

Converting Colors

`RYB(53, 166, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(53, 166, 136) contains.

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Color

`RYB(53, 166, 136)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53A635
RGB	83, 166, 53
RGB Percent	33%, 65%, 21%
CMY	0.6745, 0.3490, 0.7922
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.68, 0.35
HSL	104°, 52%, 43%
HSV	104°, 68%, 65%
XYZ	17.8461, 29.3685, 8.0963
YIQ	128.3010, -13.1950, -52.7390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

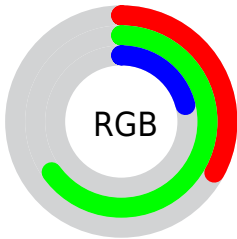
Format	Color
RYB	53, 166, 136
Decimal	5482037
CIELab	61.11, -46.04, 48.84
CIELCh	61, 67.119, 133.310
Yxy	29.3685, 0.3227, 0.5310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283672117 (0xFF53A635)
YUV	128.3010, -37.1234, -39.7290
Hunter-Lab	54.1927, -36.0557, 29.0771

Details

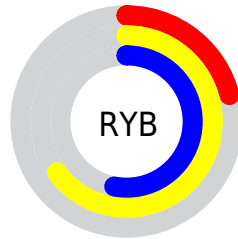
The RYB color **53, 166, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **136, 53, 166**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 222, 188**, and **0, 113, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 166, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 166, 141**.

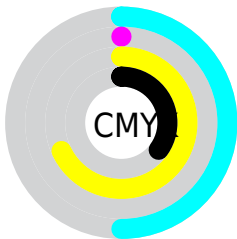
Distribution



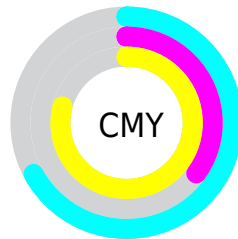
- Red (33%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 53, 166, 136 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 53, 166, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



53, 166, 136



53, 166, 136

255, 255, 255



25, 139, 110



105, 222, 188



0, 113, 96



132, 251, 215



0, 88, 88



159, 255, 218



0, 64, 64



187, 255, 217



0, 42, 42



215, 255, 215



0, 8, 8



244, 255, 244



0, 0, 0



53, 166, 136



53, 166, 136



36, 166, 131



70, 166, 141

■ 20, 166, 127

■ 86, 166, 145

■ 3, 166, 123

■ 103, 166, 149

■ 0, 166, 122

■ 119, 166, 153

■ 136, 166, 158

■ 153, 166, 163

■ 168, 166, 169

■ 181, 166, 186

■ 193, 166, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 153, 1



53, 166, 136



0, 105, 173

Triad

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



53, 166, 136



0, 99, 255



254, 88, 124

Complementary

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



53, 166, 136



136, 53, 166

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.



237, 94, 183



53, 166, 136



67, 122, 255

Square

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



53, 166, 136



0, 98, 228



183, 119, 235



240, 118, 68

Rectangle

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



53, 166, 136



0, 93, 175



183, 119, 235



252, 86, 143

Sweetspot

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



53, 166, 136



173, 217, 205



94, 166, 53



83, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



53, 166, 136



39, 217, 170



53, 145, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 109



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



136, 53, 166



170, 39, 217



166, 53, 140



82, 76, 84



109, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 53, 166, 136 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 53, 166, 136 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 53, 166, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 166, 136.

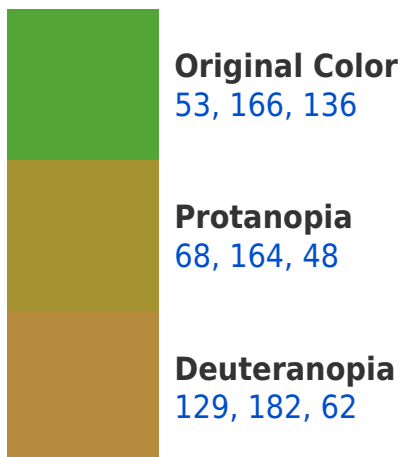



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 166, 136.

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





Tritanopia
104, 132, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
53, 166, 136

Protanomaly
50, 154, 69

Deuteranomaly
59, 149, 62

Tritanomaly
96, 139, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
53, 166, 136

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
101, 142, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 53, 166, 136 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(83, 166, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 166, 53)  
}
```

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(83, 166, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 166, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 53, 166, 136 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(83, 166, 53) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 166, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 166, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 166, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 166, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 166,  
53) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 53, 166, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 166, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 166,  
53) }
```

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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