

Converting Colors

`RYB(63, 183, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(63, 183, 158) contains.

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Color

`RYB(63, 183, 158)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58B73F
RGB	88, 183, 63
RGB Percent	35%, 72%, 25%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2824, 0.7529
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.66, 0.28
HSL	108°, 49%, 48%
HSV	108°, 66%, 72%
XYZ	21.8552, 36.3006, 10.5574
YIQ	140.9150, -18.1000, -57.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

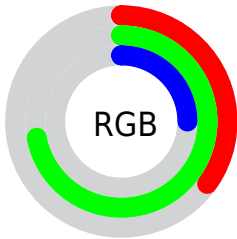
Format	Color
RYB	63, 183, 158
Decimal	5814079
CIELab	66.75, -50.36, 50.79
CIElCh	67, 71.521, 134.755
Yxy	36.3006, 0.3181, 0.5283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284004159 (0xFF58B73F)
YUV	140.9150, -38.4121, -46.4065
Hunter-Lab	60.2499, -40.6879, 31.7857

Details

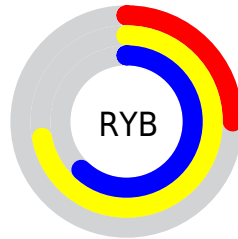
The RYB color **63, 183, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **158, 63, 183**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 240, 211**, and **0, 129, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45, 183, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81, 183, 162**.

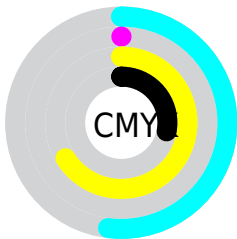
Distribution



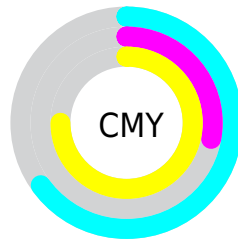
- Red (35%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 63, 183, 158 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 63, 183, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 183, 158



63, 183, 158

255, 255, 255



36, 156, 134



116, 240, 211



0, 129, 110



143, 255, 224



0, 103, 103



170, 255, 222



0, 78, 78



198, 255, 220



0, 54, 54



227, 255, 227



0, 31, 31



0, 0, 0



63, 183, 158



63, 183, 158



45, 183, 154



81, 183, 162

■ 26, 183, 150

■ 100, 183, 166

■ 8, 183, 146

■ 118, 183, 170

■ 0, 183, 145

■ 136, 183, 173

■ 155, 183, 178

■ 173, 183, 181

■ 189, 183, 191

■ 204, 183, 209

■ 218, 183, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 169, 5



63, 183, 158



0, 114, 190

Triad

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



63, 183, 158



0, 105, 255



255, 98, 133

Complementary

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



63, 183, 158



158, 63, 183

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, 103, 198



63, 183, 158



87, 137, 255

Square

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



63, 183, 158



0, 108, 252



205, 130, 255



255, 136, 74

Rectangle

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



63, 183, 158



0, 102, 192



205, 130, 255



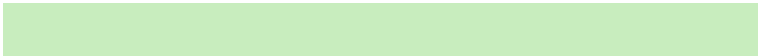
255, 96, 155

Sweetspot

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



63, 183, 158



190, 237, 227



96, 183, 63



91, 120, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



63, 183, 158



50, 237, 198



63, 157, 183



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 124



0, 28, 22

Inverse Universe

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



158, 63, 183



198, 50, 237



183, 63, 149



90, 83, 92



123, 0, 156



22, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 63, 183, 158 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 63, 183, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

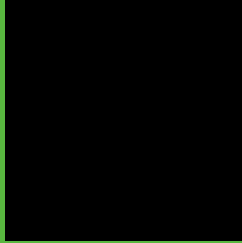
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 Y B 63, 183, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 63, 183, 158.

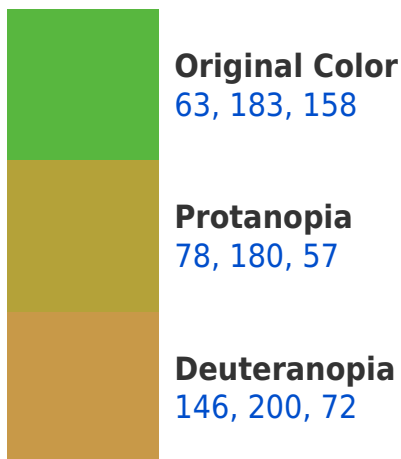


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 63, 183, 158.

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

112, 145, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

63, 183, 158



Protanomaly

59, 170, 82



Deuteranomaly

69, 164, 74



Tritanomaly

103, 150, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

63, 183, 158



Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141



Achromatomaly

113, 156, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 63, 183, 158 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(88, 183, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 183, 63)  
}
```

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(88, 183, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 183, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 63, 183, 158 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(88, 183, 63) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 183, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 183, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 183, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 183, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 183,  
63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 183, 158 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 183, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 183,  
63) }
```

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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