

Converting Colors

`RYB(64, 156, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(64, 156, 110) contains.

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Color

`RYB(64, 156, 110)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E9C40
RGB	110, 156, 64
RGB Percent	43%, 61%, 25%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3882, 0.7490
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.59, 0.39
HSL	90°, 42%, 43%
HSV	90°, 59%, 61%
XYZ	19.2443, 27.4621, 9.1369
YIQ	131.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

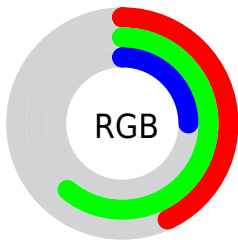
Format	Color
RYB	64, 156, 110
Decimal	7248960
CIELab	59.40, -31.40, 42.44
CIELCh	59, 52.790, 126.495
Yxy	27.4621, 0.3446, 0.4918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285439040 (0xFF6E9C40)
YUV	131.7580, -33.4047, -19.0818
Hunter-Lab	52.4043, -26.1574, 26.3455

Details

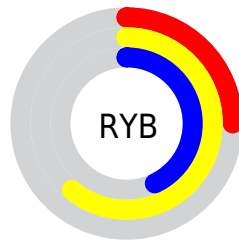
The RYB color **64, 156, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **110, 64, 156**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115, 211, 162**, and **10, 104, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 156, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 156, 118**.

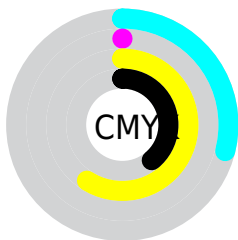
Distribution



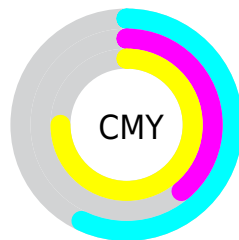
- Red (43%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 64, 156, 110 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 64, 156, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64, 156, 110



64, 156, 110

255, 255, 255



39, 130, 85



115, 211, 162



10, 104, 56



141, 239, 188



0, 80, 48



168, 255, 202



0, 56, 55



196, 255, 201



0, 36, 36



225, 255, 225



0, 0, 0

254, 255, 254



64, 156, 110



64, 156, 110



48, 156, 102



80, 156, 118

■ 33, 156, 95

■ 95, 156, 125

■ 17, 156, 86

■ 111, 156, 134

■ 2, 156, 79

■ 126, 156, 141

■ 0, 156, 78

■ 142, 156, 149

■ 157, 156, 158

■ 165, 156, 173

■ 172, 156, 189

■ 180, 156, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61, 159, 44



64, 156, 110



28, 114, 163

Triad

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



64, 156, 110



0, 93, 228



228, 101, 135

Complementary

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



64, 156, 110



110, 64, 156

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.



207, 108, 181



64, 156, 110



69, 121, 235

Square

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



64, 156, 110



0, 89, 197



159, 127, 218



223, 114, 90

Rectangle

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



64, 156, 110



0, 90, 165



159, 127, 218



224, 102, 150

Sweetspot

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



64, 156, 110



167, 204, 185



156, 156, 64



80, 102, 91



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



64, 156, 110



59, 204, 131



64, 156, 156



71, 79, 75



0, 143, 72



0, 15, 7

Inverse Universe

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



110, 64, 156



132, 59, 204



156, 64, 156



75, 71, 79



71, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 64, 156, 110 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 64, 156, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

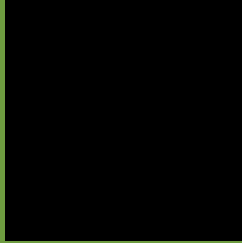
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64, 156, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 64, 156, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 64, 156, 110.

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

64, 156, 110

Protanopia

79, 159, 60

Deuteranopia

134, 176, 70



Tritanopia
123, 137, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

64, 156, 110

Protanomaly

61, 148, 68

Deuteranomaly

78, 152, 68

Tritanomaly

118, 145, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

64, 156, 110

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

107, 141, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 64, 156, 110 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(110, 156, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 156, 64)  
}
```

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(110, 156, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 156, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 64, 156, 110 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(110, 156, 64) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 156, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 156, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 156, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 156, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 156,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 64, 156, 110 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 156, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
156, 64) }
```

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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