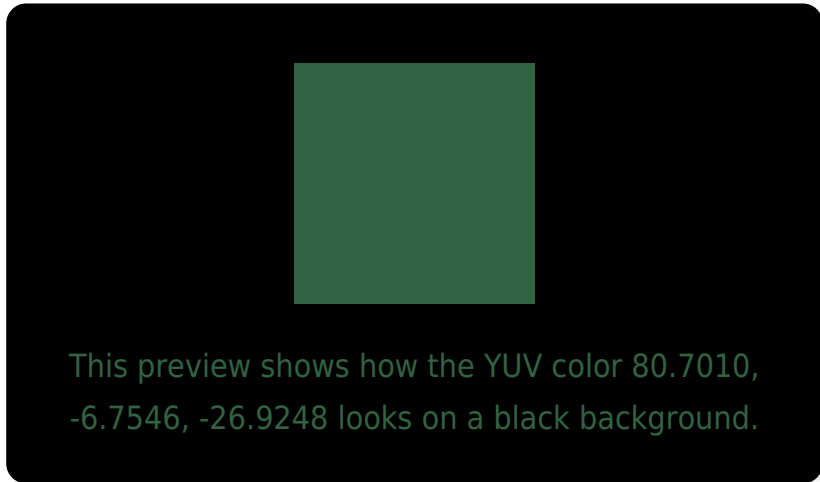
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

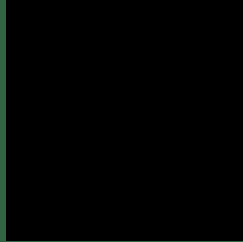
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7010, -6.7546,

-26.9248.

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

80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248

Protanopia

88.1290, -12.3886, 6.9029

Deuteranopia

88.9710, -9.3527, 13.1804



Tritanopia

85.0340, 8.3642, -22.8318

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248

Protanomaly

85.5080, -10.6034, -5.7075

Deuteranomaly

85.8120, -8.2883, -1.5891

Tritanomaly

83.2420, 2.8387, -23.8912

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.2500, -2.5882, -9.8663

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248 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(50, 99, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 99, 67)  
}
```

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(50, 99, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 99, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248 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(50, 99, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 99, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 99, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 99, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 99, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 99, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.7010, -6.7546, -26.9248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 99, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 99,  
67) }
```

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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