

Converting Colors

`RYB(81, 217, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(81, 217, 147) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(81, 217, 147)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97D951
RGB	151, 217, 81
RGB Percent	59%, 85%, 32%
CMY	0.4078, 0.1490, 0.6824
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.63, 0.15
HSL	89°, 64%, 58%
HSV	89°, 63%, 85%
XYZ	39.0606, 56.7991, 16.6892
YIQ	181.7620, 4.3200, -56.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

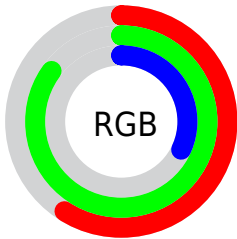
Format	Color
RYB	81, 217, 147
Decimal	9951569
CIELab	80.07, -42.34, 58.60
CIELCh	80, 72.295, 125.851
Yxy	56.7991, 0.3471, 0.5047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288141649 (0xFF97D951)
YUV	181.7620, -49.6757, -26.9783
Hunter-Lab	75.3652, -39.3754, 39.6262

Details

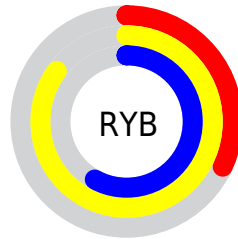
The RYB color **81, 217, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **147, 81, 217**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 255, 181**, and **21, 162, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59, 217, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 217, 158**.

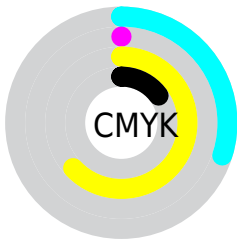
Distribution



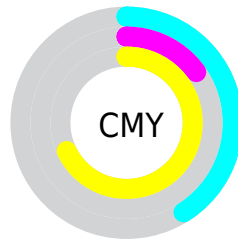
- Red (59%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 81, 217, 147 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 81, 217, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81, 217, 147



81, 217, 147

255, 255, 255



53, 189, 119



135, 255, 181



21, 162, 88



163, 255, 180



0, 135, 68



191, 255, 191



0, 109, 73



220, 255, 220



0, 84, 84



249, 255, 249



0, 60, 60



0, 40, 40



0, 0, 0



81, 217, 147



81, 217, 147

■ 59, 217, 136

■ 103, 217, 158

■ 38, 217, 125

■ 124, 217, 169

■ 16, 217, 114

■ 146, 217, 180

■ 0, 217, 105

■ 168, 217, 192

■ 189, 217, 202

■ 211, 217, 214

■ 225, 217, 233

■ 235, 217, 255

■ 246, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 222, 49



81, 217, 147



0, 140, 227

Triad

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



81, 217, 147



0, 118, 255



255, 135, 188

Complementary

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



81, 217, 147



147, 81, 217

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, 147, 255



81, 217, 147



70, 147, 255

Square

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



81, 217, 147



0, 121, 255



218, 175, 255



255, 154, 123

Rectangle

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



81, 217, 147



0, 127, 230



218, 175, 255



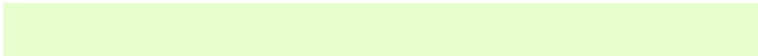
255, 136, 211

Sweetspot

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



81, 217, 147



207, 255, 231



217, 209, 81



98, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



81, 217, 147



64, 255, 157



81, 217, 215



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 84



0, 46, 22

Inverse Universe

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



147, 81, 217



157, 64, 255



215, 81, 217



104, 99, 110



84, 0, 173



22, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 81, 217, 147 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 81, 217, 147 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 81, 217, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 81, 217, 147.

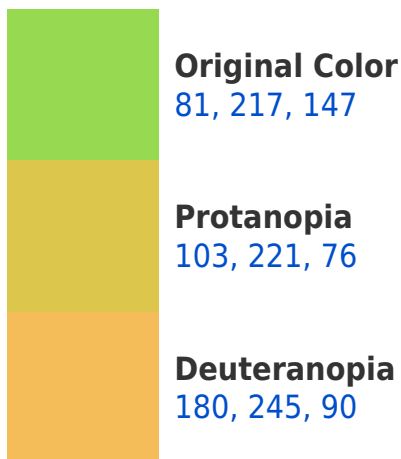


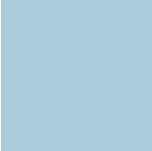
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 81, 217, 147.

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
170, 190, 219

Trichromacy



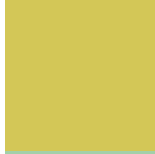
Original Color

81, 217, 147



Protanomaly

78, 205, 87



Deuteranomaly

100, 211, 87



Tritanomaly

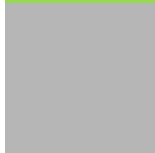
163, 203, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

81, 217, 147



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

145, 195, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 81, 217, 147 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(151, 217, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 217, 81)  
}
```

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(151, 217, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 217, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 81, 217, 147 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(151, 217, 81) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 217, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 217, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 217, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 217, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 217,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 81, 217, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 217, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
217, 81) }
```

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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