

Converting Colors

`RYB(54, 166, 134)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(54, 166, 134) contains.

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Color

R_YB(54, 166, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56A636
RGB	86, 166, 54
RGB Percent	34%, 65%, 21%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3490, 0.7882
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.67, 0.35
HSL	103°, 51%, 43%
HSV	103°, 67%, 65%
XYZ	18.1398, 29.5172, 8.2314
YIQ	129.3120, -11.7280, -51.7920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

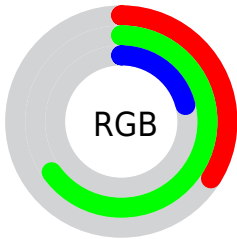
Format	Color
RYB	54, 166, 134
Decimal	5678646
CIELab	61.24, -45.04, 48.60
CIELCh	61, 66.258, 132.823
Yxy	29.5172, 0.3246, 0.5281
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283868726 (0xFF56A636)
YUV	129.3120, -37.1288, -37.9846
Hunter-Lab	54.3297, -35.4788, 29.0480

Details

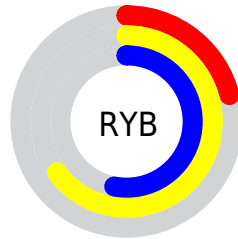
The RYB color **54, 166, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **134, 54, 166**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106, 222, 186**, and **0, 113, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37, 166, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 166, 139**.

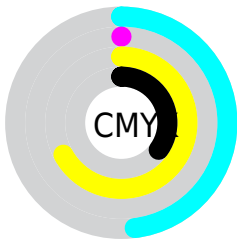
Distribution



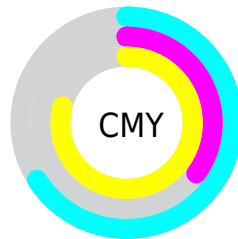
- Red (34%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (21%)



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



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 54, 166, 134 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 54, 166, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 54, 166, 134

 54, 166, 134


255, 255, 255

 26, 139, 108

 106, 222, 186

 0, 113, 89

 133, 251, 214

 0, 88, 88

 160, 255, 216

 0, 64, 64

 188, 255, 215


 0, 42, 42


 216, 255, 216


 0, 8, 8

 245, 255, 245

 0, 0, 0

 54, 166, 134

 54, 166, 134

 37, 166, 129

 71, 166, 139

■ 21, 166, 125

■ 87, 166, 143

■ 4, 166, 120

■ 104, 166, 148

■ 0, 166, 119

■ 120, 166, 153

■ 137, 166, 158

■ 154, 166, 163

■ 169, 166, 170

■ 181, 166, 187

■ 193, 166, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 153, 0



54, 166, 134



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.



54, 166, 134



0, 100, 255



253, 89, 125

Complementary

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



54, 166, 134



134, 54, 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.



236, 95, 184



54, 166, 134



67, 123, 255

Square

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



54, 166, 134



0, 98, 226



182, 121, 234



240, 117, 70

Rectangle

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



54, 166, 134



0, 94, 175



182, 121, 234



251, 88, 145

Sweetspot

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



54, 166, 134



173, 217, 204



103, 166, 54



83, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



54, 166, 134



41, 217, 167



54, 148, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 106



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



134, 54, 166



167, 41, 217



166, 54, 144



82, 76, 84



106, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 54, 166, 134 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 54, 166, 134 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 54, 166, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 54, 166, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 54, 166, 134.

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


54, 166, 134

Protanopia

69, 164, 49

Deuteranopia

128, 182, 63



Tritanopia
106, 133, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

54, 166, 134

Protanomaly

51, 154, 69

Deuteranomaly

60, 149, 62

Tritanomaly

99, 140, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

54, 166, 134

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

102, 142, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 54, 166, 134 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(86, 166, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 166, 54)  
}
```

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(86, 166, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 166, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 54, 166, 134 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(86, 166, 54) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 166, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 166, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 166, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 166, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 166,  
54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 54, 166, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 166, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 166,  
54) }
```

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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