

Converting Colors

`RYB(59, 156, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(59, 156, 143) contains.

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Color

R_YB(59, 156, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	489C3B
RGB	72, 156, 59
RGB Percent	28%, 61%, 23%
CMY	0.7176, 0.3882, 0.7686
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.62, 0.39
HSL	112°, 45%, 42%
HSV	112°, 62%, 61%
XYZ	15.3504, 25.4704, 8.2449
YIQ	119.8260, -18.9270, -47.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

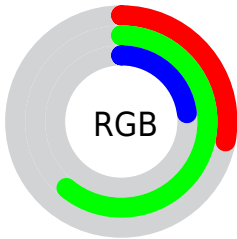
Format	Color
RYB	59, 156, 143
Decimal	4758587
CIELab	57.53, -44.65, 42.16
CIElCh	58, 61.415, 136.643
Yxy	25.4704, 0.3129, 0.5191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282948667 (0xFF489C3B)
YUV	119.8260, -29.9872, -41.9434
Hunter-Lab	50.4682, -34.0270, 25.6417

Details

The RYB color **59, 156, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **143, 59, 156**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110, 211, 193**, and **0, 101, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 156, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75, 156, 145**.

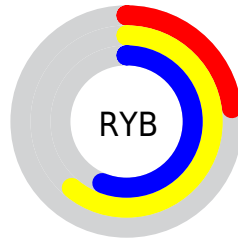
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (61%)

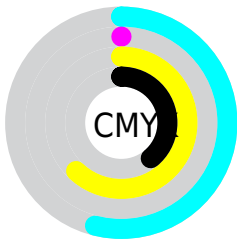
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (56%)

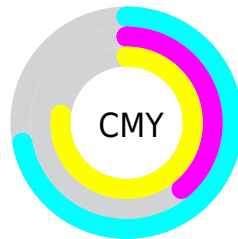


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (62%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (72%)


Magenta (39%)


Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 59, 156, 143 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 59, 156, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 59, 156, 143

 59, 156, 143

255, 255, 255

 33, 129, 120

 110, 211, 193

 0, 101, 104

 136, 240, 220

 0, 79, 79

 163, 255, 234

 0, 55, 55


 191, 255, 233


 0, 34, 34


 219, 255, 232


 0, 0, 0

 248, 255, 248

 59, 156, 143

 59, 156, 143

 43, 156, 141

 75, 156, 145

■ 28, 156, 139

■ 90, 156, 147

■ 12, 156, 137

■ 106, 156, 149

■ 0, 156, 135

■ 121, 156, 151

■ 137, 156, 153

■ 153, 156, 156

■ 167, 156, 168

■ 180, 156, 184

■ 194, 156, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14, 145, 22



59, 156, 143



0, 96, 162

Triad

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



59, 156, 143



0, 93, 243



235, 86, 111

Complementary

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



59, 156, 143



143, 59, 156

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.



223, 89, 164



59, 156, 143



88, 123, 242

Square

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



59, 156, 143



0, 92, 215



178, 110, 212



219, 120, 61

Rectangle

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



59, 156, 143



0, 85, 163



178, 110, 212



234, 84, 128

Sweetspot

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



59, 156, 143



165, 204, 199



77, 156, 59



79, 102, 99



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



59, 156, 143



51, 204, 183



59, 131, 156



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 124



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



143, 59, 156



183, 51, 204



156, 59, 122



78, 71, 79



124, 0, 143



13, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 59, 156, 143 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 59, 156, 143 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 59, 156, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 59, 156, 143.

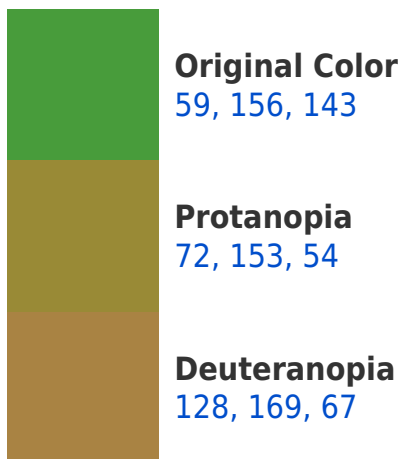


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 59, 156, 143.

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

92, 122, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
59, 156, 143

Protanomaly
56, 145, 77

Deuteranomaly
64, 140, 70

Tritanomaly
85, 126, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
59, 156, 143

Achromatopsia
120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly
98, 133, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 59, 156, 143 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(72, 156, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 156, 59)  
}
```

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(72, 156, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 156, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 59, 156, 143 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(72, 156, 59) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 156, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 156, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 156, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 156, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 156,  
59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 156, 59 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 156, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 156,  
59) }
```

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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