

Converting Colors

`RYB(67, 180, 165)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(67, 180, 165) contains.

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Color

RYB(67, 180, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52B443
RGB	82, 180, 67
RGB Percent	32%, 71%, 26%
CMY	0.6784, 0.2941, 0.7373
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.63, 0.29
HSL	112°, 46%, 48%
HSV	112°, 63%, 71%
XYZ	20.8141, 34.8416, 10.9383
YIQ	137.8160, -22.1350, -55.9190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

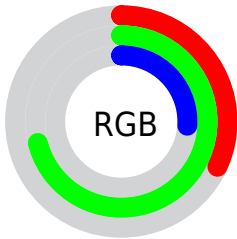
Format	Color
RYB	67, 180, 165
Decimal	5420099
CIELab	65.63, -50.46, 47.76
CIELCh	66, 69.475, 136.573
Yxy	34.8416, 0.3126, 0.5232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283610179 (0xFF52B443)
YUV	137.8160, -34.9123, -48.9506
Hunter-Lab	59.0268, -40.3541, 30.3317

Details

The RYB color **67, 180, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **165, 67, 180**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 237, 216**, and **5, 123, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 180, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 180, 167**.

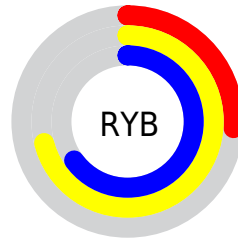
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (71%)

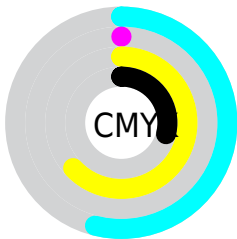
Blue (26%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (65%)

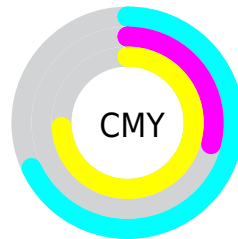


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 67, 180, 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, 180, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67, 180, 165



67, 180, 165

255, 255, 255



41, 153, 143



119, 237, 216



5, 123, 126



146, 255, 233



0, 100, 100



174, 255, 232



0, 75, 75



202, 255, 230



0, 52, 52



230, 255, 230



0, 28, 28



0, 0, 0



67, 180, 165



67, 180, 165



49, 180, 163



85, 180, 167

■ 31, 180, 160

■ 103, 180, 170

■ 13, 180, 158

■ 121, 180, 172

■ 0, 180, 156

■ 139, 180, 175

■ 157, 180, 177

■ 175, 180, 179

■ 191, 180, 193

■ 207, 180, 211

■ 222, 180, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10, 167, 20



67, 180, 165



0, 111, 187

Triad

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



67, 180, 165



0, 103, 255



255, 99, 128

Complementary

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



67, 180, 165



165, 67, 180

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.



255, 102, 190



67, 180, 165



99, 140, 255

Square

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



67, 180, 165



0, 106, 249



206, 127, 246



254, 139, 70

Rectangle

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



67, 180, 165



0, 98, 188



206, 127, 246



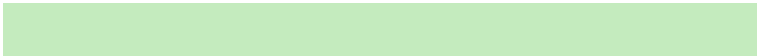
255, 96, 148

Sweetspot

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



67, 180, 165



190, 235, 229



84, 180, 67



90, 117, 113



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



67, 180, 165



59, 235, 212



67, 150, 180



80, 89, 87



0, 153, 133



0, 26, 23

Inverse Universe

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



165, 67, 180



211, 59, 235



180, 67, 139



88, 80, 89



133, 0, 153



22, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 67, 180, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 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 ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 67, 180, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 67, 180, 165.

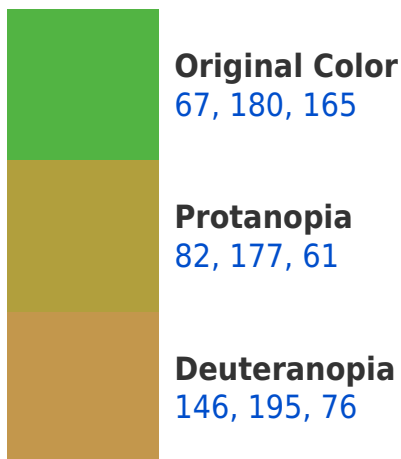



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 67, 180, 165.

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





Tritanopia
106, 140, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

67, 180, 165



Protanomaly

63, 167, 88



Deuteranomaly

73, 162, 81



Tritanomaly

97, 146, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

67, 180, 165



Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138



Achromatomaly

112, 153, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 67, 180, 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(82, 180, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 180, 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(82, 180, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 180, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 67, 180, 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(82, 180, 67) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 180, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 180, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 180, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 180, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 180,  
67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 67, 180, 165 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 180, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 180,  
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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