

Converting Colors

`RYB(56, 168, 66)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(56, 168, 66) contains.

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Color

RYB(56, 168, 66)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA838
RGB	158, 168, 56
RGB Percent	62%, 66%, 22%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3412, 0.7804
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.67, 0.34
HSL	65°, 50%, 44%
HSV	65°, 67%, 66%
XYZ	28.8170, 35.5599, 9.0863
YIQ	152.2420, 29.9920, -36.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

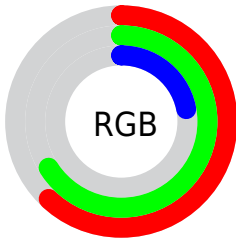
Format	Color
RYB	56, 168, 66
Decimal	10397752
CIELab	66.18, -18.34, 54.29
CIELCh	66, 57.307, 108.661
Yxy	35.5599, 0.3923, 0.4841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288587832 (0xFF9EA838)
YUV	152.2420, -47.4473, 5.0498
Hunter-Lab	59.6321, -18.0967, 32.7083

Details

The RYB color **56, 168, 66** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **66, 56, 168**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109, 223, 117**, and **0, 116, 13** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39, 168, 50**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73, 168, 81**.

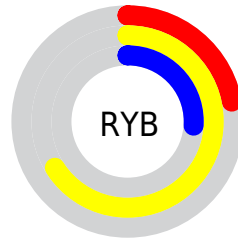
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (66%)

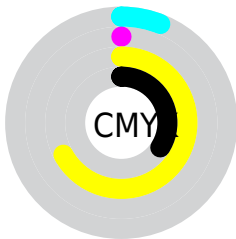
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (26%)

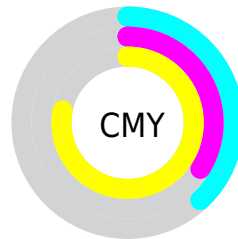


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 56, 168, 66 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 56, 168, 66 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 56, 168, 66

 56, 168, 66


255, 255, 255

 27, 142, 39

 109, 223, 117

 0, 116, 13

 136, 252, 144

 0, 92, 15

 163, 255, 163

 0, 68, 16

 191, 255, 191

 0, 46, 20


 220, 255, 220

 0, 27, 27


 249, 255, 249

 0, 0, 0

 56, 168, 66

 56, 168, 66

 39, 168, 50

 73, 168, 81

■ 22, 168, 35

■ 90, 168, 97

■ 6, 168, 20

■ 106, 168, 111

■ 0, 168, 15

■ 123, 168, 127

■ 140, 168, 143

■ 157, 168, 158

■ 168, 168, 174

■ 170, 168, 190

■ 171, 168, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 206, 55



56, 168, 66



90, 179, 172

Triad

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



56, 168, 66



0, 103, 237



245, 117, 183

Complementary

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



56, 168, 66



66, 56, 168

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.



204, 134, 229



56, 168, 66



0, 103, 255

Square

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



56, 168, 66



0, 94, 192



128, 150, 255



255, 116, 131

Rectangle

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



56, 168, 66



15, 118, 183



128, 150, 255



235, 121, 199

Sweetspot

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



56, 168, 66



175, 219, 179



168, 66, 56



83, 110, 86



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



56, 168, 66



44, 219, 59



56, 168, 121



76, 84, 77



0, 148, 13



0, 20, 1

Inverse Universe

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



66, 56, 168



60, 44, 219



121, 56, 168



76, 76, 84



13, 0, 148



2, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 56, 168, 66 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 56, 168, 66 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

R Y B 56, 168, 66 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 168, 66.

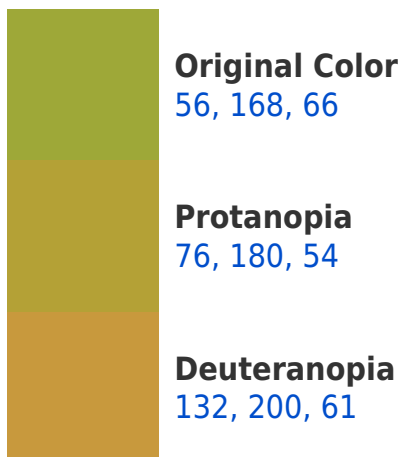


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 168, 66.

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
169, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 168, 66

Protanomaly

64, 172, 55

Deuteranomaly

93, 185, 59

Tritanomaly

132, 165, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

56, 168, 66

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

117, 158, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 56, 168, 66 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(158, 168, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 168, 56)  
}
```

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(158, 168, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 168, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 56, 168, 66 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(158, 168, 56) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 168, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 168, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 168, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 168, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 168,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 56, 168, 66 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 168, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
168, 56) }
```

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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