

Converting Colors

YUV(80.9650, -13.7867,
-11.3703)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703)
contains.

YUV(80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703)	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(80.9650, -13.7867,
-11.3703)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	445D35
RGB	68, 93, 53
RGB Percent	27%, 36%, 21%
CMY	0.7333, 0.6353, 0.7922
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.43, 0.64
HSL	98°, 27%, 29%
HSV	98°, 43%, 36%
XYZ	6.9409, 9.3147, 4.8003
YIQ	80.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

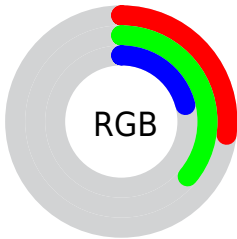
Format	Color
RYB	53, 93, 78
Decimal	4480309
CIELab	36.58, -17.66, 20.01
CIELCh	37, 26.687, 131.435
Yxy	9.3147, 0.3296, 0.4424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282670389 (0xFF445D35)
YUV	80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703
Hunter-Lab	30.5200, -12.8155, 12.0387

Details

The YUV color **80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **65.0350, 13.7867, 11.3703**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3240, -14.9497, -11.6851**, and **35.4920, -13.0606, -10.9555** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1450, -16.8335, -14.1592**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7850, -10.7400, -8.5814**.

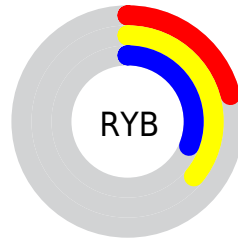
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (36%)

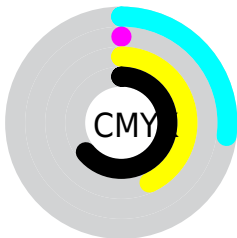
Blue (21%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (31%)

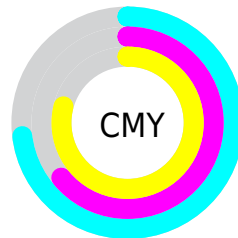


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703 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 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.9650, -13.7867,
-11.3703

80.9650, -13.7867,
-11.3703

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

57.4920, -13.0606,
-10.9555

130.3240,
-14.9497, -11.6851

35.4920, -13.0606,
-10.9555

156.7970,
-15.6759, -12.1000

15.8490, -7.8136,
-13.8996

183.6830,
-16.1127, -12.0000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.2700,
-16.4021, -12.5148

239.8570,
-16.6915, -13.0296

252.3070, -9.0254,

1.4848

■ 80.9650, -13.7867,
-11.3703

■ 80.9650, -13.7867,
-11.3703

■ 78.1450, -16.8335,
-14.1592

■ 83.7850, -10.7400,
-8.5814

■ 75.2110, -20.3170,
-16.8480

■ 86.7190, -7.2565,
-5.8926

■ 72.6900, -23.5112,
-19.0221

■ 89.2400, -4.0623,
-3.7185

■ 69.8700, -26.5579,
-21.8110

■ 92.0600, -1.0156,
-0.9296

■ 67.0500, -29.6046,
-24.5998

■ 94.8800, 2.0312,
1.8592

■ 65.0560, -32.0726,
-26.3591

■ 97.8140, 5.5147,
4.5481

■ 100.6340, 8.5614,
7.3370

■ 103.1550, 11.7556,
9.5111

■ 106.0890, 15.2391,
12.1999

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4790, -19.9561, 7.4729



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



76.2210, -2.0810, -32.6428

Triad

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



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



74.3480, 25.4644, -47.6632



87.4820, -4.1816, 34.6573

Complementary

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



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



65.0350, 13.7867, 11.3703

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.



88.6580, 5.5916, 26.6099



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



84.5200, 21.4356, -15.3650

Square

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



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



69.3480, 22.0134, -60.8182



88.2520, 14.6658, 9.4260



86.6530, -13.6329, 32.7533

Rectangle

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



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



68.8360, 8.4619, -54.2302



88.2520, 14.6658, 9.4260



87.9810, -0.9766, 33.3427

Sweetspot

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



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



115.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481



79.6350, -13.1311, 11.7211



58.0660, -3.4835, -2.6889



189.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703



101.2710, -21.3326, -17.7777



77.0500, -9.3916, -21.0918



44.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444



76.8290, -37.8767, -31.4220



165.7300, -81.7049, -67.2922

Inverse Universe

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



65.0350, 13.7867, 11.3703



76.4300, 21.4800, 17.1629



68.9500, 9.3917, 21.0919



42.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444



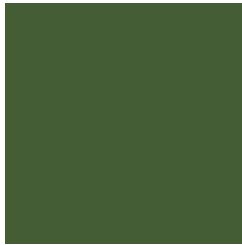
33.1710, 37.8767, 31.4220



71.2700, 81.7049, 67.2922

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

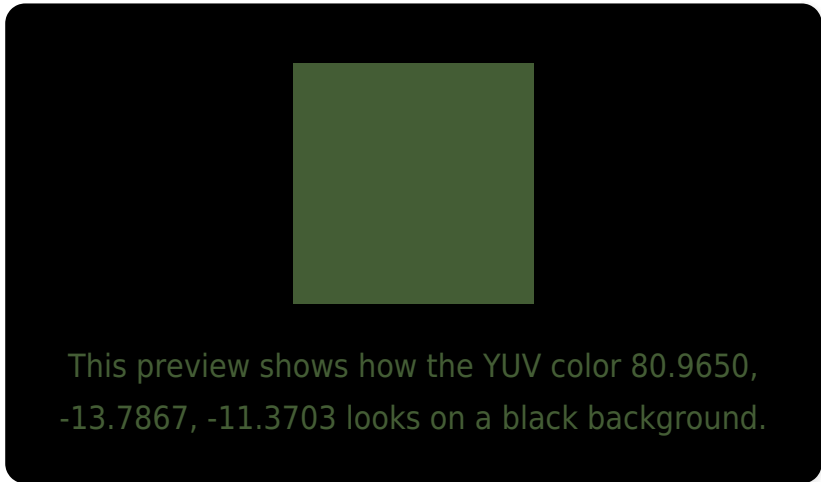
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

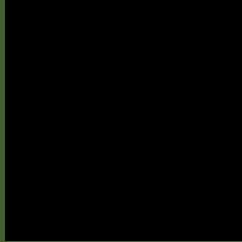
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703.

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

80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703

Protanopia

84.2880, -16.9040, 8.5174

Deuteranopia

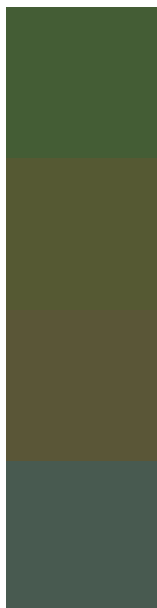
85.3150, -14.4523, 15.5097



Tritanopia

84.9110, 4.9739, -8.6919

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703

Protanomaly

83.4720, -16.0087, 1.3401

Deuteranomaly

83.6620, -14.1304, 5.5584

Tritanomaly

83.4780, -1.7147, -10.0662

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703

Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7130, -4.7885, -4.1333

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703 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(68, 93, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 93, 53)  
}
```

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(68, 93, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 93, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703 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(68, 93, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 93, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 93, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 93, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 93, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 93, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.9650, -13.7867, -11.3703 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 93, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 93,  
53) }
```

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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