

Converting Colors

`RYB(66, 136, 130)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(66, 136, 130) contains.

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Color

R_YB(66, 136, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	488842
RGB	72, 136, 66
RGB Percent	28%, 53%, 26%
CMY	0.7176, 0.4667, 0.7412
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.51, 0.47
HSL	115°, 35%, 40%
HSV	115°, 51%, 53%
XYZ	12.4600, 19.3794, 8.2381
YIQ	108.8840, -15.6740, -35.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

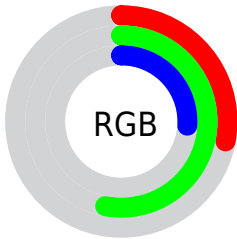
Format	Color
RYB	66, 136, 130
Decimal	4753474
CIELab	51.13, -35.35, 31.15
CIELCh	51, 47.113, 138.614
Yxy	19.3794, 0.3109, 0.4835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282943554 (0xFF488842)
YUV	108.8840, -21.1418, -32.3473
Hunter-Lab	44.0220, -26.5158, 19.7201

Details

The RYB color **66, 136, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **130, 66, 136**, and the grayscale version is **109, 109, 109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 190, 181**, and **15, 81, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52, 136, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 136, 132**.

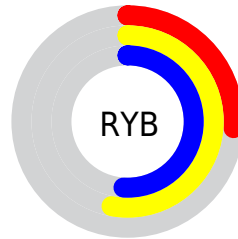
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (53%)

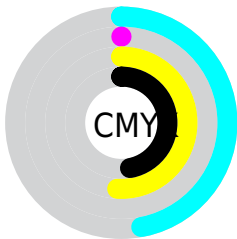
Blue (26%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (51%)

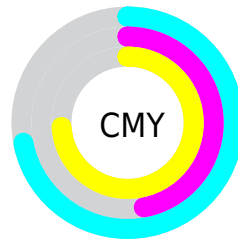


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 66, 136, 130 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 66, 136, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 136, 130



66, 136, 130

255, 255, 255



42, 110, 106



116, 190, 181



15, 81, 85



142, 218, 208



0, 61, 61



168, 247, 235



0, 40, 40



196, 255, 243



0, 8, 8



224, 255, 242



0, 0, 0

253, 255, 253



66, 136, 130




66, 136, 130





52, 136, 128




80, 136, 132


 39, 136, 128

 93, 136, 132

 25, 136, 126

 107, 136, 134

 12, 136, 126


 120, 136, 134

 0, 136, 124

 134, 136, 136

 147, 136, 148

 159, 136, 161

 171, 136, 175

 184, 136, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40, 127, 47



66, 136, 130



0, 81, 141

Triad

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



66, 136, 130



0, 79, 200



196, 87, 98

Complementary

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



66, 136, 130



130, 66, 136

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.



188, 87, 139



66, 136, 130



96, 113, 198

Square

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



66, 136, 130



0, 79, 181



156, 101, 175



184, 114, 63

Rectangle

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



66, 136, 130



0, 73, 142



156, 101, 175



196, 85, 112

Sweetspot

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



66, 136, 130



150, 176, 174



74, 136, 66



73, 89, 87



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



66, 136, 130



67, 176, 167



66, 116, 136



62, 69, 68



0, 133, 122



0, 5, 5

Inverse Universe

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



130, 66, 136



167, 67, 176



136, 66, 108



68, 62, 69



121, 0, 133



5, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 66, 136, 130 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 66, 136, 130 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 66, 136, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 136, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 136, 130.

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
66, 136, 130

Protanopia
77, 134, 61

Deuteranopia
123, 147, 71



Tritanopia
87, 110, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 136, 130

Protanomaly
63, 126, 78

Deuteranomaly
69, 123, 72

Tritanomaly
82, 112, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 136, 130

Achromatopsia
109, 109, 109

Achromatomaly
93, 119, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 66, 136, 130 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(72, 136, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 136, 66)  
}
```

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(72, 136, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 136, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 66, 136, 130 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(72, 136, 66) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 136, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 136, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 136, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 136, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 136,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 136, 66 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 136, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 136,  
66) }
```

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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