

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.7250, -26.4864,  
1.9952)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	535A1B
RGB	83, 90, 27
RGB Percent	33%, 35%, 11%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6471, 0.8941
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.70, 0.65
HSL	67°, 54%, 23%
HSV	67°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	7.4213, 9.2305, 2.4274
YIQ	80.7250, 16.0510, -21.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

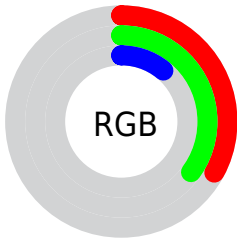
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 90, 34
Decimal	5462555
CIE Lab	36.42, -12.26, 34.10
CIE LCh	36, 36.235, 109.778
Yxy	9.2305, 0.3890, 0.4838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283652635 (0xFF535A1B)
YUV	80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952
Hunter-Lab	30.3817, -9.5661, 16.5300

# Details

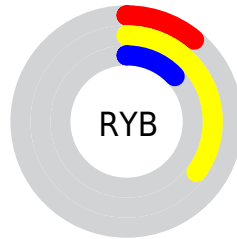
The YUV color **80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **36.2750, 26.4864, -1.9952**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6820, -27.9442, 2.9099**, and **36.5920, -18.0399, -0.5192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.4000, -30.2702, 2.2802**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.0500, -22.7026, 1.7102**.

# Distribution



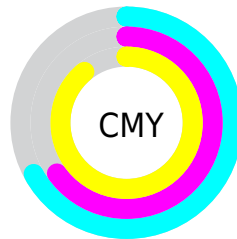
- Red (33%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952 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 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.7250, -26.4864,  
1.9952

80.7250, -26.4864,  
1.9952

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

57.1980, -27.2126,  
1.5804

130.6820,  
-27.9442, 2.9099

36.5920, -18.0399,  
-0.5192

156.8670,  
-28.5284, 3.6246

15.8710, -7.8244,  
-10.4109

184.0520,  
-29.1126, 4.3394

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.8240,  
-29.9862, 4.5394

240.5960,  
-30.8598, 4.7393

249.4140,

-21.4031, 4.8989

252.6060, -9.1728,  
2.0995

80.7250, -26.4864,  
1.9952

80.7250, -26.4864,  
1.9952

79.4000, -30.2702,  
2.2802

82.0500, -22.7026,  
1.7102

78.0750, -34.0540,  
2.5652

83.3750, -18.9189,  
1.4251

76.7500, -37.8377,  
2.8502

84.7000, -15.1351,  
1.1401

86.0250, -11.3513,  
0.8551

87.3500, -7.5675,  
0.5701

■ 88.6750, -3.7838,  
0.2850

■ 90.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.3250, 3.7838,  
-0.2850

■ 92.6500, 7.5676,  
-0.5700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4010, -28.2987, 23.3273



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



75.9480, -14.7644, -24.5104

# Triad

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



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



72.3460, 28.4234, -63.4474



86.9310, 4.9640, 41.2795

# Complementary

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



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



36.2750, 26.4864, -1.9952

# 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.



88.4150, 17.5434, 19.8070



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



70.3060, 35.8381, -61.6584

# Square

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



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



70.5560, 16.4879, -61.8776



84.8390, 27.6874, -13.8908



85.1200, -8.4402, 47.2528



# Rectangle

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



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



65.8220, -0.4052, -56.8489



84.8390, 27.6874, -13.8908



87.3370, 9.2009, 35.6615

# Sweetspot

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



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



113.6660, -10.1883, 1.1699



49.3590, -11.0230, 35.6422



56.6920, -6.2572, 0.2701



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.



80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952



102.5390, -41.1847, 3.0353



71.4560, -21.9168, -17.0629



45.1310, -2.0366, -0.1149



93.5730, -46.1315, 3.0055



202.2080, -99.6885, 7.7106



# Inverse Universe

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



36.2750, 26.4864, -1.9952



33.4610, 41.1847, -3.0353



45.5440, 21.9168, 17.0629



41.8690, 2.0366, 0.1149



16.1280, 46.2789, -3.6203



34.7920, 99.6885, -7.7106



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

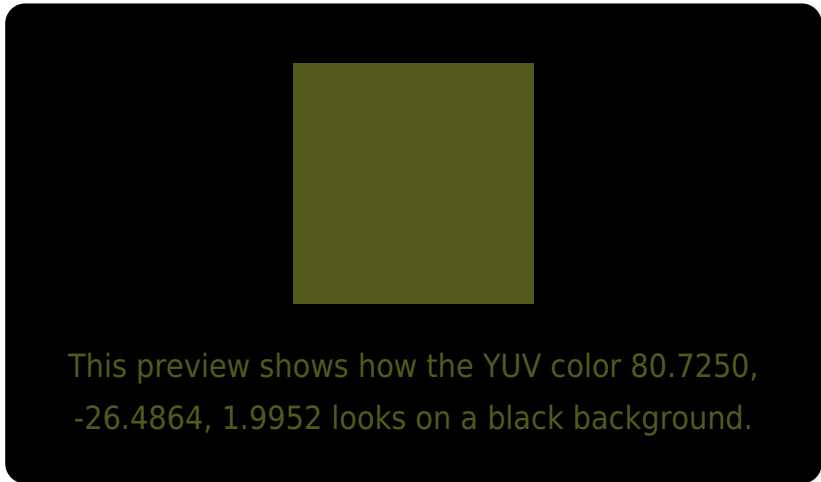
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

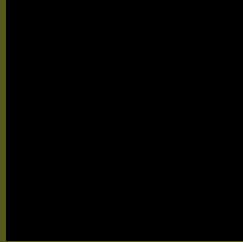
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7250, -26.4864,



# 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

80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952

### Protanopia

82.1500, -27.6820, 12.1464

### Deuteranopia

82.9600, -26.1093, 21.0831



## Tritanopia

86.2930, 2.3206, 2.3740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952

## Protanomaly

81.2420, -27.2343, 8.5578

## Deuteranomaly

81.9160, -26.0876, 14.1057

## Tritanomaly

84.2470, -8.0098, 2.4144

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.7800, -9.7515, 1.0699

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952 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(83, 90, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 90, 27)  
}
```

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(83, 90, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 90, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952 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(83, 90, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 90, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 90, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 90, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 90, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 90, 27)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.7250, -26.4864, 1.9952 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 90, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 90,  
27) }
```

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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