

Converting Colors

`RYB(33, 163, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(33, 163, 140) contains.

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Color

`RYB(33, 163, 140)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38A321
RGB	56, 163, 33
RGB Percent	22%, 64%, 13%
CMY	0.7804, 0.3608, 0.8706
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.80, 0.36
HSL	109°, 66%, 38%
HSV	109°, 80%, 64%
XYZ	15.0026, 27.1449, 5.8876
YIQ	116.1870, -22.0420, -63.1140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

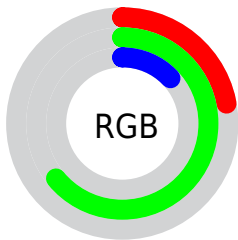
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 163, 140
Decimal	3711777
CIE _{Lab}	59.11, -53.53, 53.87
CIE _{LCh}	59, 75.939, 134.817
Yxy	27.1449, 0.3123, 0.5651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281901857 (0xFF38A321)
YUV	116.1870, -41.0112, -52.7840
Hunter-Lab	52.1008, -39.7768, 29.7705

Details

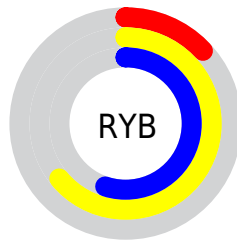
The RYB color **33, 163, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **140, 33, 163**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89, 219, 191**, and **0, 110, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17, 163, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49, 163, 143**.

Distribution



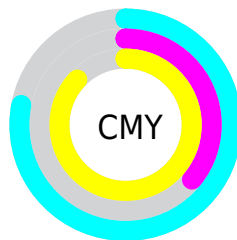
- Red (22%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 33, 163, 140 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 33, 163, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



33, 163, 140



33, 163, 140

255, 255, 255



0, 136, 125



89, 219, 191



0, 110, 110



115, 248, 217



0, 84, 84



142, 255, 222



0, 60, 60



170, 255, 220



0, 38, 38



198, 255, 219



0, 0, 0



227, 255, 227



33, 163, 140



33, 163, 140



17, 163, 137



49, 163, 143

■ 0, 163, 134

■ 66, 163, 146

■ 82, 163, 149

■ 98, 163, 151

■ 114, 163, 154

■ 131, 163, 158

■ 147, 163, 160

■ 163, 163, 163

■ 177, 163, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 149, 8



33, 163, 140



0, 105, 170

Triad

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



33, 163, 140



0, 98, 255



255, 66, 112

Complementary

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



33, 163, 140



140, 33, 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.



243, 73, 179



33, 163, 140



28, 103, 255

Square

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



33, 163, 140



0, 98, 236



185, 107, 238



241, 109, 49

Rectangle

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



33, 163, 140



0, 91, 172



185, 107, 238



255, 63, 134

Sweetspot

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



33, 163, 140



161, 212, 203



62, 163, 33



76, 107, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



33, 163, 140



8, 212, 176



33, 132, 163



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 119



0, 18, 15

Inverse Universe

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



140, 33, 163



176, 8, 212



163, 33, 122



80, 73, 82



120, 0, 145



15, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 33, 163, 140 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 33, 163, 140 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 33, 163, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 33, 163, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 33, 163, 140.

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
33, 163, 140

Protanopia
47, 159, 27

Deuteranopia
111, 177, 47



Tritanopia
85, 121, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

33, 163, 140



Protanomaly

29, 150, 57



Deuteranomaly

42, 145, 54



Tritanomaly

74, 128, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

33, 163, 140



Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116



Achromatomaly

86, 133, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 33, 163, 140 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(56, 163, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 163, 33)  
}
```

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(56, 163, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 163, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 33, 163, 140 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(56, 163, 33) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 163, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 163, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 163, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 163, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 163,  
33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 33, 163, 140 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 163, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 163,  
33) }
```

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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