

Converting Colors

`RYB(70, 166, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(70, 166, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(70, 166, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67A646
RGB	103, 166, 70
RGB Percent	40%, 65%, 27%
CMY	0.5961, 0.3490, 0.7255
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.58, 0.35
HSL	99°, 41%, 46%
HSV	99°, 58%, 65%
XYZ	20.3352, 30.5982, 10.6286
YIQ	136.2190, -6.7320, -43.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

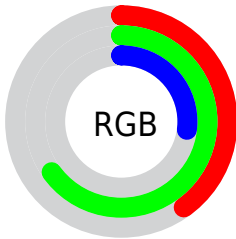
Format	Color
RYB	70, 166, 133
Decimal	6792774
CIELab	62.17, -37.88, 42.68
CIELCh	62, 57.067, 131.588
Yxy	30.5982, 0.3303, 0.4970
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284982854 (0xFF67A646)
YUV	136.2190, -32.6460, -29.1331
Hunter-Lab	55.3156, -31.1819, 27.3287

Details

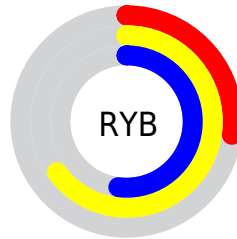
The RYB color **70, 166, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **133, 70, 166**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121, 222, 185**, and **18, 113, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53, 166, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 166, 139**.

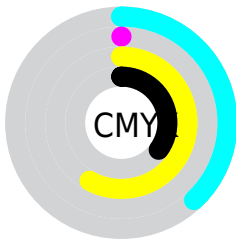
Distribution



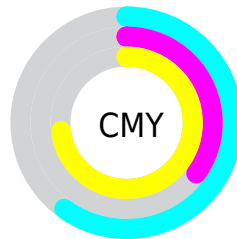
- Red (40%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 70, 166, 133 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 70, 166, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 70, 166, 133

255, 255, 255


 121, 222, 185


 148, 250, 212

 175, 255, 216


 203, 255, 215

 232, 255, 232

 70, 166, 133

 45, 139, 108

 18, 113, 82


 0, 88, 70


 0, 64, 64


 0, 42, 42

 0, 14, 14

 0, 0, 0

 70, 166, 133

 53, 166, 127

 70, 166, 133

 87, 166, 139

■ 37, 166, 122

■ 103, 166, 144

■ 20, 166, 116

■ 120, 166, 150

■ 4, 166, 111

■ 136, 166, 155

■ 0, 166, 109

■ 153, 166, 162

■ 168, 166, 170

■ 179, 166, 186

■ 190, 166, 203

■ 201, 166, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47, 159, 42



70, 166, 133



0, 104, 173

Triad

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



70, 166, 133



0, 98, 246



243, 104, 133

Complementary

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



70, 166, 133



133, 70, 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.



226, 109, 183



70, 166, 133



90, 133, 250

Square

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



70, 166, 133



0, 96, 216



178, 128, 226



233, 124, 85

Rectangle

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



70, 166, 133



0, 94, 175



178, 128, 226



241, 103, 150

Sweetspot

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



70, 166, 133



180, 217, 204



123, 166, 70



88, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



70, 166, 133



67, 217, 165



70, 154, 166



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 97



0, 20, 13

Inverse Universe

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



133, 70, 166



165, 67, 217



166, 70, 152



81, 76, 84



97, 0, 148



13, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 70, 166, 133 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 70, 166, 133 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](#).

RYB 70, 166, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 70, 166, 133.

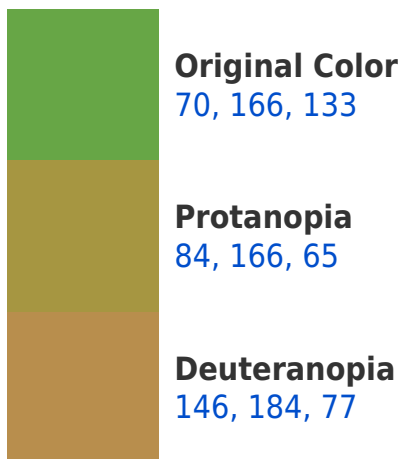


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 70, 166, 133.

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
119, 140, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

70, 166, 133

Protanomaly

67, 156, 80

Deuteranomaly

78, 155, 74

Tritanomaly

113, 146, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

70, 166, 133

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

112, 147, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 70, 166, 133 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(103, 166, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 166, 70)  
}
```

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(103, 166, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 166, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 70, 166, 133 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(103, 166, 70) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 166, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 166, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 166, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 166, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 166,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 70, 166, 133 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 166, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
166, 70) }
```

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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