

Converting Colors

`RYB(36, 169, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(36, 169, 164) contains.

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Color

`RYB(36, 169, 164)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29A924
RGB	41, 169, 36
RGB Percent	16%, 66%, 14%
CMY	0.8392, 0.3373, 0.8588
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.79, 0.34
HSL	118°, 65%, 40%
HSV	118°, 79%, 66%
XYZ	15.4209, 28.9747, 6.4490
YIQ	115.5660, -33.5950, -68.4990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

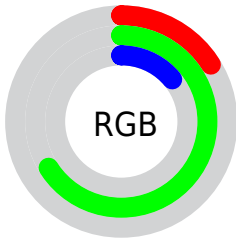
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 169, 164
Decimal	2730276
CIE Lab	60.76, -58.15, 54.38
CIE LCh	61, 79.621, 136.919
Yxy	28.9747, 0.3033, 0.5699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280920356 (0xFF29A924)
YUV	115.5660, -39.2260, -65.3944
Hunter-Lab	53.8282, -43.0621, 30.5764

Details

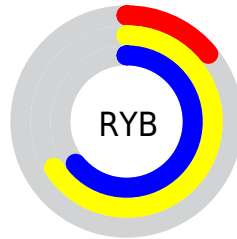
The RYB color **36, 169, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **164, 36, 169**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91, 225, 208**, and **0, 115, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19, 169, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53, 169, 165**.

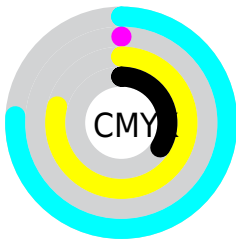
Distribution



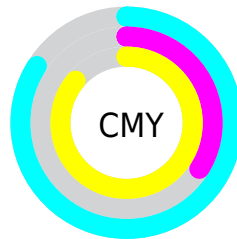
- Red (16%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 36, 169, 164 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 36, 169, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



36, 169, 164



36, 169, 164

255, 255, 255



0, 142, 142



91, 225, 208



0, 115, 115



118, 255, 235



0, 90, 90



146, 255, 233



0, 65, 65



173, 255, 231



0, 42, 42



202, 255, 230



0, 5, 5



230, 255, 230



0, 0, 0



36, 169, 164



36, 169, 164



19, 169, 163



53, 169, 165

■ 2, 169, 163

■ 70, 169, 165

■ 0, 169, 163

■ 87, 169, 166

■ 104, 169, 167

■ 121, 169, 168

■ 137, 169, 167

■ 154, 169, 168

■ 171, 169, 171

■ 187, 169, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 155, 15



36, 169, 164



0, 108, 176

Triad

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



36, 169, 164



0, 100, 255



255, 66, 110

Complementary

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



36, 169, 164



164, 36, 169

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, 70, 180



36, 169, 164



51, 113, 255

Square

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



36, 169, 164



0, 103, 249



198, 107, 244



248, 120, 43

Rectangle

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



36, 169, 164



0, 92, 177



198, 107, 244



255, 61, 133

Sweetspot

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



36, 169, 164



167, 219, 217



43, 169, 36



78, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



36, 169, 164



13, 219, 211



36, 128, 169



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 142



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



164, 36, 169



212, 13, 219



169, 36, 109



84, 76, 84



142, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 36, 169, 164 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 36, 169, 164 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](#).

R Y B 36, 169, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 36, 169, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 36, 169, 164.

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
36, 169, 164

Protanopia
51, 164, 30

Deuteranopia
116, 182, 50



Tritanopia
79, 121, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

36, 169, 164



Protanomaly

32, 154, 67



Deuteranomaly

45, 149, 63



Tritanomaly

65, 126, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

36, 169, 164



Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116



Achromatomaly

87, 135, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 36, 169, 164 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(41, 169, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 169, 36)  
}
```

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(41, 169, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 169, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 36, 169, 164 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(41, 169, 36) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 169, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 169, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 169, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 169, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 169,  
36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 36, 169, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 169, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 169,  
36) }
```

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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