

Converting Colors

`RYB(48, 139, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(48, 139, 133) contains.

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Color

`RYB(48, 139, 133)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	368B30
RGB	54, 139, 48
RGB Percent	21%, 55%, 19%
CMY	0.7882, 0.4549, 0.8118
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.65, 0.45
HSL	116°, 49%, 37%
HSV	116°, 65%, 55%
XYZ	11.2874, 19.4629, 5.9581
YIQ	103.2110, -21.4490, -46.3210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

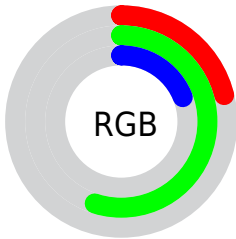
Format	Color
R_YB	48, 139, 133
Decimal	3574576
CIE Lab	51.22, -43.99, 39.97
CIE LCh	51, 59.443, 137.741
Yxy	19.4629, 0.3075, 0.5302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281764656 (0xFF368B30)
YUV	103.2110, -27.2190, -43.1580
Hunter-Lab	44.1168, -31.5345, 22.8744

Details

The RYB color **48, 139, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **133, 48, 139**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 193, 181**, and **0, 88, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34, 139, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62, 139, 134**.

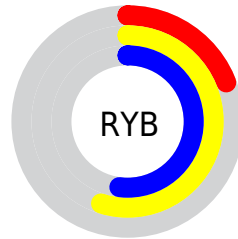
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (55%)

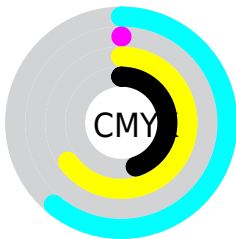
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (52%)

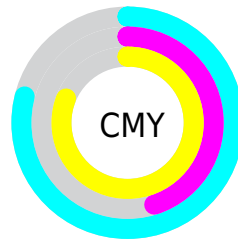


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (79%)


Magenta (45%)


Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 48, 139, 133 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 48, 139, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 48, 139, 133

 48, 139, 133


255, 255, 255

 20, 111, 113

 98, 193, 181

 0, 88, 88

 124, 222, 208

 0, 63, 63

 151, 250, 235

 0, 42, 42


 178, 255, 238


 0, 8, 8


 206, 255, 237


 0, 0, 0

 234, 255, 236

 48, 139, 133

 48, 139, 133

 34, 139, 132

 62, 139, 134

■ 20, 139, 131

■ 76, 139, 135

■ 6, 139, 130

■ 90, 139, 136

■ 0, 139, 130

■ 104, 139, 137

■ 118, 139, 138

■ 131, 139, 138

■ 145, 139, 145

■ 158, 139, 159

■ 171, 139, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 129, 11



48, 139, 133



0, 85, 144

Triad

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



48, 139, 133



0, 84, 222



212, 72, 94

Complementary

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



48, 139, 133



133, 48, 139

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.



202, 73, 145



48, 139, 133



76, 108, 219

Square

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



48, 139, 133



0, 83, 196



162, 94, 191



197, 107, 47

Rectangle

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



48, 139, 133



0, 75, 145



162, 94, 191



212, 69, 111

Sweetspot

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



48, 139, 133



145, 181, 179



54, 139, 48



70, 92, 91



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



48, 139, 133



38, 181, 172



48, 112, 139



62, 69, 69



0, 133, 124



0, 5, 5

Inverse Universe

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



133, 48, 139



172, 38, 181



139, 48, 100



68, 62, 69



124, 0, 133



5, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 48, 139, 133 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 48, 139, 133 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](#).

RGB 48, 139, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 48, 139, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 48, 139, 133.

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

48, 139, 133

Protanopia

59, 136, 43

Deuteranopia

112, 150, 56



Tritanopia
76, 105, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
48, 139, 133

Protanomaly
45, 128, 67

Deuteranomaly
53, 124, 62

Tritanomaly
68, 109, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
48, 139, 133

Achromatopsia
103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly
83, 116, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 48, 139, 133 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(54, 139, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 139, 48)  
}
```

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(54, 139, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 139, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 48, 139, 133 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(54, 139, 48) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 139, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 139, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 139, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 139, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 139,  
48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 48, 139, 133 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 139, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 139,  
48) }
```

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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