

Converting Colors

`RYB(62, 208, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(62, 208, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(62, 208, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68D03E
RGB	104, 208, 62
RGB Percent	41%, 82%, 24%
CMY	0.5922, 0.1843, 0.7569
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.70, 0.18
HSL	103°, 61%, 53%
HSV	103°, 70%, 82%
XYZ	29.1343, 48.4026, 12.3645
YIQ	160.2600, -15.1180, -67.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

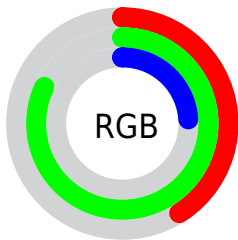
Format	Color
RYB	62, 208, 166
Decimal	6869054
CIELab	75.08, -55.45, 60.18
CIELCh	75, 81.833, 132.658
Yxy	48.4026, 0.3241, 0.5384
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285059134 (0xFF68D03E)
YUV	160.2600, -48.4422, -49.3400
Hunter-Lab	69.5720, -47.0015, 38.1632

Details

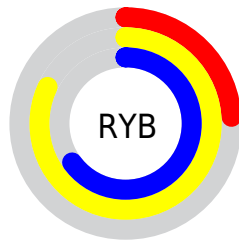
The RYB color **62, 208, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. The color can be described as dark muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **166, 62, 208**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 255, 209**, and **0, 153, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 208, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 208, 172**.

Distribution



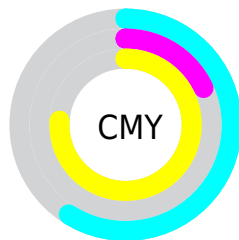
- Red (41%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 62, 208, 166 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, 208, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62, 208, 166



62, 208, 166

255, 255, 255



31, 180, 138



117, 255, 209



0, 153, 115



145, 255, 208



0, 126, 126



173, 255, 206



0, 100, 100



201, 255, 204



0, 75, 75



230, 255, 230



0, 52, 52



0, 26, 26



0, 0, 0



62, 208, 166



62, 208, 166

■ 41, 208, 160

■ 83, 208, 172

■ 20, 208, 154

■ 104, 208, 178

■ 0, 208, 148

■ 124, 208, 184

■ 145, 208, 190

■ 166, 208, 196

■ 187, 208, 202

■ 208, 208, 208

■ 223, 208, 228

■ 237, 208, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 191, 0



62, 208, 166



0, 133, 217

Triad

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



62, 208, 166



0, 114, 255



255, 107, 156

Complementary

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



62, 208, 166



166, 62, 208

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, 116, 232



62, 208, 166



68, 139, 255

Square

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



62, 208, 166



0, 117, 255



228, 150, 255



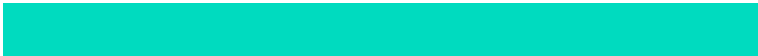
255, 150, 85

Rectangle

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



62, 208, 166



0, 117, 219



228, 150, 255



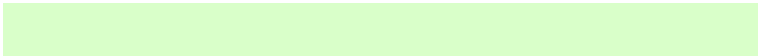
255, 105, 181

Sweetspot

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



62, 208, 166



201, 255, 239



125, 208, 62



96, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



62, 208, 166



41, 255, 194



62, 184, 208



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 120



0, 41, 29

Inverse Universe

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



166, 62, 208



193, 41, 255



208, 62, 179



102, 94, 105



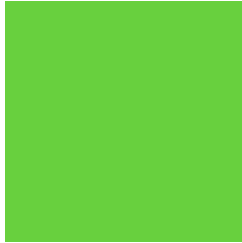
120, 0, 168



29, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 62, 208, 166 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, 208, 166 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, 208, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 62, 208, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 62, 208, 166.

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
62, 208, 166

Protanopia
82, 206, 56

Deuteranopia
155, 228, 74



Tritanopia
130, 166, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
62, 208, 166

Protanomaly
58, 193, 82

Deuteranomaly
70, 187, 74

Tritanomaly
121, 175, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
62, 208, 166

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
124, 177, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 62, 208, 166 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(104, 208, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 208, 62)  
}
```

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(104, 208, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 208, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 62, 208, 166 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(104, 208, 62) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 208, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(104, 208, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 208, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 208, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 208,  
62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 62, 208, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 208, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
208, 62) }
```

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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