

Converting Colors

`RYB(67, 166, 165)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(67, 166, 165) contains.

RYB(67, 166, 165)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(67, 166, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44A643
RGB	68, 166, 67
RGB Percent	27%, 65%, 26%
CMY	0.7333, 0.3490, 0.7373
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.60, 0.35
HSL	119°, 42%, 46%
HSV	119°, 60%, 65%
XYZ	17.0332, 28.9066, 9.9920
YIQ	125.4120, -26.6290, -51.5650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

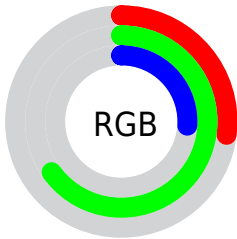
Format	Color
RYB	67, 166, 165
Decimal	4499011
CIELab	60.70, -48.70, 42.03
CIElCh	61, 64.331, 139.207
Yxy	28.9066, 0.3045, 0.5168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282689091 (0xFF44A643)
YUV	125.4120, -28.7971, -50.3503
Hunter-Lab	53.7649, -37.5380, 26.6166

Details

The RYB color **67, 166, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **165, 67, 166**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 222, 214**, and **0, 101, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 166, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 166, 166**.

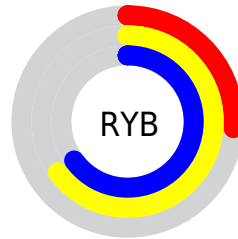
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (65%)

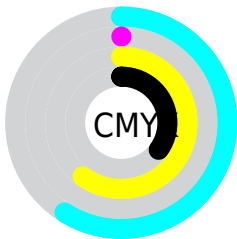
Blue (26%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

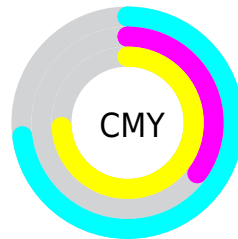


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 67, 166, 165 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 67, 166, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67, 166, 165



67, 166, 165

255, 255, 255



35, 132, 139



118, 222, 214



0, 101, 113



145, 251, 242



0, 88, 88



172, 255, 244



0, 63, 63



200, 255, 243



0, 42, 42



228, 255, 242



0, 5, 5



0, 0, 0



67, 166, 165




67, 166, 165




50, 166, 164



84, 166, 166


 34, 166, 165

 100, 166, 165


 17, 166, 164

 117, 166, 166

 1, 166, 165

 133, 166, 165

 0, 166, 164

 150, 166, 166

 167, 166, 167

 183, 166, 183

 199, 166, 200

 216, 166, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18, 155, 33



67, 166, 165



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.



67, 166, 165



0, 98, 255



248, 93, 112

Complementary

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



67, 166, 165



165, 67, 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.



238, 93, 169



67, 166, 165



105, 133, 254

Square

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



67, 166, 165



0, 98, 232



194, 115, 221



230, 136, 61

Rectangle

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



67, 166, 165



0, 89, 173



194, 115, 221



248, 90, 131

Sweetspot

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



67, 166, 165



178, 217, 217



69, 166, 67



86, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



67, 166, 165



61, 217, 216



67, 134, 166



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 147



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



165, 67, 166



215, 61, 217



166, 67, 118



84, 76, 84



146, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 67, 166, 165 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 67, 166, 165 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](#).

R/YB 67, 166, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R/YB color 67, 166, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R/YB color 67, 166, 165.

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
67, 166, 165

Protanopia
80, 162, 61

Deuteranopia
140, 179, 75



Tritanopia
92, 127, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

67, 166, 165



Protanomaly

63, 153, 88



Deuteranomaly

72, 149, 82



Tritanomaly

83, 130, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

67, 166, 165



Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125



Achromatomaly

104, 140, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 67, 166, 165 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(68, 166, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 166, 67)  
}
```

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(68, 166, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 166, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 67, 166, 165 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(68, 166, 67) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 166, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 166, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 166, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 166, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 166,  
67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 67, 166, 165 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 166, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 166,  
67) }
```

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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