

Converting Colors

`RYB(71, 212, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(71, 212, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(71, 212, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FD447
RGB	127, 212, 71
RGB Percent	50%, 83%, 28%
CMY	0.5020, 0.1686, 0.7216
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.67, 0.17
HSL	96°, 62%, 55%
HSV	96°, 67%, 83%
XYZ	33.4332, 52.0539, 14.2465
YIQ	170.5110, -5.3990, -61.8710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

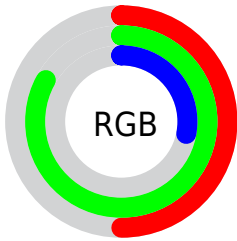
Format	Color
RYB	71, 212, 156
Decimal	8377415
CIELab	77.31, -49.26, 59.35
CIELCh	77, 77.129, 129.692
Yxy	52.0539, 0.3352, 0.5219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286567495 (0xFF7FD447)
YUV	170.5110, -49.0589, -38.1591
Hunter-Lab	72.1484, -43.5437, 38.7964

Details

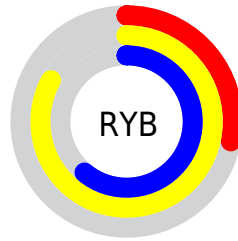
The RYB color **71, 212, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **156, 71, 212**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126, 255, 196**, and **0, 157, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 212, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 212, 164**.

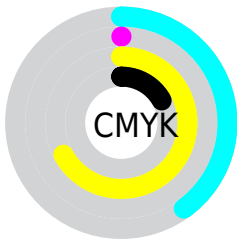
Distribution



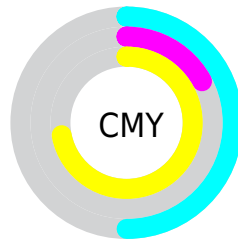
- Red (50%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 71, 212, 156 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 71, 212, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71, 212, 156



71, 212, 156

255, 255, 255



42, 184, 128



126, 255, 196



0, 157, 88



153, 255, 194



0, 130, 94



181, 255, 192



0, 104, 104



210, 255, 210



0, 79, 79



239, 255, 239



0, 55, 55



0, 33, 33



0, 0, 0



71, 212, 156



71, 212, 156

■ 50, 212, 148

■ 92, 212, 164

■ 29, 212, 140

■ 113, 212, 172

■ 7, 212, 130

■ 135, 212, 182

■ 0, 212, 128

■ 156, 212, 190

■ 177, 212, 198

■ 198, 212, 206

■ 216, 212, 219

■ 229, 212, 241

■ 242, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30, 205, 19



71, 212, 156



0, 136, 221

Triad

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



71, 212, 156



0, 116, 255



255, 120, 171

Complementary

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



71, 212, 156



156, 71, 212

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, 131, 242



71, 212, 156



70, 144, 255

Square

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



71, 212, 156



0, 119, 255



224, 161, 255



255, 150, 103

Rectangle

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



71, 212, 156



0, 122, 224



224, 161, 255



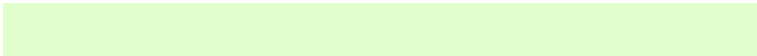
255, 120, 195

Sweetspot

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



71, 212, 156



204, 255, 235



164, 212, 71



97, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



71, 212, 156



51, 255, 174



71, 199, 212



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 103



0, 43, 26

Inverse Universe

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



156, 71, 212



174, 51, 255



212, 71, 198



103, 96, 107



103, 0, 171



26, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 71, 212, 156 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 71, 212, 156 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 71, 212, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 71, 212, 156.

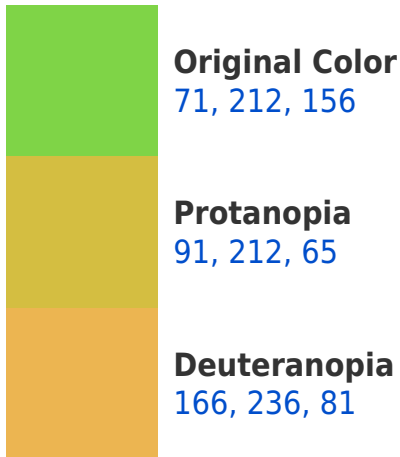


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 71, 212, 156.

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
149, 177, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color

71, 212, 156



Protanomaly

67, 198, 84



Deuteranomaly

81, 196, 77



Tritanomaly

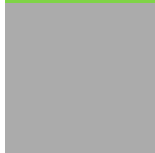
141, 187, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

71, 212, 156



Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171



Achromatomaly

135, 186, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 71, 212, 156 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(127, 212, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 212, 71)  
}
```

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(127, 212, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 212, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 71, 212, 156 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(127, 212, 71) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 212, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 212, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 212, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 212, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 212,  
71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 71, 212, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 212, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
212, 71) }
```

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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