

Converting Colors

YUV(80.9010, -39.8842,
52.7068)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(80.9010, -39.8842,
52.7068)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D4200
RGB	141, 66, 0
RGB Percent	55%, 26%, 0%
CMY	0.4471, 0.7412, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 1.00, 0.45
HSL	28°, 100%, 28%
HSV	28°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	12.9327, 9.5591, 1.1635
YIQ	80.9010, 65.8860, -4.6260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

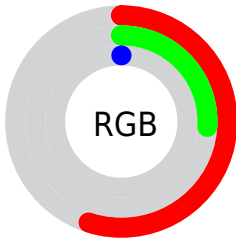
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 124, 0
Decimal	9257472
CIE Lab	37.04, 28.55, 47.40
CIE LCh	37, 55.331, 58.934
Yxy	9.5591, 0.5467, 0.4041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287447552 (0xFF8D4200)
YUV	80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068
Hunter-Lab	30.9179, 20.5590, 19.4114

Details

The YUV color **80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **60.0990, 39.8842, -52.7068**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.6460, -39.7585, 59.0695**, and **36.2690, -17.8806, 41.8601** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1930, -36.0841, 47.1887**.

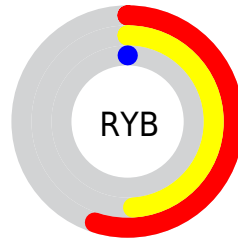
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (26%)

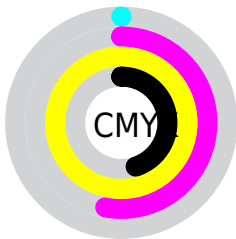
Blue (0%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (0%)

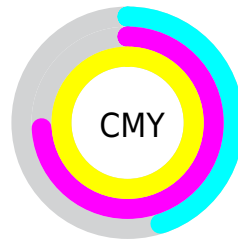


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068 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 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.9010, -39.8842,
52.7068

80.9010, -39.8842,
52.7068

253.2900, -6.5520,
1.4997

58.1420, -28.6640,
47.2335

133.6460,
-39.7585, 59.0695

36.2690, -17.8806,
41.8601

160.7280,
-40.7849, 61.6285

16.7440, -8.2548,
34.4275

186.6030,
-41.2163, 59.9842

8.7850, -3.8380,
17.7286

206.0030,
-37.9625, 42.9704


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


225.5170,
-34.2719, 25.8566


245.0310,


-30.5813, 8.7428


 249.9840,
-19.2191, 4.3990


 80.9010, -39.8842,
52.7068

 87.1930, -36.0841,
47.1887

 92.8980, -31.9947,
42.1855

 99.1900, -28.1947,
36.6674

 104.8950,
-24.1052, 31.6641

 111.3010,
-19.8684, 26.0460

■ 117.0060,
-15.7790, 21.0427

■ 123.2980,
-11.9789, 15.5247

■ 129.0030, -7.8895,
10.5214

■ 135.2950, -4.0894,
5.0033

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.7380, -15.6468, 72.1438



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



82.1870, -40.5182, 22.6380

Triad

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



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



71.7980, 6.0156, -62.9668



87.1570, 38.8696, -7.1537

Complementary

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



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



60.0990, 39.8842, -52.7068

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.



74.7690, 50.3999, -65.5724



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



76.9280, 25.6715, -67.4659

Square

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



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



64.6790, -13.6457, -56.7235



79.1570, 41.8276, -69.4207



87.0620, 23.1404, 44.6726

Rectangle

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



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



79.0980, -38.9953, 0.7911



79.1570, 41.8276, -69.4207



79.9900, 45.3609, -35.9482

Sweetspot

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



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



160.1200, -15.3422, 20.9428



50.7090, 11.9755, 79.1852



77.6720, -9.2053, 12.5657



219.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068



105.4980, -52.0105, 68.8463



121.9910, -60.1416, 16.6709



68.4410, -2.1894, 2.2442



77.3460, -38.1316, 50.5626



4.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590

Inverse Universe

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



60.0990, 39.8842, -52.7068



78.5020, 52.0105, -68.8463



19.0090, 60.1416, -16.6709



67.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590



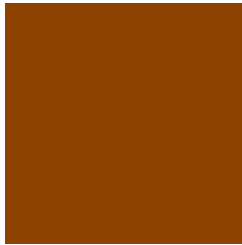
57.6540, 38.1316, -50.5626



3.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

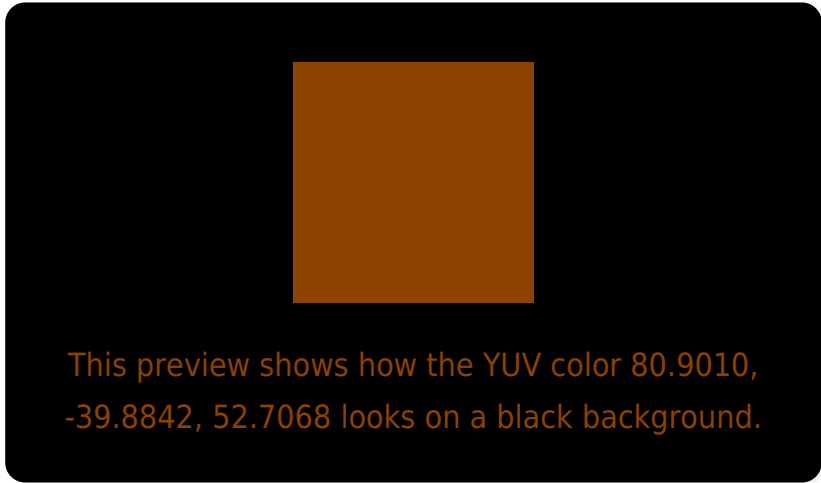
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

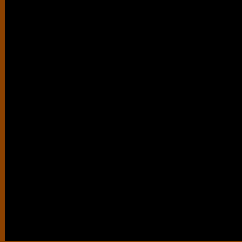
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9010, -39.8842,

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



Protanopia

82.7390, -34.3813, 14.2609

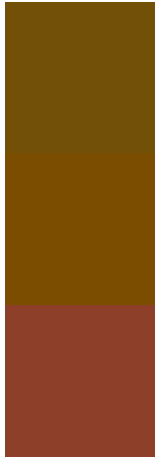
Deuteranopia

82.4970, -40.6710, 24.9971

Tritanopia

85.9740, -10.3402, 50.0118

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

81.9580, -36.4613, 28.1008

Deuteranomaly

81.6770, -40.2668, 35.3633

Tritanomaly

84.1130, -21.2547, 50.7669

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.3370, -14.4631, 18.9985

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068 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(141, 66, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 66, 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(141, 66, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 66, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068 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(141, 66, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 66, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 66, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 66, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 66, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 66, 0)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.9010, -39.8842, 52.7068 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 66, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 66,  
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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