

Converting Colors

R_YB(56, 173, 49)

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(56, 173, 49) contains.

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Color

RYB(56, 173, 49)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADA631
RGB	173, 166, 49
RGB Percent	68%, 65%, 19%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3476, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.72, 0.32
HSL	57°, 56%, 44%
HSV	57°, 72%, 68%
XYZ	31.4923, 36.5146, 8.2939
YIQ	154.7550, 41.7290, -34.9030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

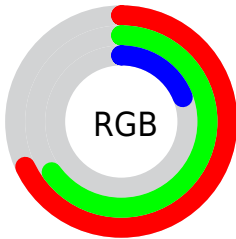
Format	Color
RYB	56, 173, 49
Decimal	11380273
CIELab	66.91, -11.39, 58.17
CIELCh	67, 59.274, 101.079
Yxy	36.5146, 0.4127, 0.4786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289570353 (0xFFADA631)
YUV	154.7550, -52.1372, 16.0009
Hunter-Lab	60.4273, -12.7209, 34.1613

Details

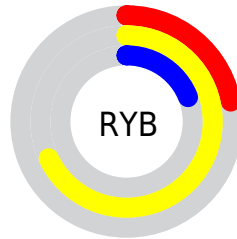
The RYB color **56, 173, 49** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **49, 56, 173**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 231, 103**, and **3, 117, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40, 173, 32**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72, 173, 66**.

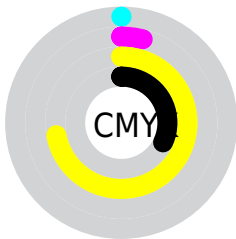
Distribution



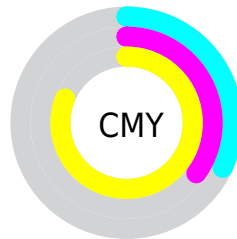
- Red (68%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 56, 173, 49 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, 173, 49 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56, 173, 49 ■ 56, 173, 49

255, 255, 255 ■ 22, 145, 17

■ 114, 231, 103 ■ 2, 117, 0

■ 135, 255, 130 ■ 0, 90, 0

■ 157, 255, 157 ■ 0, 67, 3

■ 185, 255, 185 ■ 0, 45, 7

■ 214, 255, 214 ■ 0, 25, 16

■ 243, 255, 243 ■ 0, 0, 0

■ 56, 173, 49 ■ 56, 173, 49

■ 40, 173, 32 ■ 72, 173, 66

■ 22, 173, 14

■ 89, 173, 84

■ 9, 173, 0

■ 105, 173, 101

■ 121, 173, 118

■ 138, 173, 136

■ 154, 173, 153

■ 170, 173, 170

■ 173, 174, 187

■ 173, 175, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 219, 58



56, 173, 49



78, 179, 142

Triad

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



56, 173, 49



0, 103, 232



242, 120, 199

Complementary

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



56, 173, 49



49, 56, 173

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.



192, 140, 244



56, 173, 49



0, 105, 255

Square

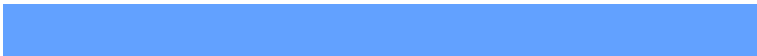
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



56, 173, 49



0, 96, 189



98, 143, 255



255, 114, 145

Rectangle

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



56, 173, 49



56, 147, 185



98, 143, 255



229, 126, 215

Sweetspot

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



56, 173, 49



177, 224, 175



173, 49, 57



84, 112, 83



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



56, 173, 49



42, 224, 31



49, 173, 103



79, 87, 78



8, 150, 0



1, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



49, 56, 173



31, 41, 224



103, 49, 173



78, 78, 87



0, 8, 150



0, 1, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 56, 173, 49 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, 173, 49 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, 173, 49 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 173, 49.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 173, 49.

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


56, 173, 49

Protanopia

71, 183, 48

Deuteranopia

127, 204, 54



Tritanopia
183, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
56, 173, 49

Protanomaly
65, 179, 48

Deuteranomaly
97, 193, 52

Tritanomaly
155, 179, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color
56, 173, 49

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
119, 162, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 56, 173, 49 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(173, 166, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 166, 49)  
}
```

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(173, 166, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 166, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 56, 173, 49 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(173, 166, 49) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 166, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(173, 166, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 166, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 166, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 166,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 56, 173, 49 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 166, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
166, 49) }
```

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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