

Converting Colors

YUV(80.8860, -31.0028,
-42.8730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.8860, -31.0028,
-42.8730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	207612
RGB	32, 118, 18
RGB Percent	13%, 46%, 7%
CMY	0.8745, 0.5373, 0.9294
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.85, 0.54
HSL	112°, 74%, 27%
HSV	112°, 85%, 46%
XYZ	7.1833, 13.3076, 2.7623
YIQ	80.8860, -19.1560, -49.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

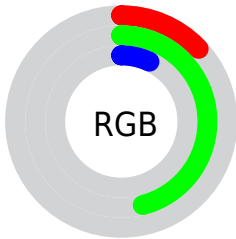
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 118, 104
Decimal	2127378
CIE _{Lab}	43.22, -43.88, 43.34
CIE _{LCh}	43, 61.673, 135.351
Yxy	13.3076, 0.3089, 0.5723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280317458 (0xFF207612)
YUV	80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730
Hunter-Lab	36.4796, -28.6905, 21.0462

Details

The YUV color **80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **55.1140, 31.0028, 42.8730**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.6800, -31.8872, -39.1844**, and **39.9160, -19.6786, -35.0063** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5280, -34.7703, -47.8211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.2440, -27.2353, -37.9250**.

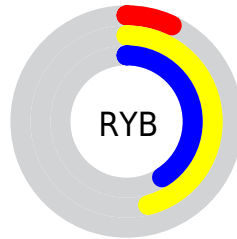
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (46%)

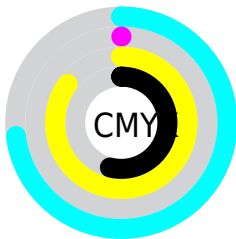
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (41%)

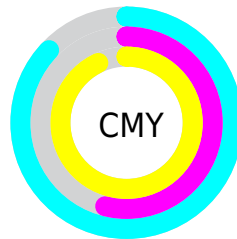


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730 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 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.8860, -31.0028,
-42.8730

80.8860, -31.0028,
-42.8730

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

54.5910, -26.9134,
-47.8763

135.6800,
-31.8872, -39.1844

39.9160, -19.6786,
-35.0063

163.3380,
-33.1976, -38.8844

27.0020, -13.3120,
-23.6808

191.1100,
-34.0712, -38.6845

11.1530, -5.4984,
-9.7812


218.9960,
-34.5080, -38.5845


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


230.4460,
-26.8419, -24.0701


242.6080,


-19.0337, -8.4262


 252.4920, -9.6096,
2.1995


 80.8860, -31.0028,
-42.8730


 80.8860, -31.0028,
-42.8730


 76.5280, -34.7703,
-47.8211


 85.2440, -27.2353,
-37.9250

 74.3490, -36.6541,
-50.2951

 89.6020, -23.4678,
-32.9770

 93.8460, -20.1371,
-27.9289

 98.5030, -16.5170,
-22.3661

 102.8610,
-12.7495, -17.4181

■ 107.2190, -8.9820,
-12.4701

■ 111.5770, -5.2145,
-7.5220

■ 115.8210, -1.8838,
-2.4740

■ 120.1790, 1.8838,
2.4740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.2960, -45.9949, 5.8794



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



80.6370, -3.2720, -70.7186

Triad

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



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



90.5330, 54.9532, -79.3974



90.6550, -6.2389, 88.0026

Complementary

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



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



55.1140, 31.0028, 42.8730

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.



96.1150, 16.2123, 73.5671



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



83.8320, 58.2568, -65.6277

Square

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



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



92.0370, 40.4078, -80.7164



104.6390, 34.6880, 27.5036



94.9710, -32.5237, 71.9394

Rectangle

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



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



85.3280, 12.1633, -74.8327



104.6390, 34.6880, 27.5036



90.5330, 2.2022, 87.2326

Sweetspot

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



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



138.8010, -11.7339, -16.4885



97.7950, -39.3389, 17.7198



68.3980, -7.0982, -9.9960



204.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



77.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730



96.0900, -47.3724, -65.8539



80.6900, -13.6512, -54.9791



56.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740



76.6970, -37.8116, -52.3543



157.2150, -77.5070, -107.1826

Inverse Universe

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



55.1140, 31.0028, 42.8730



56.9100, 47.3724, 65.8539



55.3100, 13.6512, 54.9791



55.1790, 1.8838, 2.4740



45.3030, 37.8116, 52.3543



92.7850, 77.5070, 107.1826

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

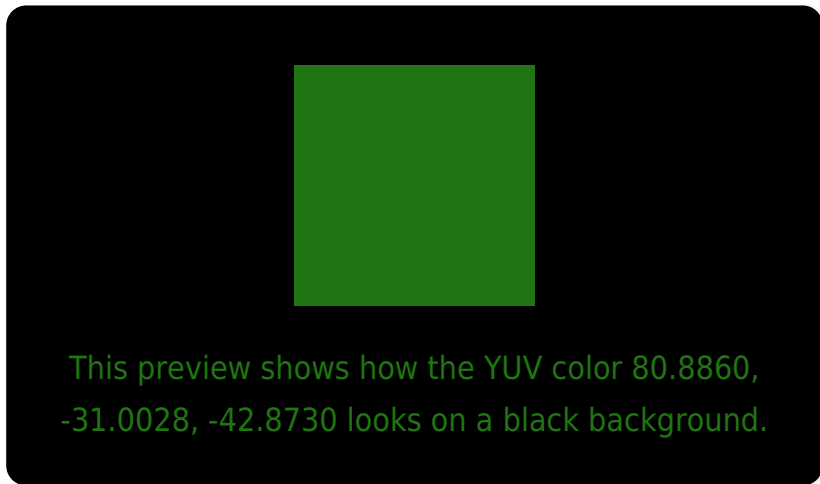
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730.

-42.8730.

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

80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730

Protanopia

95.7410, -40.7913, 16.8901

Deuteranopia

97.7450, -33.3983, 25.6566



Tritanopia

95.1790, 11.7438, -33.4830

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730

Protanomaly

90.5210, -37.2319, -4.8419

Deuteranomaly

91.5200, -32.3014, 0.4210

Tritanomaly

90.0310, -3.9593, -36.8612

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.6270, -11.1551, -15.4589

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730 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(32, 118, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 118, 18)  
}
```

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(32, 118, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 118, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730 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(32, 118, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 118, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 118, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 118, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 118, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 118,  
18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.8860, -31.0028, -42.8730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 118, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 118,  
18) }
```

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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