

Converting Colors

`RYB(16, 158, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(16, 158, 158) contains.

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Color

R_YB(16, 158, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	109E10
RGB	16, 158, 16
RGB Percent	6%, 62%, 6%
CMY	0.9373, 0.3804, 0.9373
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.90, 0.38
HSL	120°, 82%, 34%
HSV	120°, 90%, 62%
XYZ	12.5341, 24.6013, 4.5781
YIQ	99.3540, -39.0500, -74.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

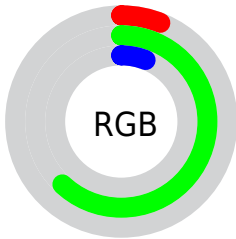
Format	Color
RYB	16, 158, 158
Decimal	1089040
CIELab	56.68, -58.80, 55.77
CIELCh	57, 81.041, 136.512
Yxy	24.6013, 0.3005, 0.5898
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279279120 (0xFF109E10)
YUV	99.3540, -41.0935, -73.1015
Hunter-Lab	49.5997, -41.6917, 29.2472

Details

The RYB color **16, 158, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **158, 16, 158**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77, 214, 196**, and **0, 105, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 158, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32, 158, 158**.

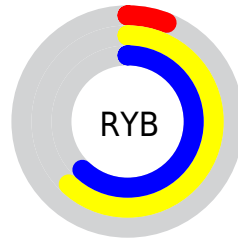
Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (62%)

Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

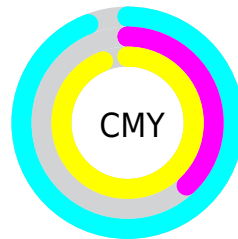


Cyan (90%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (94%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 16, 158, 158 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 16, 158, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 16, 158, 158

 16, 158, 158

255, 255, 255

 0, 131, 131

 77, 214, 196

 0, 105, 105


 104, 243, 222

 0, 79, 79

 131, 255, 231

 0, 55, 55

 159, 255, 229


 0, 31, 31


 187, 255, 227

 0, 0, 0

 216, 255, 226

 245, 255, 245

 16, 158, 158

 16, 158, 158

■ 0, 158, 158

■ 32, 158, 158

■ 48, 158, 158

■ 63, 158, 158

■ 79, 158, 158

■ 95, 158, 158

■ 111, 158, 158

■ 127, 158, 158

■ 142, 158, 158

■ 158, 158, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 145, 17



16, 158, 158



0, 102, 164

Triad

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



16, 158, 158



0, 96, 255



255, 46, 101

Complementary

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



16, 158, 158



158, 16, 158

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.



244, 52, 171



16, 158, 158



0, 87, 255

Square

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



16, 158, 158



0, 97, 238



186, 95, 234



236, 106, 31

Rectangle

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



16, 158, 158



0, 87, 166



186, 95, 234



255, 39, 124

Sweetspot

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



16, 158, 158



151, 207, 207



16, 158, 16



71, 105, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



16, 158, 158



0, 207, 207



16, 111, 158



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 16, 158



207, 0, 207



158, 16, 87



79, 71, 79



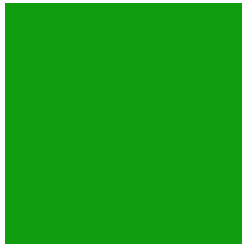
143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 16, 158, 158 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



This preview shows how the RYB color 16, 158, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

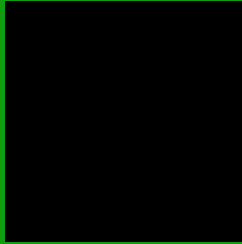
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16, 158, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 16, 158, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 16, 158, 158.

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
16, 158, 158

Protanopia
21, 152, 2

Deuteranopia
98, 170, 37



Tritanopia
67, 110, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

16, 158, 158



Protanomaly

7, 143, 47



Deuteranomaly

29, 139, 54



Tritanomaly

48, 113, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

16, 158, 158



Achromatopsia

99, 99, 99



Achromatomaly

69, 120, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 16, 158, 158 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(16, 158, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 158, 16)  
}
```

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(16, 158, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 158, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 16, 158, 158 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(16, 158, 16) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 158, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 158, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 158, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 158, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 158,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 16, 158, 158 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 158, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 158,  
16) }
```

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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