

Converting Colors

`RYB(50, 140, 129)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(50, 140, 129) contains.

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Color

R_YB(50, 140, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D8C32
RGB	61, 140, 50
RGB Percent	24%, 55%, 20%
CMY	0.7608, 0.4510, 0.8039
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.64, 0.45
HSL	113°, 47%, 37%
HSV	113°, 64%, 55%
XYZ	11.8783, 19.9786, 6.2478
YIQ	106.1190, -18.1940, -44.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

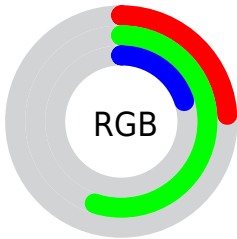
Format	Color
RYB	50, 140, 129
Decimal	4033586
CIELab	51.81, -42.32, 39.78
CIELCh	52, 58.076, 136.771
Yxy	19.9786, 0.3117, 0.5243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282223666 (0xFF3D8C32)
YUV	106.1190, -27.6667, -39.5694
Hunter-Lab	44.6974, -30.7842, 23.0006

Details

The RYB color **50, 140, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **129, 50, 140**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100, 194, 178**, and **0, 89, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 140, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 140, 131**.

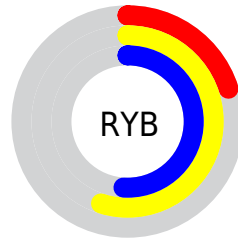
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (55%)

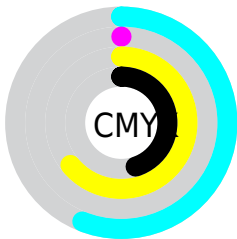
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (51%)

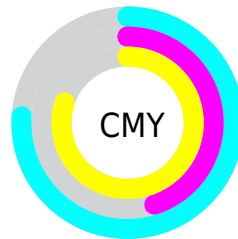


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 50, 140, 129 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 50, 140, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50, 140, 129



50, 140, 129

255, 255, 255



24, 114, 108



100, 194, 178



0, 89, 89



126, 223, 205



0, 64, 64



153, 251, 232



0, 43, 43



180, 255, 235



0, 12, 12



208, 255, 234



0, 0, 0



237, 255, 237



50, 140, 129



50, 140, 129



36, 140, 127



64, 140, 131

■ 22, 140, 126

■ 78, 140, 132

■ 8, 140, 124

■ 92, 140, 134

■ 0, 140, 123

■ 106, 140, 136

■ 120, 140, 138

■ 134, 140, 139

■ 147, 140, 148

■ 159, 140, 162

■ 172, 140, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



4, 130, 13



50, 140, 129



0, 86, 145

Triad

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



50, 140, 129



0, 84, 220



213, 75, 98

Complementary

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



50, 140, 129



129, 50, 140

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, 77, 148



50, 140, 129



76, 110, 219

Square

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



50, 140, 129



0, 83, 195



161, 97, 192



198, 107, 52

Rectangle

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



50, 140, 129



0, 77, 147



161, 97, 192



212, 73, 114

Sweetspot

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



50, 140, 129



147, 181, 177



64, 140, 50



71, 92, 90



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



50, 140, 129



42, 181, 164



50, 116, 140



62, 69, 68



0, 133, 117



0, 5, 4

Inverse Universe

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



129, 50, 140



164, 42, 181



140, 50, 107



68, 62, 69



116, 0, 133



4, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 50, 140, 129 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 50, 140, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

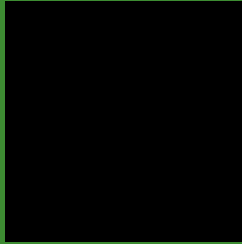
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50, 140, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 140, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 140, 129.

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
50, 140, 129

Protanopia
62, 137, 45

Deuteranopia
112, 152, 57



Tritanopia
81, 108, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
50, 140, 129

Protanomaly
47, 129, 67

Deuteranomaly
54, 125, 60

Tritanomaly
74, 112, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
50, 140, 129

Achromatopsia
106, 106, 106

Achromatomaly
86, 118, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 50, 140, 129 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(61, 140, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 140, 50)  
}
```

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(61, 140, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 140, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 50, 140, 129 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(61, 140, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 140, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 140, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 140, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 140, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 140,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 50, 140, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 140, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 140,  
50) }
```

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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