

Converting Colors

YUV(83.3110, -32.1983,
-32.7217)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.3110, -32.1983,
-32.7217)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E7312
RGB	46, 115, 18
RGB Percent	18%, 45%, 7%
CMY	0.8196, 0.5490, 0.9294
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.84, 0.55
HSL	103°, 73%, 26%
HSV	103°, 84%, 45%
XYZ	7.3666, 12.8860, 2.6712
YIQ	83.3110, -9.9870, -44.7950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

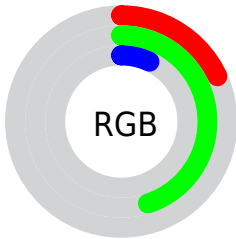
Format	Color
RYB	18, 115, 87
Decimal	3044114
CIELab	42.59, -39.37, 42.90
CIELCh	43, 58.229, 132.538
Yxy	12.8860, 0.3214, 0.5621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281234194 (0xFF2E7312)
YUV	83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217
Hunter-Lab	35.8971, -26.1889, 20.7159

Details

The YUV color **83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **49.6890, 32.1983, 32.7217**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.9090, -32.4931, -31.4922**, and **38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6650, -35.8238, -36.5402**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0710, -28.1360, -29.0033**.

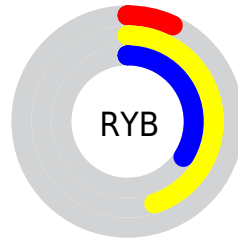
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (45%)

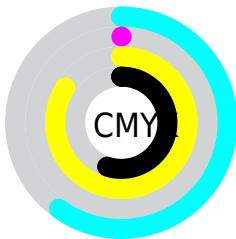
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (34%)

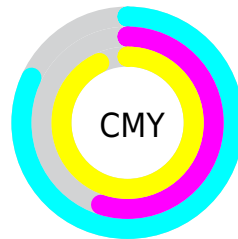


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217 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 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.3110, -32.1983,
-32.7217

■ 83.3110, -32.1983,
-32.7217

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 56.4180, -27.8141,
-38.9546

■ 136.9090,
-32.4931, -31.4922

■ 38.7420, -19.0998,
-33.9767

■ 163.6810,
-33.3667, -31.2922

■ 25.2410, -12.4438,
-22.1364

■ 191.1540,
-34.0929, -31.7071

■ 9.3920, -4.6303,
-8.2368


■ 219.6270,
-34.8191, -32.1219


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 233.1370,
-28.1685, -18.5371


■ 245.0000,


-20.2130, -3.5080


 252.3780,
-10.0464, 2.2995


 83.3110, -32.1983,
-32.7217


 83.3110, -32.1983,
-32.7217


 79.6650, -35.8238,
-36.5402


 87.0710, -28.1360,
-29.0033

 77.3720, -38.1444,
-38.9142

 90.7170, -24.5105,
-25.1848

 94.7760, -20.5956,
-20.8516

 98.4220, -16.9700,
-17.0331

 102.1820,
-12.9077, -13.3146

■ 105.8280, -9.2822,
-9.4962

■ 109.5880, -5.2199,
-5.7777

■ 113.2340, -1.5944,
-1.9592

■ 117.2930, 2.3206,
2.3740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.4320, -45.5690, 9.2681



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



78.4200, -4.1511, -68.7743

Triad

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



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



88.9200, 51.3114, -77.9828



91.7790, -4.3280, 81.7548

Complementary

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



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



49.6890, 32.1983, 32.7217

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.



97.1740, 16.6762, 64.7454



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



80.9300, 56.2365, -70.9756

Square

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



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



89.2500, 37.3447, -78.2722



103.3670, 33.8361, 20.7261



94.3990, -28.2977, 69.8101

Rectangle

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



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



83.3560, 9.6845, -73.1032



103.3670, 33.8361, 20.7261



92.4180, 3.2449, 79.4404

Sweetspot

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



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



138.0080, -12.3289, -12.2850



86.9190, -33.9771, 24.6270



69.2950, -7.5404, -8.1517



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.



83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217



100.9070, -49.7472, -50.7844



77.1050, -19.7718, -51.8351



56.8210, -1.8838, -2.4740



82.0790, -40.4649, -41.2883



168.2780, -82.9611, -84.4358

Inverse Universe

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



49.6890, 32.1983, 32.7217



49.0930, 49.7472, 50.7844



55.8950, 19.7718, 51.8351



54.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592



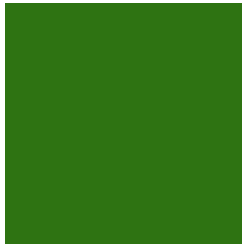
39.9210, 40.4649, 41.2883



81.7220, 82.9611, 84.4358

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

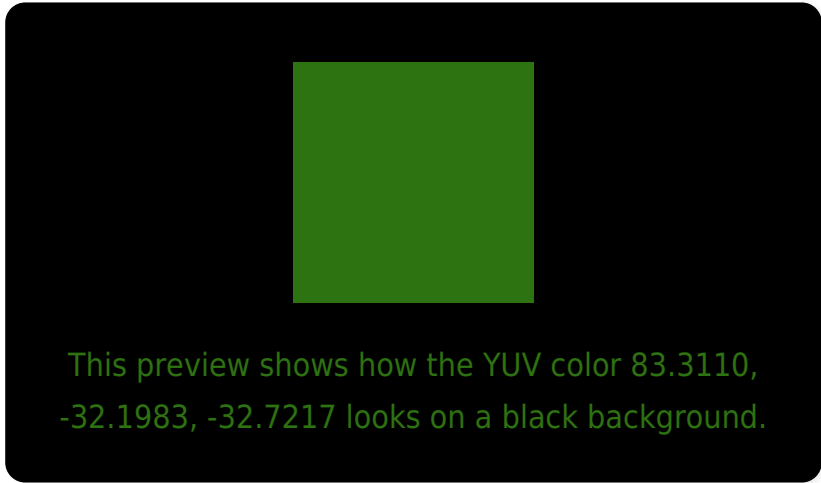
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217.

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

83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217

Protanopia

94.0830, -39.4809, 16.5902

Deuteranopia

96.7450, -33.3983, 25.6566



Tritanopia

95.1690, 10.2697, -27.3352

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217

Protanomaly

89.9560, -36.9533, -0.8384

Deuteranomaly

91.7270, -32.8964, 4.6244

Tritanomaly

90.7330, -5.2914, -29.5838

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217

Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.4210, -12.0396, -11.7702

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217 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(46, 115, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 115, 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(46, 115, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 115, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217 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(46, 115, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 115, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 115, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 115, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 115, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 115,  
18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.3110, -32.1983, -32.7217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 115, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 115,  
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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