

Converting Colors

`RYB(64, 162, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(64, 162, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(64, 162, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4FA240
RGB	79, 162, 64
RGB Percent	31%, 64%, 25%
CMY	0.6902, 0.3647, 0.7490
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.60, 0.36
HSL	111°, 43%, 44%
HSV	111°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	17.0702, 27.8731, 9.3308
YIQ	126.0110, -18.0100, -48.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

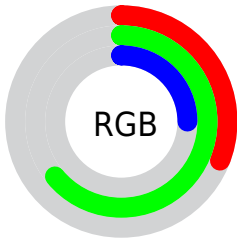
Format	Color
RYB	64, 162, 147
Decimal	5218880
CIELab	59.77, -44.51, 42.47
CIELCh	60, 61.521, 136.345
Yxy	27.8731, 0.3145, 0.5136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283408960 (0xFF4FA240)
YUV	126.0110, -30.5714, -41.2286
Hunter-Lab	52.7950, -34.6768, 26.4777

Details

The RYB color **64, 162, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **147, 64, 162**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115, 218, 198**, and **9, 109, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 162, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 162, 149**.

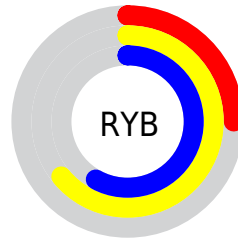
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (64%)

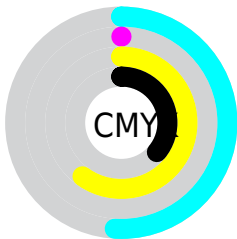
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (58%)

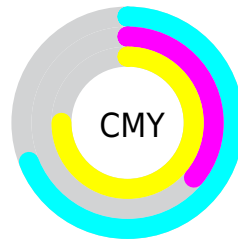


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 64, 162, 147 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, 162, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64, 162, 147



64, 162, 147

255, 255, 255



39, 135, 124



115, 218, 198



9, 109, 105



142, 246, 225



0, 84, 84



169, 255, 233



0, 60, 60



196, 255, 231



0, 39, 39



225, 255, 230



0, 0, 0

254, 255, 254



64, 162, 147




64, 162, 147





48, 162, 145




80, 162, 149

 32, 162, 142

 96, 162, 152


 15, 162, 139

 113, 162, 155

 0, 162, 137


 129, 162, 157

 145, 162, 159

 161, 162, 162

 175, 162, 177

 189, 162, 194

 202, 162, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



23, 150, 30



64, 162, 147



0, 99, 168

Triad

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



64, 162, 147



0, 96, 249



242, 93, 117

Complementary

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



64, 162, 147



147, 64, 162

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.



229, 95, 171



64, 162, 147



94, 129, 248

Square

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



64, 162, 147



0, 95, 221



184, 116, 219



227, 126, 67

Rectangle

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



64, 162, 147



0, 89, 170



184, 116, 219



241, 91, 135

Sweetspot

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



64, 162, 147



174, 212, 207



83, 162, 64



84, 107, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



64, 162, 147



57, 212, 188



64, 137, 162



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 123



0, 18, 15

Inverse Universe

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



147, 64, 162



188, 57, 212



162, 64, 129



80, 73, 82



123, 0, 145



15, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 64, 162, 147 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, 162, 147 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, 162, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 64, 162, 147.

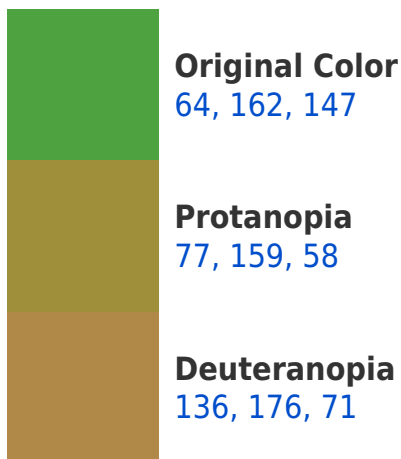


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 64, 162, 147.

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
99, 128, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

64, 162, 147



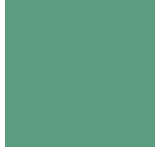
Protanomaly

60, 150, 80



Deuteranomaly

68, 145, 72



Tritanomaly

92, 133, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

64, 162, 147



Achromatopsia

126, 126, 126



Achromatomaly

103, 139, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 64, 162, 147 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(79, 162, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 162, 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(79, 162, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 162, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 64, 162, 147 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(79, 162, 64) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 162, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 162, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 162, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 162, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 162,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 79, 162, 64 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 162, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 162,  
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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