

Converting Colors

`RYB(46, 158, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(46, 158, 142) contains.

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Color

R_YB(46, 158, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E9E2E
RGB	62, 158, 46
RGB Percent	24%, 62%, 18%
CMY	0.7569, 0.3804, 0.8196
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.71, 0.38
HSL	111°, 55%, 40%
HSV	111°, 71%, 62%
XYZ	14.7066, 25.6751, 6.7654
YIQ	116.5280, -21.2640, -55.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

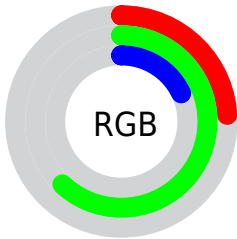
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 158, 142
Decimal	4103726
CIE _{Lab}	57.73, -49.36, 47.90
CIE _{LCh}	58, 68.783, 135.861
Yxy	25.6751, 0.3119, 0.5446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282293806 (0xFF3E9E2E)
YUV	116.5280, -34.7703, -47.8211
Hunter-Lab	50.6706, -36.8658, 27.5531

Details

The RYB color **46, 158, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **142, 46, 158**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 214, 192**, and **0, 105, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30, 158, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62, 158, 144**.

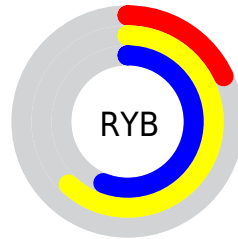
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (62%)

Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (56%)

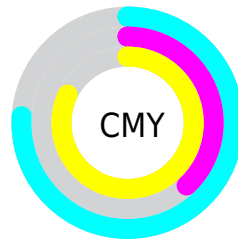


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 46, 158, 142 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, 158, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



46, 158, 142



46, 158, 142

255, 255, 255



16, 131, 120



98, 214, 192



0, 105, 105



125, 242, 218



0, 80, 80



152, 255, 230



0, 56, 56



179, 255, 228



0, 34, 34



207, 255, 226



0, 0, 0



236, 255, 236



46, 158, 142



46, 158, 142



30, 158, 140



62, 158, 144

■ 14, 158, 137

■ 78, 158, 147

■ 0, 158, 135

■ 93, 158, 148

■ 109, 158, 151

■ 125, 158, 153

■ 141, 158, 156

■ 157, 158, 158

■ 170, 158, 172

■ 184, 158, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 146, 9



46, 158, 142



0, 99, 164

Triad

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



46, 158, 142



0, 96, 255



245, 76, 110

Complementary

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



46, 158, 142



142, 46, 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.



232, 80, 170



46, 158, 142



66, 117, 255

Square

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



46, 158, 142



0, 94, 224



181, 107, 223



228, 115, 53

Rectangle

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



46, 158, 142



0, 87, 166



181, 107, 223



244, 73, 129

Sweetspot

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



46, 158, 142



163, 207, 201



66, 158, 46



78, 105, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



46, 158, 142



31, 207, 182



46, 129, 158



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 123



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



142, 46, 158



181, 31, 207



158, 46, 119



78, 71, 79



122, 0, 143



13, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 46, 158, 142 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, 158, 142 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, 158, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 46, 158, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 46, 158, 142.

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, 158, 142

Protanopia
60, 154, 41

Deuteranopia
117, 171, 56



Tritanopia
87, 120, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

46, 158, 142



Protanomaly

43, 145, 67



Deuteranomaly

52, 141, 62



Tritanomaly

78, 126, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

46, 158, 142



Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117



Achromatomaly

91, 132, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 46, 158, 142 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(62, 158, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 158, 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(62, 158, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 158, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 46, 158, 142 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(62, 158, 46) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 158, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 158, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 158, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 158, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 158,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 46, 158, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 158, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 158,  
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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