

Converting Colors

`RYB(50, 157, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(50, 157, 148) contains.

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Color

R_YB(50, 157, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B9D32
RGB	59, 157, 50
RGB Percent	23%, 62%, 20%
CMY	0.7686, 0.3843, 0.8039
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.68, 0.38
HSL	115°, 52%, 41%
HSV	115°, 68%, 62%
XYZ	14.4363, 25.2740, 7.1351
YIQ	115.5000, -24.0610, -54.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

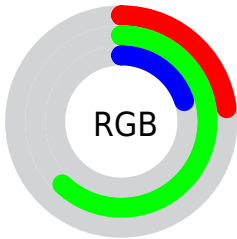
Format	Color
RYB	50, 157, 148
Decimal	3906866
CIELab	57.34, -49.35, 45.82
CIELCh	57, 67.343, 137.127
Yxy	25.2740, 0.3082, 0.5395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282096946 (0xFF3B9D32)
YUV	115.5000, -32.2915, -49.5505
Hunter-Lab	50.2733, -36.7207, 26.7765

Details

The RYB color **50, 157, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **148, 50, 157**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102, 213, 198**, and **0, 104, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34, 157, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66, 157, 150**.

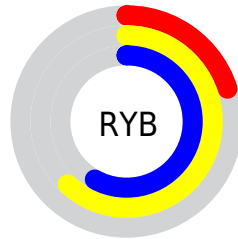
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (62%)

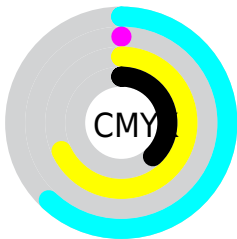
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (58%)

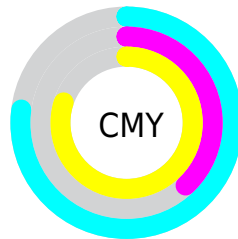


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (77%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 50, 157, 148 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, 157, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 50, 157, 148

 50, 157, 148

255, 255, 255

 22, 130, 130

 102, 213, 198

 0, 104, 104

 128, 241, 223

 0, 79, 79

 155, 255, 235

 0, 55, 55


 182, 255, 233


 0, 33, 33


 211, 255, 233


 0, 0, 0

 239, 255, 239

 50, 157, 148

 50, 157, 148

 34, 157, 146

 66, 157, 150

■ 19, 157, 146

■ 81, 157, 150

■ 3, 157, 144

■ 97, 157, 152

■ 0, 157, 144

■ 113, 157, 153

■ 129, 157, 155

■ 144, 157, 156

■ 160, 157, 160

■ 174, 157, 176

■ 188, 157, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 145, 12



50, 157, 148



0, 98, 163

Triad

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



50, 157, 148



0, 95, 253



242, 77, 107

Complementary

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



50, 157, 148



148, 50, 157

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.



230, 80, 166



50, 157, 148



77, 119, 251

Square

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



50, 157, 148



0, 94, 223



182, 106, 218



224, 119, 52

Rectangle

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



50, 157, 148



0, 86, 165



182, 106, 218



241, 75, 126

Sweetspot

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



50, 157, 148



163, 204, 200



62, 157, 50



78, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



50, 157, 148



37, 204, 190



50, 126, 157



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 131



0, 15, 14

Inverse Universe

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



148, 50, 157



190, 37, 204



157, 50, 114



78, 71, 79



131, 0, 143



14, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 50, 157, 148 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, 157, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

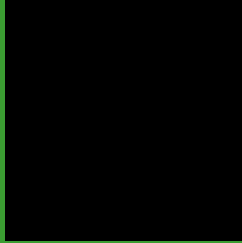
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 50, 157, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 50, 157, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 50, 157, 148.

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, 157, 148

Protanopia
64, 153, 45

Deuteranopia
122, 170, 59



Tritanopia

84, 118, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

50, 157, 148



Protanomaly

47, 144, 72



Deuteranomaly

56, 140, 66



Tritanomaly

75, 123, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

50, 157, 148



Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116



Achromatomaly

92, 131, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 50, 157, 148 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(59, 157, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 157, 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(59, 157, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 157, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 50, 157, 148 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(59, 157, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 157, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 157, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 157, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 157, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 157,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 50, 157, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 157, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 157,  
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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