

Converting Colors

`RYB(46, 153, 106)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(46, 153, 106) contains.

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Color

R_YB(46, 153, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D992E
RGB	93, 153, 46
RGB Percent	36%, 60%, 18%
CMY	0.6353, 0.4000, 0.8196
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.70, 0.40
HSL	94°, 54%, 39%
HSV	94°, 70%, 60%
XYZ	16.3986, 25.3069, 6.6052
YIQ	122.8620, -1.4130, -45.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

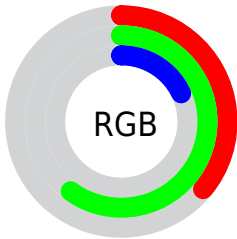
Format	Color
RYB	46, 153, 106
Decimal	6134062
CIELab	57.37, -37.91, 47.92
CIELCh	57, 61.105, 128.350
Yxy	25.3069, 0.3394, 0.5238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284324142 (0xFF5D992E)
YUV	122.8620, -37.8930, -26.1890
Hunter-Lab	50.3059, -29.8485, 27.4294

Details

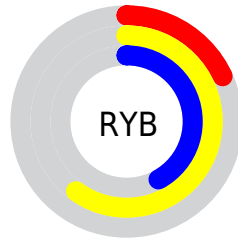
The RYB color **46, 153, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **106, 46, 153**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 208, 158**, and **0, 101, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31, 153, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 153, 112**.

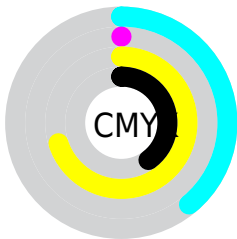
Distribution



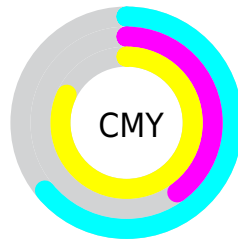
- Red (36%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 46, 153, 106 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 46, 153, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46, 153, 106



46, 153, 106

255, 255, 255



17, 127, 78



98, 208, 158



0, 101, 63



124, 236, 185



0, 77, 73



151, 255, 202



0, 53, 53



179, 255, 201



0, 33, 33



207, 255, 207



0, 0, 0



236, 255, 236



46, 153, 106



46, 153, 106



31, 153, 100



61, 153, 112

■ 15, 153, 92

■ 77, 153, 120

■ 0, 153, 86

■ 92, 153, 126

■ 107, 153, 133

■ 123, 153, 140

■ 138, 153, 147

■ 153, 153, 153

■ 162, 153, 168

■ 170, 153, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18, 150, 7



46, 153, 106



0, 100, 160

Triad

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



46, 153, 106



0, 93, 237



233, 85, 125

Complementary

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



46, 153, 106



106, 46, 153

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.



213, 94, 178



46, 153, 106



32, 103, 244

Square

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



46, 153, 106



0, 90, 203



159, 117, 222



225, 103, 74

Rectangle

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



46, 153, 106



0, 89, 162



159, 117, 222



230, 85, 143

Sweetspot

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



46, 153, 106



157, 199, 181



133, 153, 46



75, 99, 88



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



46, 153, 106



32, 199, 126



46, 148, 153



69, 77, 74



0, 140, 78



0, 13, 7

Inverse Universe

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



106, 46, 153



126, 32, 199



153, 46, 148



73, 69, 77



79, 0, 140



7, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 46, 153, 106 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 46, 153, 106 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](#).

RYP 46, 153, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 46, 153, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 46, 153, 106.

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
46, 153, 106

Protanopia
62, 154, 42

Deuteranopia
117, 171, 54



Tritanopia
109, 128, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
46, 153, 106

Protanomaly
43, 143, 54

Deuteranomaly
56, 143, 51

Tritanomaly
103, 138, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
46, 153, 106

Achromatopsia
123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly
95, 134, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 46, 153, 106 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(93, 153, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 153, 46)  
}
```

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(93, 153, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 153, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 46, 153, 106 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(93, 153, 46) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 153, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(93, 153, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 153, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 153, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 153,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 46, 153, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 153, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 153,  
46) }
```

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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