

# Converting Colors

YUV(80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316)  
contains.

<b>YUV(80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(80.9710, -2.9437,  
-35.9316)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	28674B
RGB	40, 103, 75
RGB Percent	16%, 40%, 29%
CMY	0.8431, 0.5961, 0.7059
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.27, 0.60
HSL	153°, 44%, 28%
HSV	153°, 61%, 40%
XYZ	6.9953, 10.6596, 8.3454
YIQ	80.9710, -28.5600, -22.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

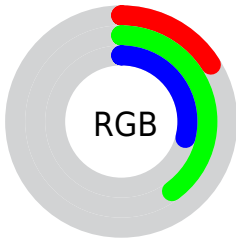
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	40, 81, 103
Decimal	2647883
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.00, -27.54, 9.87
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 29.254, 160.274
Yxy	10.6596, 0.2690, 0.4100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280837963 (0xFF28674B)
YUV	80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316
Hunter-Lab	32.6491, -18.8908, 7.6992

# Details

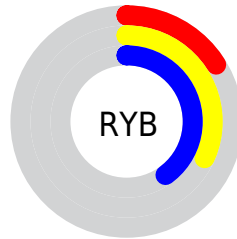
The YUV color **80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **62.0290, 2.9437, 35.9316**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.6290, -4.2541, -35.6316**, and **35.8190, -2.3758, -31.4133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.4110, -3.6536, -41.5794**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5310, -2.2338, -30.2837**.

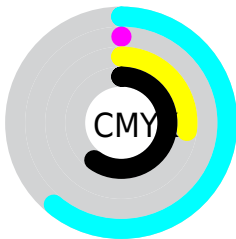
# Distribution



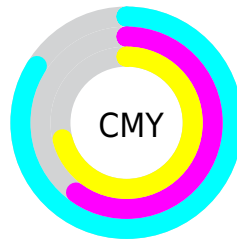
- Red (16%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316 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 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.9710, -2.9437,  
-35.9316

■ 80.9710, -2.9437,  
-35.9316

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 54.9920, -1.4751,  
-40.3350

■ 132.6290, -4.2541,  
-35.6316

■ 35.8190, -2.3758,  
-31.4133

■ 159.2160, -4.5435,  
-36.1464

■ 20.8700, -6.3449,  
-18.3030

■ 186.1020, -4.9803,  
-36.0465

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 214.3900, -5.1223,  
-37.1760

■ 235.9330, -1.9390,  
-31.5132

■ 246.9270, 3.9800,

-16.5990

■ 80.9710, -2.9437,  
-35.9316

■ 80.9710, -2.9437,  
-35.9316

■ 77.4110, -3.6536,  
-41.5794

■ 84.5310, -2.2338,  
-30.2837

■ 73.6660, -3.7793,  
-47.9421

■ 88.2760, -2.1081,  
-23.9211

■ 70.1060, -4.4893,  
-53.5900

■ 91.8360, -1.3981,  
-18.2732

■ 66.9590, -4.9098,  
-58.7230

■ 95.2820, -1.1250,  
-12.5253

■ 99.1410, -0.5625,  
-6.2627

■ 102.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 106.1470, 0.4205,  
5.1331

■ 109.7070, 1.1304,  
10.7810

■ 113.4520, 1.2562,  
17.1436

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.0960, -15.8233, -11.4852



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



72.4480, 13.5831, -63.5369

# Triad

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



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



90.0680, 23.6305, -19.3536



92.3330, -14.9542, 36.5420

# Complementary

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



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



62.0290, 2.9437, 35.9316

# 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.



92.8030, -4.3399, 38.7608



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



94.7080, 16.4130, 9.0261

# Square

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



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



74.5140, 30.3126, -62.7178



94.6090, 6.6018, 29.2839



91.1330, -21.7576, 25.3164



# Rectangle

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



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



74.1580, 20.1351, -65.0366



94.6090, 6.6018, 29.2839



92.5550, -11.6126, 38.1013

# Sweetspot

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



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



126.5700, -1.2670, -13.6549



85.3530, -22.3590, -15.2186



63.7170, -0.8465, -8.5218



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.



80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316



100.3830, -4.6258, -56.4639



82.4020, 10.1548, -37.1866



49.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739



74.8010, -5.3249, -65.6005



157.4440, -11.0649, -138.0784



# Inverse Universe

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



62.0290, 2.9437, 35.9316



70.6170, 4.6258, 56.4639



60.5980, -10.1548, 37.1866



47.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739



40.1990, 5.3249, 65.6005

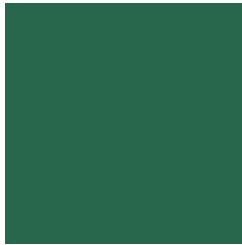


84.6700, 11.5017, 137.9784



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316 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 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316 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 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316**

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316.



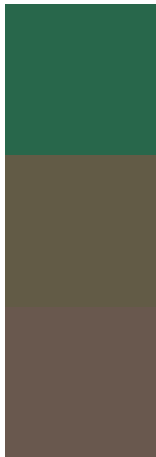
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 80.9710, -2.9437,

-35.9316.

# 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

80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316

### Protanopia

90.6990, -10.2046, 6.4030

### Deuteranopia

91.9430, -6.8739, 11.4510



## Tritanopia

85.5600, 10.5699, -30.3091

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316

## Protanomaly

86.9960, -7.3930, -8.7665

## Deuteranomaly

87.5880, -5.2199, -5.7777

## Tritanomaly

83.5830, 5.6286, -32.0833

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.9830, -0.9776, -13.1401

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316 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(40, 103, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 103, 75)  
}
```

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(40, 103, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 103, 75) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316 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(40, 103, 75) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 103, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 103, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 103, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 103, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 103,  
75) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 80.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 103, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 103,  
75) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor