

Converting Colors

YUV(80.9380, 47.3586,
-70.1056)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056)
contains.

YUV(80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YUV(80.9380, 47.3586,
-70.1056)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0167B1
RGB	1, 103, 177
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 69%
CMY	0.9961, 0.5961, 0.3059
CMYK	0.99, 0.42, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	205°, 99%, 35%
HSV	205°, 99%, 69%
XYZ	12.7986, 12.8813, 43.4067
YIQ	80.9380, -84.5460, 1.3900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

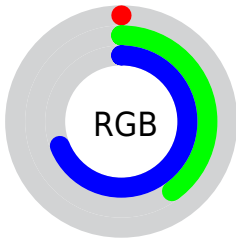
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 66, 177
Decimal	92081
CIE Lab	42.58, 3.76, -46.19
CIE LCh	43, 46.342, 274.656
Yxy	12.8813, 0.1853, 0.1865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278282161 (0xFF0167B1)
YUV	80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056
Hunter-Lab	35.8905, 0.8449, -46.5833

Details

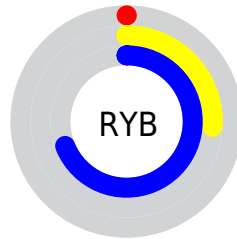
The YUV color **80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **97.0620, -47.3586, 70.1056**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1690, 43.7937, -46.6292**, and **47.5950, 37.6677, -41.7408** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6390, 47.5060, -70.7204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.4290, 42.6795, -62.6432**.

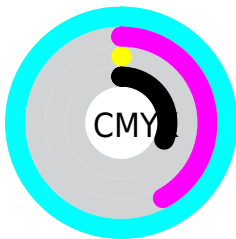
Distribution



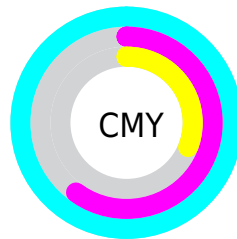
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056 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 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.9380, 47.3586,
-70.1056

80.9380, 47.3586,
-70.1056

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

63.4730, 42.6578,
-55.6658

144.1690, 43.7937,
-46.6292

47.5950, 37.6677,
-41.7408

171.2080, 41.3095,
-43.1554

32.3040, 32.3881,
-28.3306

196.6140, 28.7843,
-39.1265

16.6540, 28.2716,
-14.6056

221.7210, 16.4065,
-35.7123

8.1620, 21.1191,
-7.1581

241.8440, 6.4859,
-27.0502

4.4800, 12.0884,
-3.9290

250.8140, 2.0637,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-8.6069

0.0000

■ 80.9380, 47.3586,
-70.1056

■ 80.9380, 47.3586,
-70.1056

■ 80.6390, 47.5060,
-70.7204

■ 90.4290, 42.6795,
-62.6432

■ 100.2080, 37.8585,
-56.3104

■ 109.6990, 33.1794,
-48.8480

■ 119.7770, 28.2109,
-41.9004

■ 129.2680, 23.5319,
-34.4380

■ 139.0470, 18.7108,
-28.1052

■ 148.5380, 14.0318,
-20.6428

■ 158.6160, 9.0633,
-13.6952

■ 167.8080, 4.5317,
-6.8476

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.5970, 41.1177, -75.0686



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



102.9430, 30.1011, 5.3120

Triad

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



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



97.7380, -19.0978, 58.9888



75.6160, -4.7407, -66.3152

Complementary

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



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



97.0620, -47.3586, 70.1056

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.



91.2300, -29.2004, -14.2337



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



97.4420, -33.7419, 42.5854

Square

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



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



98.4560, -1.2108, 61.8671



95.1540, -40.5019, 17.4049



81.9370, 11.8631, -71.8587

Rectangle

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



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



103.0020, 20.7050, 32.4472



95.1540, -40.5019, 17.4049



84.7240, -15.1469, -41.8539

Sweetspot

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



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



192.3460, 18.5634, -27.4904



112.6340, -19.0466, -97.9030



91.8760, 11.4001, -16.5543



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056



104.2910, 61.9745, -91.4632



29.8690, 72.5356, -25.3181



83.9610, 2.4842, -3.4738



69.6850, 41.0743, -61.1137



11.7690, 7.0159, -10.3214

Inverse Universe

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



65.2520, 18.6098, 98.0030



83.9320, 24.1905, 128.1016



148.1310, -72.5356, 25.3181



83.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331



55.8930, 16.3218, 85.1628



9.4840, 2.7194, 14.4845

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056 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 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

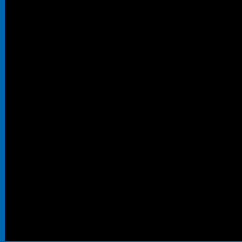
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056.

-70.1056.

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

80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056

Protanopia

97.4660, 36.7453, -25.8417

Deuteranopia

89.6200, 43.0783, -50.5327



Tritanopia

79.3100, 19.5672, -69.5549

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056

Protanomaly

91.6920, 40.5778, -41.8259

Deuteranomaly

86.3310, 44.6998, -57.2953

Tritanomaly

79.9430, 29.6081, -70.1100

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.0150, 17.2476, -25.4462

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056 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(1, 103, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 103, 177)  
}
```

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(1, 103, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 103, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056 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(1, 103, 177) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 103, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 103, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 103, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 103, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 103,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.9380, 47.3586, -70.1056 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 103, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 103,  
177) }
```

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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