

Converting Colors

`RYB(0, 176, 30)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(0, 176, 30) contains.

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Color

R_YB(0, 176, 30)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92B000
RGB	146, 176, 0
RGB Percent	57%, 69%, 0%
CMY	0.4275, 0.3098, 1.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 1.00, 0.31
HSL	70°, 100%, 35%
HSV	70°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	27.3794, 37.1617, 5.7299
YIQ	146.9660, 38.6160, -61.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

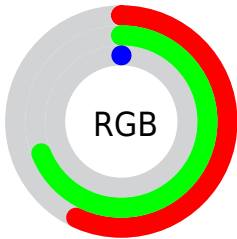
Format	Color
RYB	0, 176, 30
Decimal	9613312
CIELab	67.40, -29.26, 68.84
CIELCh	67, 74.802, 113.026
Yxy	37.1617, 0.3896, 0.5288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287803392 (0xFF92B000)
YUV	146.9660, -72.4542, -0.8472
Hunter-Lab	60.9604, -26.5102, 37.0994

Details

The RYB color **0, 176, 30** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **30, 0, 176**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77, 232, 105**, and **0, 123, 33** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 176, 30**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18, 176, 45**.

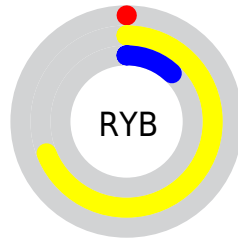
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (69%)

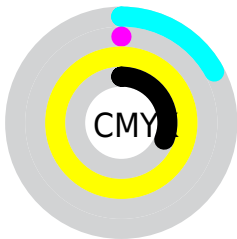
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (12%)

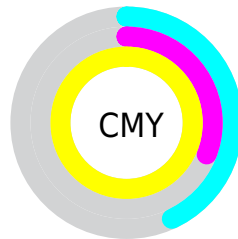


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (43%)


Magenta (31%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 0, 176, 30 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, 176, 30 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 0, 176, 30

 0, 176, 30

255, 255, 255

 0, 149, 31

 77, 232, 105

 0, 123, 33

 106, 255, 128

 0, 98, 35


 134, 255, 134

 0, 74, 40

 162, 255, 162

 0, 51, 49


 190, 255, 190

 0, 32, 32

 220, 255, 220

 0, 0, 0

 249, 255, 249

 0, 176, 30

■ 18, 176, 45

■ 35, 176, 59

■ 53, 176, 74

■ 70, 176, 88

■ 88, 176, 103

■ 106, 176, 118

■ 123, 176, 132

■ 141, 176, 147

■ 158, 176, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71, 209, 0



0, 176, 30



45, 162, 188

Triad

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



0, 176, 30



0, 109, 255



255, 96, 183

Complementary

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



0, 176, 30



30, 0, 176

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.



230, 121, 246



0, 176, 30



0, 104, 255

Square

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



0, 176, 30



0, 102, 215



130, 149, 255



255, 100, 116

Rectangle

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



0, 176, 30



0, 118, 193



130, 149, 255



255, 102, 205

Sweetspot

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



0, 176, 30



161, 230, 173



176, 35, 0



73, 115, 80



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



0, 176, 30



0, 230, 40



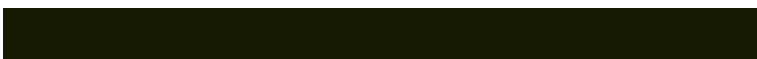
0, 176, 117



80, 89, 81



0, 153, 26



0, 26, 5

Inverse Universe

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



30, 0, 176



39, 0, 230



117, 0, 176



82, 80, 89



26, 0, 153



4, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 0, 176, 30 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

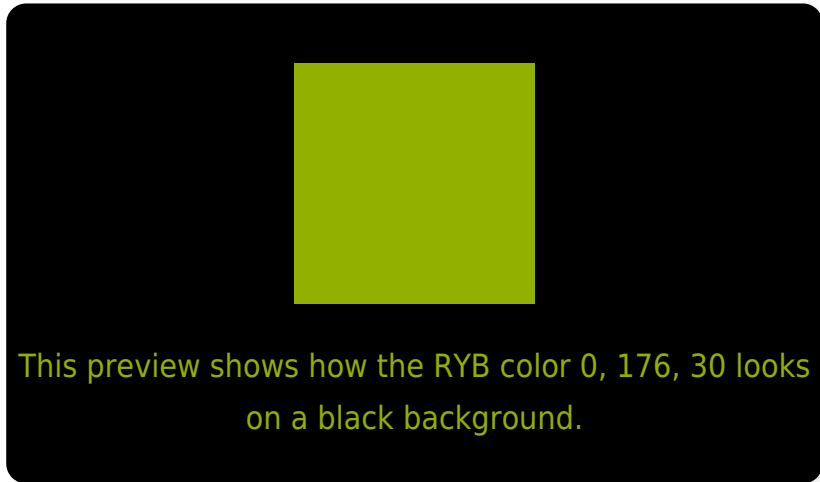
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

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

RYB 0, 176, 30 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 176, 30.

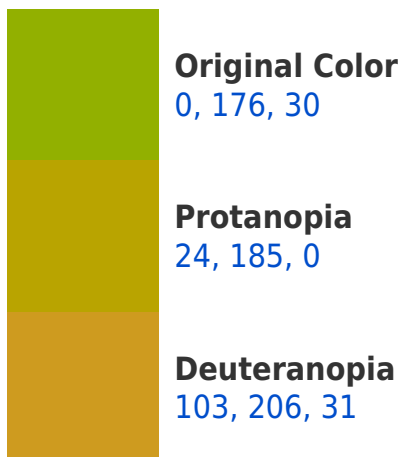


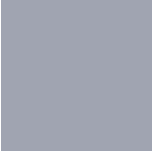
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 0, 176, 30.

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





Tritanopia
160, 163, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
0, 176, 30

Protanomaly
3, 171, 0

Deuteranomaly
44, 184, 20

Tritanomaly
113, 168, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color
0, 176, 30

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
94, 158, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 0, 176, 30 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(146, 176, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 176, 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(146, 176, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 176, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 0, 176, 30 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(146, 176, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 176, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 176, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 176, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 176, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 176,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 0, 176, 30 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 176, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
176, 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](#).

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