

Converting Colors

`RYB(60, 189, 149)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(60, 189, 149) contains.

RYB(60, 189, 149)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RYB(60, 189, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64BD3C
RGB	100, 189, 60
RGB Percent	39%, 74%, 24%
CMY	0.6078, 0.2588, 0.7647
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.68, 0.26
HSL	101°, 52%, 49%
HSV	101°, 68%, 74%
XYZ	24.2687, 39.4308, 10.6068
YIQ	147.6830, -11.6350, -58.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

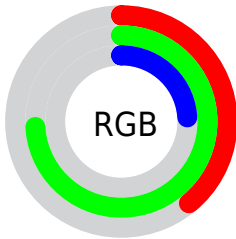
Format	Color
RYB	60, 189, 149
Decimal	6602044
CIELab	69.06, -49.44, 54.63
CIELCh	69, 73.685, 132.144
Yxy	39.4308, 0.3266, 0.5307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284792124 (0xFF64BD3C)
YUV	147.6830, -43.2277, -41.8180
Hunter-Lab	62.7939, -40.9023, 33.9408

Details

The RYB color **60, 189, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. A complement of this color would be **149, 60, 189**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 246, 203**, and **0, 135, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 189, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79, 189, 155**.

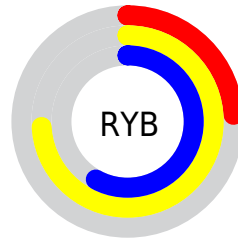
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (74%)

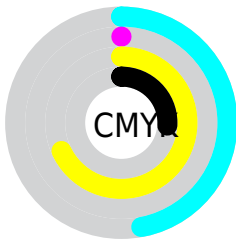
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (58%)

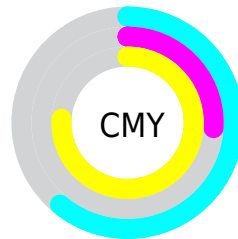


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 60, 189, 149 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 60, 189, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60, 189, 149



60, 189, 149

255, 255, 255



31, 162, 122



114, 246, 203



0, 135, 97



141, 255, 210



0, 109, 109



169, 255, 209



0, 84, 84



197, 255, 207



0, 59, 59



225, 255, 225



0, 37, 37



0, 0, 0



60, 189, 149



60, 189, 149



41, 189, 143



79, 189, 155

■ 22, 189, 137

■ 98, 189, 161

■ 3, 189, 131

■ 117, 189, 167

■ 0, 189, 130

■ 136, 189, 173

■ 155, 189, 179

■ 173, 189, 184

■ 191, 189, 192

■ 204, 189, 211

■ 217, 189, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



2, 176, 0



60, 189, 149



0, 121, 197

Triad

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



60, 189, 149



0, 108, 255



255, 101, 144

Complementary

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



60, 189, 149



149, 60, 189

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.



255, 109, 211



60, 189, 149



69, 133, 255

Square

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



60, 189, 149



0, 111, 255



206, 138, 255



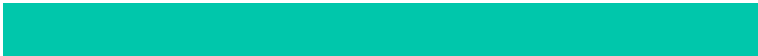
255, 134, 82

Rectangle

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



60, 189, 149



0, 107, 199



206, 138, 255



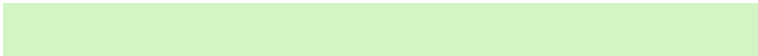
255, 100, 167

Sweetspot

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



60, 189, 149



196, 245, 230



120, 189, 60



93, 122, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



60, 189, 149



44, 245, 183



60, 169, 189



85, 94, 91



0, 158, 109



0, 31, 22

Inverse Universe

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



149, 60, 189



183, 44, 245



189, 60, 165



91, 85, 94



109, 0, 158



21, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 60, 189, 149 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 60, 189, 149 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_YB 60, 189, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R_YB color 60, 189, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R_YB color 60, 189, 149.

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
60, 189, 149

Protanopia
78, 188, 54

Deuteranopia
146, 208, 70



Tritanopia
123, 153, 191

Trichromacy



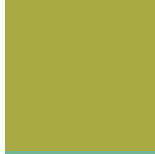
Original Color

60, 189, 149



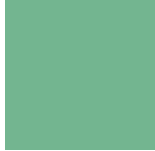
Protanomaly

56, 176, 76



Deuteranomaly

66, 170, 67



Tritanomaly

115, 161, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

60, 189, 149



Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148



Achromatomaly

116, 163, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 60, 189, 149 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(100, 189, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 189, 60)  
}
```

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(100, 189, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 189, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 60, 189, 149 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(100, 189, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 189, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 189, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 189, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 189, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 189,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 60, 189, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 189, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
189, 60) }
```

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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