

Converting Colors

YUV(83.3220, -32.2037,
-30.9774)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(83.3220, -32.2037,
-30.9774)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	307212
RGB	48, 114, 18
RGB Percent	19%, 45%, 7%
CMY	0.8118, 0.5529, 0.9294
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.84, 0.55
HSL	101°, 73%, 26%
HSV	101°, 84%, 45%
XYZ	7.3454, 12.7067, 2.6378
YIQ	83.3220, -8.5200, -43.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

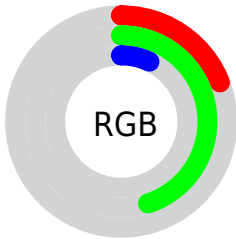
Format	Color
RYB	18, 114, 84
Decimal	3174930
CIELab	42.32, -38.39, 42.68
CIELCh	42, 57.407, 131.976
Yxy	12.7067, 0.3237, 0.5600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281365010 (0xFF307212)
YUV	83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774
Hunter-Lab	35.6464, -25.5990, 20.5652

Details

The YUV color **83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **48.6780, 32.2037, 30.9774**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5070, -32.7880, -30.2626**, and **38.1550, -18.8104, -33.4619** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6760, -35.8293, -34.7959**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.9680, -28.5782, -27.1589**.

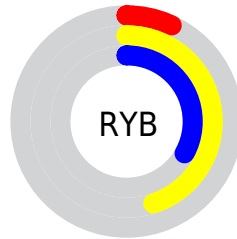
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (45%)

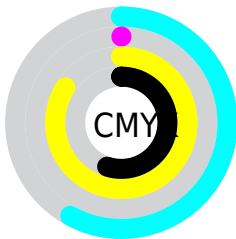
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (33%)

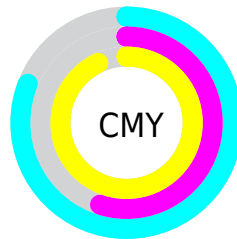


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774 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 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.3220, -32.2037,
-30.9774

■ 83.3220, -32.2037,
-30.9774

255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.0270, -28.1143,
-35.9807

■ 136.5070,
-32.7880, -30.2626

■ 38.1550, -18.8104,
-33.4619

■ 163.3930,
-33.2247, -30.1627

■ 25.2410, -12.4438,
-22.1364

■ 191.1650,
-34.0983, -29.9627

■ 8.8050, -4.3409,
-7.7220


■ 219.5240,
-35.2613, -30.2775


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 233.4360,
-28.3159, -17.9224


■ 245.5980,


-20.5078, -2.2784


 252.3780,
-10.0464, 2.2995


 83.3220, -32.2037,
-30.9774


 83.3220, -32.2037,
-30.9774


 79.6760, -35.8293,
-34.7959


 86.9680, -28.5782,
-27.1589

 77.6820, -38.2972,
-36.5551

 90.7280, -24.5159,
-23.4405

 94.3740, -20.8904,
-19.6220

 97.8350, -16.6807,
-16.5183

 101.4810,
-13.0551, -12.6998

■ 105.1270, -9.4296,
-8.8814

■ 108.8870, -5.3673,
-5.1629

■ 112.5330, -1.7418,
-1.3444

■ 116.2930, 2.3206,
2.3740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.1440, -45.4270, 10.3977



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



77.7190, -4.2985, -68.1596

Triad

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



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



87.9910, 50.2904, -77.1681



91.7680, -4.3226, 80.0105

Complementary

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



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



48.6780, 32.2037, 30.9774

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.



97.0490, 16.2448, 63.1010



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



80.1150, 55.6523, -70.2609

Square

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



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



89.0220, 36.4712, -78.0723



102.6550, 33.6941, 19.5966



93.9150, -27.5661, 68.4805

Rectangle

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



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



82.6550, 9.5371, -72.4884



102.6550, 33.6941, 19.5966



92.4070, 3.2503, 77.6961

Sweetspot

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



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



136.0080, -12.3289, -12.2850



85.4460, -33.2509, 25.0419



67.0070, -7.3985, -7.0221



201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774



100.6300, -49.6106, -47.9105



76.4040, -19.9192, -51.2203



54.1200, -2.0312, -1.8592



81.5030, -40.1810, -39.0291



168.0120, -82.8299, -79.8175

Inverse Universe

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



48.6780, 32.2037, 30.9774



47.3700, 49.6106, 47.9105



55.5960, 19.9192, 51.2203



51.8800, 2.0312, 1.8592



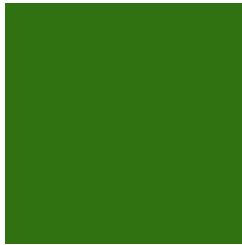
38.1980, 40.3284, 38.4144



78.9880, 82.8299, 79.8175

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

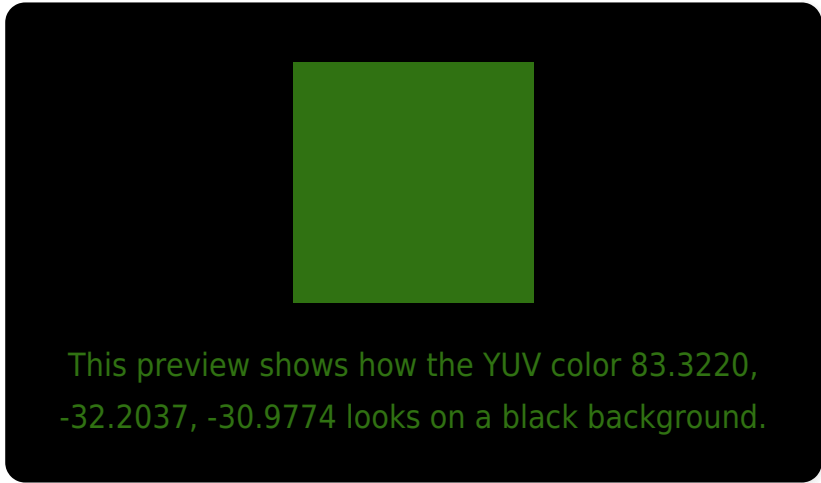
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

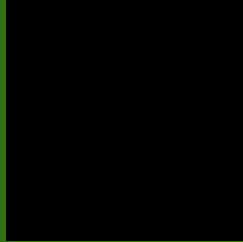
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YUV 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 83.3220, -32.2037,

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

83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774

Protanopia

93.7840, -39.3335, 15.9754

Deuteranopia

95.8590, -32.9615, 25.5567



Tritanopia

95.0660, 9.8275, -25.4909

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774

Protanomaly

89.9560, -36.9533, -0.8384

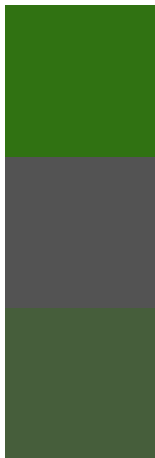
Deuteranomaly

91.1400, -32.6070, 5.1392

Tritanomaly

90.7440, -5.2968, -27.8395

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774

Achromatopsia

83.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8340, -11.7502, -11.2554

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774 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(48, 114, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 114, 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(48, 114, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 114, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774 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(48, 114, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 114, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 114, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 114, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 114, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 114,  
18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 83.3220, -32.2037, -30.9774 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 114, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 114,  
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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