

Converting Colors

`RYB(62, 167, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(62, 167, 186) contains.

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Color

`RYB(62, 167, 186)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3EBA54
RGB	62, 186, 84
RGB Percent	24%, 73%, 33%
CMY	0.7569, 0.2706, 0.6689
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.55, 0.27
HSL	131°, 50%, 49%
HSV	131°, 67%, 73%
XYZ	21.1630, 36.7889, 14.4633
YIQ	137.2960, -41.1620, -58.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

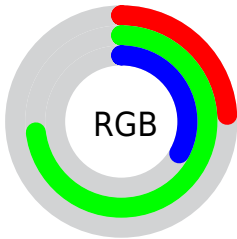
Format	Color
RYB	62, 167, 186
Decimal	4110932
CIELab	67.12, -55.22, 41.26
CIELCh	67, 68.931, 143.231
Yxy	36.7889, 0.2922, 0.5080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282301012 (0xFF3EBA54)
YUV	137.2960, -26.2749, -66.0346
Hunter-Lab	60.6539, -43.8632, 28.3196

Details

The RYB color **62, 167, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **186, 62, 164**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124, 232, 243**, and **0, 105, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 164, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81, 170, 186**.

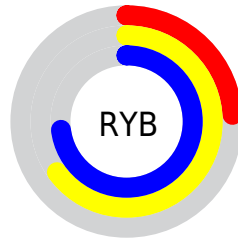
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (73%)

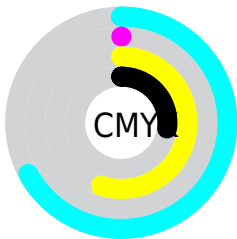
Blue (33%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (73%)

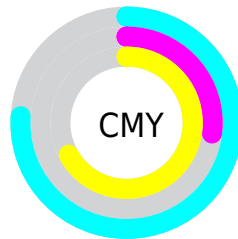


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (76%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 62, 167, 186 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 62, 167, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 62, 167, 186

255, 255, 255


 124, 232, 243


 153, 246, 255

 183, 248, 255


 212, 249, 255


 242, 251, 255

 62, 167, 186

 19, 127, 158

 0, 104, 131


 0, 102, 105


 0, 80, 80


 0, 56, 56


 0, 32, 32

 0, 0, 0

 62, 167, 186

 43, 164, 186

 62, 167, 186

 81, 170, 186

■ 25, 161, 186

■ 99, 172, 186

■ 6, 158, 186

■ 118, 176, 186

■ 0, 157, 186

■ 136, 178, 186

■ 155, 181, 186

■ 174, 184, 186

■ 192, 186, 191

■ 211, 186, 206

■ 229, 186, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31, 174, 57



62, 167, 186



0, 109, 192

Triad

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



62, 167, 186



0, 104, 255



255, 107, 118

Complementary

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



62, 167, 186



186, 62, 164

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, 104, 180



62, 167, 186



136, 151, 255

Square

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



62, 167, 186



0, 108, 255



225, 125, 239



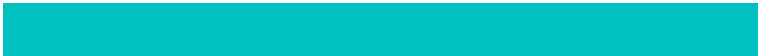
250, 167, 63

Rectangle

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



62, 167, 186



0, 97, 193



225, 125, 239



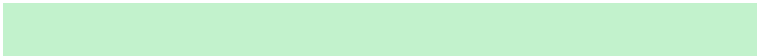
255, 103, 138

Sweetspot

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



62, 167, 186



194, 234, 242



62, 186, 83



93, 118, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



62, 167, 186



48, 212, 242



62, 136, 186



83, 91, 92



0, 132, 156



0, 24, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 62, 164



242, 48, 207



186, 62, 103



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 127



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 62, 167, 186 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 62, 167, 186 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](#).

RYB 62, 167, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 62, 167, 186.

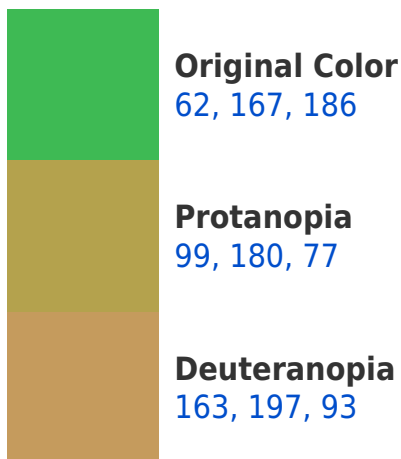


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 62, 167, 186.

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
93, 137, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color

62, 167, 186



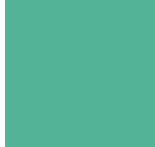
Protanomaly

80, 171, 114



Deuteranomaly

90, 166, 108



Tritanomaly

82, 139, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

62, 167, 186



Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly

110, 148, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 62, 167, 186 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(62, 186, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 186, 84)  
}
```

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(62, 186, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 186, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 62, 167, 186 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(62, 186, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 186, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 186, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 186, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 186, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 186,  
84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 62, 167, 186 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 186, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 186,  
84) }
```

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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