

Converting Colors

YUV(80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.8520, -5.8430,
-39.3352)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	246A45
RGB	36, 106, 69
RGB Percent	14%, 42%, 27%
CMY	0.8588, 0.5843, 0.7294
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.35, 0.58
HSL	148°, 49%, 28%
HSV	148°, 66%, 42%
XYZ	6.9558, 11.1128, 7.4086
YIQ	80.8520, -29.8430, -26.3470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

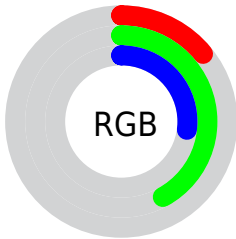
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 84, 106
Decimal	2386501
CIE _{Lab}	39.77, -31.25, 14.51
CIE _{LCh}	40, 34.449, 155.099
Yxy	11.1128, 0.2730, 0.4362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280576581 (0xFF246A45)
YUV	80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352
Hunter-Lab	33.3359, -21.0925, 10.1584

Details

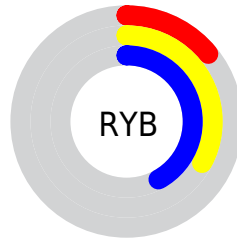
The YUV color **80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **61.1480, 5.8430, 39.3352**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.6950, -7.7376, -38.3205**, and **36.8960, -5.8647, -32.3578** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8790, -6.8423, -45.4979**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.8250, -4.8437, -33.1725**.

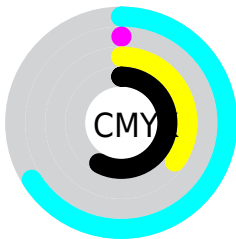
Distribution



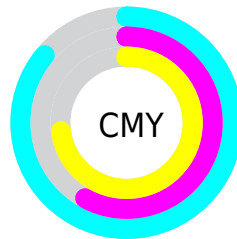
- Red (14%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352 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 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.8520, -5.8430,
-39.3352

80.8520, -5.8430,
-39.3352

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

53.0900, -3.4954,
-45.6829

132.6950, -7.7376,
-38.3205

36.8960, -5.8647,
-32.3578

159.2820, -8.0270,
-38.8353

21.1320, -10.4181,
-18.5328

186.8690, -8.3164,
-39.3501

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

215.3420, -9.0426,
-39.7649

234.5370, -4.7017,
-32.0429

246.2150, 3.8380,

-17.7286

■ 80.8520, -5.8430,
-39.3352

■ 80.8520, -5.8430,
-39.3352

■ 76.8790, -6.8423,
-45.4979

■ 84.8250, -4.8437,
-33.1725

■ 73.3190, -7.5523,
-51.1458

■ 88.3850, -4.1338,
-27.5246

■ 69.3460, -8.5516,
-57.3084

■ 92.3580, -3.1345,
-21.3620

■ 67.9220, -8.8355,
-59.5676

■ 95.9180, -2.4246,
-15.7141

■ 99.8910, -1.4253,
-9.5514

■ 103.8640, -0.4260,
-3.3887

■ 107.4240, 0.2840,
2.2592

■ 111.3970, 1.2833,
8.4218

■ 114.9570, 1.9932,
14.0697

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.2550, -20.3387, -9.8706



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



74.5680, 11.5520, -65.3961

Triad

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



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



88.4130, 30.3624, -31.9342



93.3770, -14.9759, 43.5194

Complementary

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



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



61.1480, 5.8430, 39.3352

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.



94.1180, -2.0302, 44.6235



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



95.7660, 21.8074, 5.4672

Square

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



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



76.8770, 33.0916, -67.4211



96.3580, 10.6695, 31.2580



92.7810, -24.5420, 31.7641

Rectangle

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



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



76.7340, 19.8511, -67.2957



96.3580, 10.6695, 31.2580



94.0120, -11.3449, 45.5935

Sweetspot

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



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



127.9180, -2.4246, -15.7141



88.1530, -25.7114, -13.2892



62.8910, -1.4253, -9.5514



196.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



69.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352



98.7970, -9.2669, -61.2120



84.8420, 9.4449, -42.8344



51.8640, -0.4260, -3.3887



74.9490, -9.8349, -65.7303



156.9250, -20.6690, -137.6232

Inverse Universe

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



61.1480, 5.8430, 39.3352



68.0890, 8.8301, 61.3119



57.1580, -9.4449, 42.8344



50.1360, 0.4260, 3.3887



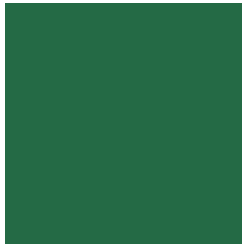
42.0510, 9.8349, 65.7303



87.9610, 20.2322, 137.7232

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352 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



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

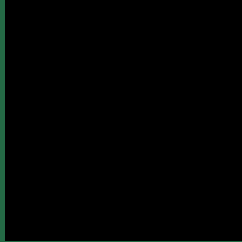
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.8520, -5.8430,

-39.3352.

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

80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352

Protanopia

92.0860, -13.8464, 7.8176

Deuteranopia

93.7430, -10.2263, 13.3804



Tritanopia

86.6630, 11.0121, -32.1535

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352

Protanomaly

88.0730, -10.8820, -9.7110

Deuteranomaly

89.0780, -8.4195, -6.2074

Tritanomaly

84.6320, 4.6184, -34.7573

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0430, -1.9932, -14.0697

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352 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(36, 106, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 106, 69)  
}
```

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(36, 106, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 106, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352 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(36, 106, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 106, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 106, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 106, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 106, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 106,  
69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.8520, -5.8430, -39.3352 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 106, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 106,  
69) }
```

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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