

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 163, 104)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 163, 104) contains.

RYB(0, 163, 104)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

`RYB(0, 163, 104)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3BA300
RGB	59, 163, 0
RGB Percent	23%, 64%, 0%
CMY	0.7686, 0.3608, 1.0000
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	98°, 100%, 32%
HSV	98°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	14.9008, 27.1242, 4.4501
YIQ	113.3220, -9.6610, -72.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

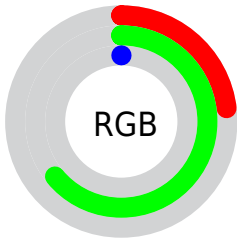
Format	Color
RYB	0, 163, 104
Decimal	3908352
CIELab	59.09, -54.06, 60.57
CIELCh	59, 81.185, 131.746
Yxy	27.1242, 0.3206, 0.5836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282098432 (0xFF3BA300)
YUV	113.3220, -55.8677, -47.6404
Hunter-Lab	52.0809, -40.0711, 31.3905

Details

The RYB color **0, 163, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **104, 0, 163**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72, 219, 171**, and **0, 110, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 163, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16, 163, 110**.

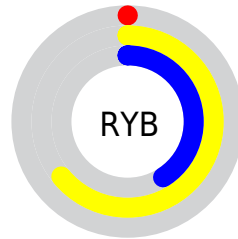
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (64%)

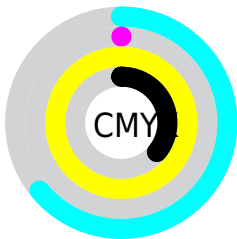
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (41%)

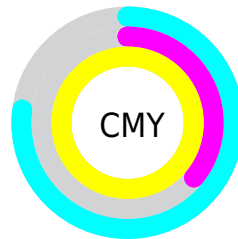


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 163, 104 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 RYB color 0, 163, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 0, 163, 104

 0, 163, 104


255, 255, 255

 0, 136, 119


 72, 219, 171

 0, 110, 110

 100, 248, 199

 0, 85, 85

 128, 255, 204

 0, 60, 60

 155, 255, 202

 0, 38, 38


 184, 255, 201


 0, 0, 0


 212, 255, 212


 241, 255, 241


 0, 163, 104


 16, 163, 110

 33, 163, 116


 49, 163, 122

 65, 163, 127

 82, 163, 134

 98, 163, 140

 114, 163, 145

 130, 163, 151

 147, 163, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 148, 2



0, 163, 104



0, 110, 171

Triad

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



0, 163, 104



0, 99, 255



255, 52, 118

Complementary

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



0, 163, 104



104, 0, 163

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.



245, 67, 189



0, 163, 104



0, 91, 255

Square

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



0, 163, 104



0, 99, 236



178, 108, 250



250, 94, 49

Rectangle

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



0, 163, 104



0, 94, 173



178, 108, 250



255, 50, 141

Sweetspot

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



0, 163, 104



148, 212, 189



95, 163, 0



69, 107, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



0, 163, 104



0, 212, 135



0, 144, 163



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 92



0, 18, 12

Inverse Universe

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



104, 0, 163



135, 0, 212



163, 0, 141



79, 73, 82



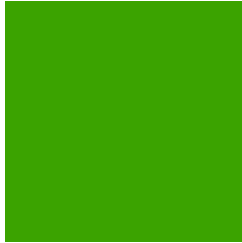
93, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 163, 104 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

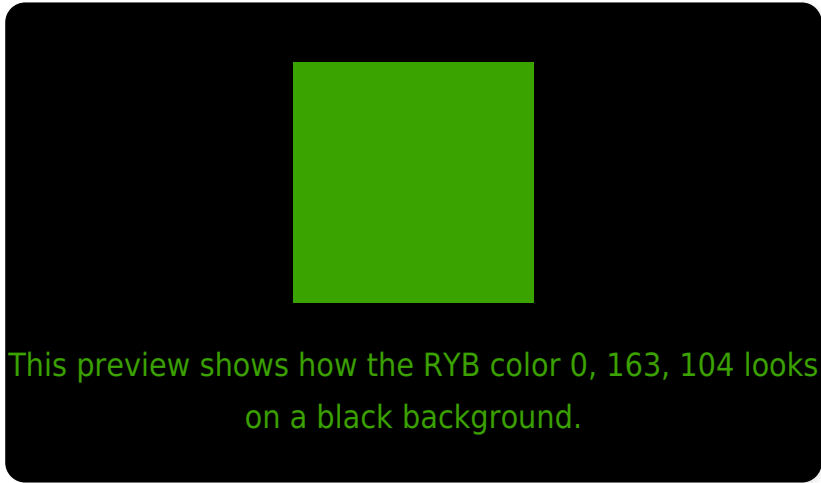
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

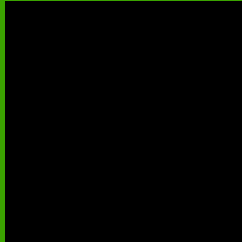
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 0, 163, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 163, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 163, 104.

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
0, 163, 104

Protanopia
19, 159, 0

Deuteranopia
97, 178, 34



Tritanopia
88, 123, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

0, 163, 104

Protanomaly

0, 150, 27

Deuteranomaly

22, 145, 32

Tritanomaly

77, 136, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

0, 163, 104

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

72, 131, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 163, 104 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(59, 163, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 163, 0)  
}
```

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(59, 163, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 163, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 163, 104 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(59, 163, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 163, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 163, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 163, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 163, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 163, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 0, 163, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 163, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 163,  
0) }
```

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