

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.7800, -39.8245,  
33.5189)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(80.7800, -39.8245,  
33.5189)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	774D00
RGB	119, 77, 0
RGB Percent	47%, 30%, 0%
CMY	0.5333, 0.6980, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	39°, 100%, 23%
HSV	39°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	10.2616, 9.2297, 1.2407
YIQ	80.7800, 49.7490, -15.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

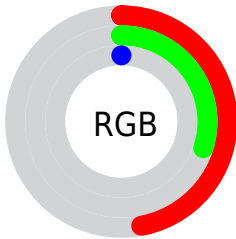
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	65, 119, 0
Decimal	7818496
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.42, 12.12, 45.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 46.971, 75.043
Yxy	9.2297, 0.4950, 0.4452
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286008576 (0xFF774D00)
YUV	80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189
Hunter-Lab	30.3804, 7.1264, 18.8450

# Details

The YUV color **80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **38.2200, 39.8245, -33.5189**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.7420, -38.8198, 37.9373**, and **38.8060, -19.1314, 22.9721** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.4960, -35.7405, 30.2600**.

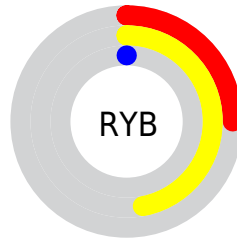
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (30%)

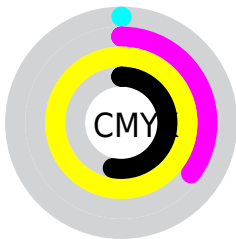
Blue (0%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (0%)

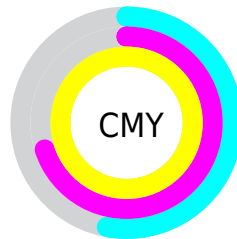


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189 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 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.7800, -39.8245,  
33.5189

80.7800, -39.8245,  
33.5189

253.4040, -6.1152,  
1.3997

59.2060, -29.1886,  
28.7603

132.7420,  
-38.8198, 37.9373

38.8060, -19.1314,  
22.9721

159.5250,  
-39.6988, 39.8816

19.5910, -9.6584,  
17.8987

186.3080,  
-40.5778, 41.8259

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


211.9870,  
-40.4196, 37.7224


231.5010,  
-36.7290, 20.6086


246.9060,


-31.0127, 7.0984


 250.0980,  
-18.7823, 4.2991


 80.7800, -39.8245,  
33.5189

 84.4960, -35.7405,  
30.2600

 88.2120, -31.6565,  
27.0011

 92.5150, -27.8619,  
23.2273

 96.2310, -23.7779,  
19.9684

 99.8330, -20.1307,  
16.8095

■ 103.5490,  
-16.0467, 13.5505

■ 107.2650,  
-11.9626, 10.2916

■ 111.5680, -8.1680,  
6.5179

■ 115.2840, -4.0840,  
3.2589

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.3260, -24.3177, 53.2111



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



78.5440, -38.7222, 6.5389

# Triad

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



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



72.3170, 15.6197, -63.4220



88.3640, 24.9635, 19.8518

# Complementary

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



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



38.2200, 39.8245, -33.5189

# 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.



79.3940, 39.2458, -34.5485



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



75.0190, 31.0496, -65.7917

# Square

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



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



67.2840, -1.1260, -59.0081



73.8910, 41.9587, -64.8024



84.4900, 10.6044, 52.1903



# Rectangle

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



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



75.4040, -29.7792, -15.2633



73.8910, 41.9587, -64.8024



87.8290, 29.6643, 5.4120

# Sweetspot

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



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



140.6630, -15.6099, 13.4505



40.5970, 1.6777, 68.7594



69.9380, -9.3364, 7.9474



207.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



79.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189



105.9310, -52.2240, 43.9105



100.6500, -49.6204, 2.0610



57.1420, -2.0420, 1.6295



82.8510, -40.8455, 34.3337



169.8440, -83.7331, 70.2968



# Inverse Universe

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



38.2200, 39.8245, -33.5189



50.0690, 52.2240, -43.9105



18.3500, 49.6205, -2.0610



54.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295



39.1490, 40.8455, -34.3337

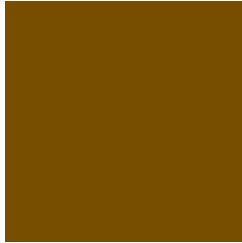


80.1560, 83.7331, -70.2968



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

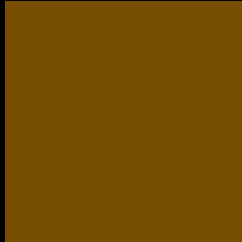
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

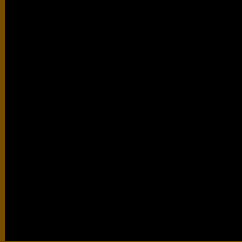
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YUV 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.7800, -39.8245,



# 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

80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189

### Protanopia

80.9840, -35.9811, 14.0460

### Deuteranopia

80.7250, -39.7974, 24.7972



## Tritanopia

87.5200, -5.1864, 30.2390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189

## Protanomaly

80.6860, -37.3132, 21.3234

## Deuteranomaly

80.7470, -39.8083, 28.2859

## Tritanomaly

85.2030, -17.8481, 31.3940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.2930, -14.4414, 12.0210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189 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(119, 77, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 77, 0)  
}
```

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(119, 77, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 77, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189 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(119, 77, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 77, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 77, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 77, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 77, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 77, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.7800, -39.8245, 33.5189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 77, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 77,  
0) }
```

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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