

Converting Colors

`RYB(65, 166, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(65, 166, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(65, 166, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41A641
RGB	65, 166, 65
RGB Percent	25%, 65%, 25%
CMY	0.7451, 0.3490, 0.7451
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.61, 0.35
HSL	120°, 44%, 45%
HSV	120°, 61%, 65%
XYZ	16.7703, 28.7779, 9.6718
YIQ	124.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

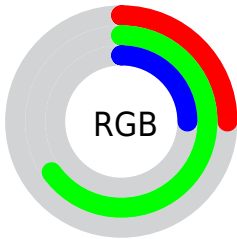
Format	Color
R_{YB}	65, 166, 166
Decimal	4302401
CIE _{Lab}	60.59, -49.67, 42.81
CIE _{LCh}	61, 65.570, 139.245
Yxy	28.7779, 0.3037, 0.5211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282492481 (0xFF41A641)
YUV	124.2870, -29.2285, -51.9947
Hunter-Lab	53.6450, -38.0768, 26.8620

Details

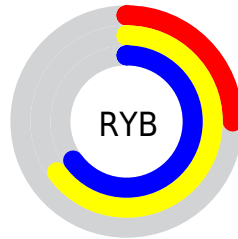
The RYB color **65, 166, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **166, 65, 166**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 222, 215**, and **0, 104, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 166, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82, 166, 166**.

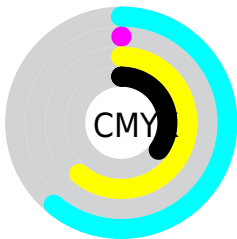
Distribution



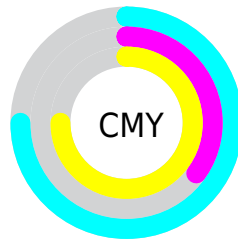
- Red (25%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 65, 166, 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 65, 166, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65, 166, 166



65, 166, 166

255, 255, 255



31, 131, 139



116, 222, 215



0, 104, 113



143, 251, 242



0, 87, 87



170, 255, 245



0, 63, 63



198, 255, 243



0, 41, 41



226, 255, 242



0, 4, 4



0, 0, 0



65, 166, 166




65, 166, 166





48, 166, 166



82, 166, 166


 32, 166, 166

 98, 166, 166

 15, 166, 166


 115, 166, 166

 0, 166, 166

 131, 166, 166

 148, 166, 166

 165, 166, 166

 181, 166, 181

 198, 166, 198

 214, 166, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11, 155, 27



65, 166, 166



0, 100, 172

Triad

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



65, 166, 166



0, 98, 255



249, 91, 112

Complementary

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



65, 166, 166



166, 65, 166

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.



239, 91, 170



65, 166, 166



103, 133, 255

Square

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



65, 166, 166



0, 98, 233



195, 113, 222



231, 136, 59

Rectangle

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



65, 166, 166



0, 89, 173



195, 113, 222



250, 88, 131

Sweetspot

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



65, 166, 166



178, 217, 217



65, 166, 65



86, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



65, 166, 166



59, 217, 217



65, 133, 166



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 65, 166



217, 59, 217



166, 65, 115



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 65, 166, 166 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 65, 166, 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 65, 166, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 65, 166, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 65, 166, 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

65, 166, 166

Protanopia

79, 162, 59

Deuteranopia

138, 178, 73



Tritanopia
90, 126, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
65, 166, 166

Protanomaly
61, 153, 87

Deuteranomaly
70, 148, 81

Tritanomaly
81, 129, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
65, 166, 166

Achromatopsia
124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly
103, 139, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 65, 166, 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(65, 166, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 166, 65)  
}
```

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(65, 166, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 166, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 65, 166, 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(65, 166, 65) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 166, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 166, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 166, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 166, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 166,  
65) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 65, 166, 166 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 166, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 166,  
65) }
```

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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