

Converting Colors

`RYB(28, 189, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(28, 189, 173) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(28, 189, 173)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2CBD1C
RGB	44, 189, 28
RGB Percent	17%, 74%, 11%
CMY	0.8275, 0.2588, 0.8902
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.85, 0.26
HSL	114°, 74%, 43%
HSV	114°, 85%, 74%
XYZ	19.4459, 37.0145, 7.2182
YIQ	127.2910, -34.7390, -80.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

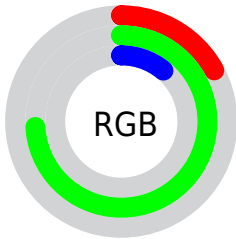
Format	Color
R _Y B	28, 189, 173
Decimal	2931996
CIE Lab	67.29, -64.38, 62.66
CIE LCh	67, 89.834, 135.776
Yxy	37.0145, 0.3054, 0.5813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281122076 (0xFF2CBD1C)
YUV	127.2910, -48.9505, -73.0462
Hunter-Lab	60.8395, -49.4160, 35.5533

Details

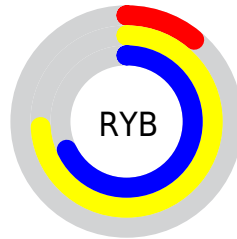
The RYB color **28, 189, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC33**. A complement of this color would be **173, 28, 189**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89, 247, 221**, and **0, 134, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9, 189, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47, 189, 175**.

Distribution



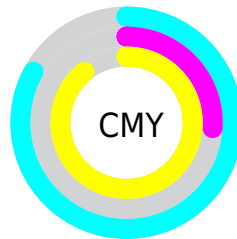
- Red (17%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 28, 189, 173 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 28, 189, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 28, 189, 173  28, 189, 173

255, 255, 255  0, 161, 161

 89, 247, 221  0, 134, 134

 117, 255, 226  0, 108, 108

 145, 255, 224  0, 82, 82

 173, 255, 221  0, 58, 58

 202, 255, 220  0, 33, 33

 231, 255, 231  0, 0, 0

 28, 189, 173  28, 189, 173

 9, 189, 171  47, 189, 175

■ 0, 189, 170

■ 66, 189, 177

■ 85, 189, 179

■ 104, 189, 181

■ 123, 189, 183

■ 141, 189, 184

■ 160, 189, 186

■ 179, 189, 188

■ 197, 189, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 173, 15



28, 189, 173



0, 122, 197

Triad

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



28, 189, 173



0, 107, 255



255, 65, 125

Complementary

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



28, 189, 173



173, 28, 189

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.



255, 73, 206



28, 189, 173



0, 98, 255

Square

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



28, 189, 173



0, 111, 255



219, 119, 255



255, 130, 46

Rectangle

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



28, 189, 173



0, 105, 199



219, 119, 255



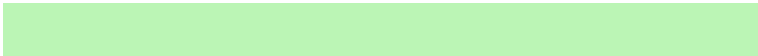
255, 59, 152

Sweetspot

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



28, 189, 173



181, 245, 239



46, 189, 28



84, 122, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



28, 189, 173



0, 245, 221



28, 143, 189



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 142



0, 31, 28

Inverse Universe

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



173, 28, 189



220, 0, 245



189, 28, 125



93, 85, 94



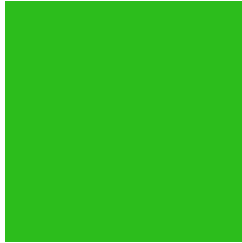
142, 0, 158



28, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 28, 189, 173 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



This preview shows how the RYB color 28, 189, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

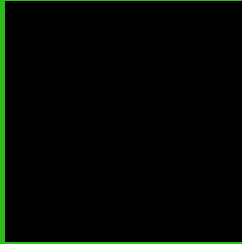
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 28, 189, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 28, 189, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 28, 189, 173.

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](#).

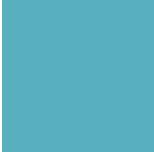
Dichromacy



Original Color
28, 189, 173

Protanopia
43, 183, 20

Deuteranopia
122, 204, 48



Tritanopia
88, 135, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

28, 189, 173



Protanomaly

23, 172, 63



Deuteranomaly

41, 167, 62



Tritanomaly

72, 143, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

28, 189, 173



Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127



Achromatomaly

91, 150, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 28, 189, 173 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(44, 189, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 189, 28)  
}
```

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(44, 189, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 189, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 28, 189, 173 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(44, 189, 28) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 189, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 189, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 189, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 189, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 189,  
28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 28, 189, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 189, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 189,  
28) }
```

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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