

Converting Colors

`RYB(61, 158, 120)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(61, 158, 120) contains.

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Color

`RYB(61, 158, 120)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	639E3D
RGB	99, 158, 61
RGB Percent	39%, 62%, 24%
CMY	0.6118, 0.3804, 0.7608
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.61, 0.38
HSL	96°, 44%, 43%
HSV	96°, 61%, 62%
XYZ	18.2148, 27.4433, 8.7519
YIQ	129.3010, -4.0270, -42.6750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

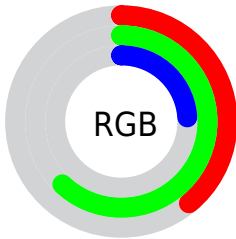
Format	Color
RYB	61, 158, 120
Decimal	6528573
CIELab	59.38, -36.65, 43.66
CIELCh	59, 57.004, 130.018
Yxy	27.4433, 0.3348, 0.5044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284718653 (0xFF639E3D)
YUV	129.3010, -33.6724, -26.5740
Hunter-Lab	52.3863, -29.6116, 26.7651

Details

The RYB color **61, 158, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **120, 61, 158**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112, 213, 172**, and **4, 106, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45, 158, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 158, 126**.

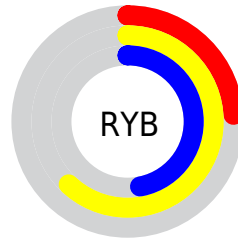
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (62%)

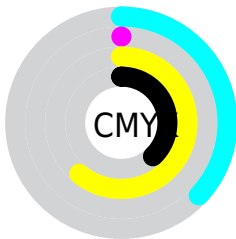
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (47%)

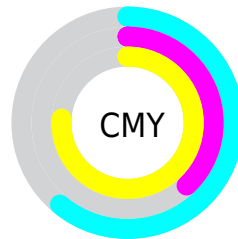


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 61, 158, 120 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 61, 158, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61, 158, 120



61, 158, 120

255, 255, 255



35, 132, 95



112, 213, 172



4, 106, 65



139, 242, 200



0, 81, 67



166, 255, 211



0, 58, 58



193, 255, 209



0, 37, 37



222, 255, 222



0, 0, 0



251, 255, 251



61, 158, 120



61, 158, 120



45, 158, 114



77, 158, 126

■ 29, 158, 107

■ 93, 158, 133

■ 14, 158, 102

■ 108, 158, 138

■ 0, 158, 96

■ 124, 158, 145

■ 140, 158, 151

■ 156, 158, 157

■ 166, 158, 172

■ 176, 158, 187

■ 185, 158, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42, 154, 33



61, 158, 120



0, 100, 165

Triad

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



61, 158, 120



0, 95, 237



234, 96, 128

Complementary

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



61, 158, 120



120, 61, 158

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.



216, 102, 178



61, 158, 120



73, 122, 242

Square

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



61, 158, 120



0, 92, 206



167, 122, 220



226, 114, 81

Rectangle

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



61, 158, 120



0, 91, 167



167, 122, 220



231, 96, 145

Sweetspot

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



61, 158, 120



169, 207, 192



126, 158, 61



82, 105, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



61, 158, 120



54, 207, 147



61, 149, 158



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 87



0, 15, 9

Inverse Universe

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



120, 61, 158



147, 54, 207



158, 61, 148



76, 71, 79



87, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 61, 158, 120 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 61, 158, 120 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 61, 158, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 61, 158, 120.

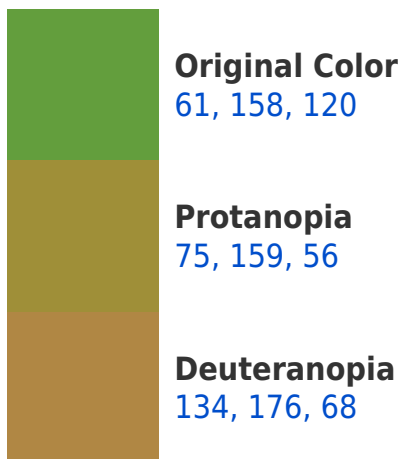



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 61, 158, 120.

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
114, 134, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 158, 120

Protanomaly
58, 148, 69

Deuteranomaly
70, 148, 65

Tritanomaly
109, 141, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
61, 158, 120

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
104, 140, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 61, 158, 120 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(99, 158, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 158, 61)  
}
```

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(99, 158, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 158, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 61, 158, 120 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(99, 158, 61) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 158, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 158, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 158, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 158, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 158,  
61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 158, 61 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 158, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 158,  
61) }
```

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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