

Converting Colors

`RYB(82, 134, 127)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(82, 134, 127) contains.

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Color

`RYB(82, 134, 127)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	598652
RGB	89, 134, 82
RGB Percent	35%, 53%, 32%
CMY	0.6510, 0.4745, 0.6784
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.39, 0.47
HSL	112°, 24%, 42%
HSV	112°, 39%, 53%
XYZ	14.1679, 19.7832, 11.0545
YIQ	114.6170, -10.1280, -25.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

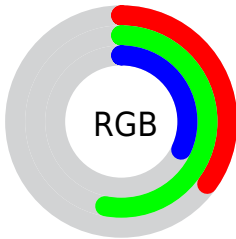
Format	Color
RYB	82, 134, 127
Decimal	5867090
CIELab	51.59, -26.23, 23.24
CIELCh	52, 35.042, 138.467
Yxy	19.7832, 0.3148, 0.4396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284057170 (0xFF598652)
YUV	114.6170, -16.0802, -22.4661
Hunter-Lab	44.4784, -20.9786, 16.3992

Details

The RYB color **82, 134, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **127, 82, 134**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132, 188, 179**, and **36, 84, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 134, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 134, 128**.

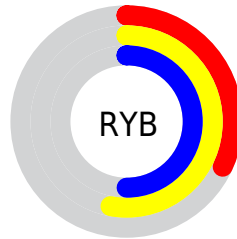
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (53%)

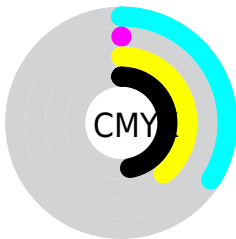
Blue (32%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (50%)

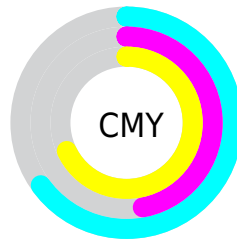


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 82, 134, 127 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 82, 134, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82, 134, 127



82, 134, 127

255, 255, 255



58, 108, 102



132, 188, 179



36, 84, 80



158, 215, 205



14, 60, 60



185, 244, 234



0, 38, 38



213, 255, 244



0, 11, 11



242, 255, 245



0, 0, 0



82, 134, 127



82, 134, 127



69, 134, 126



95, 134, 128



55, 134, 123



109, 134, 131

■ 42, 134, 122

■ 122, 134, 132

■ 28, 134, 119

■ 135, 134, 136

■ 15, 134, 118

■ 147, 134, 149

■ 2, 134, 117

■ 159, 134, 162

■ 0, 134, 116

■ 170, 134, 176

■ 182, 134, 189

■ 193, 134, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65, 127, 69



82, 134, 127



44, 99, 138

Triad

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



82, 134, 127



48, 98, 181



180, 99, 106

Complementary

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



82, 134, 127



127, 82, 134

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.



173, 100, 136



82, 134, 127



108, 118, 180

Square

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



82, 134, 127



0, 75, 167



149, 108, 163



172, 119, 79

Rectangle

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



82, 134, 127



0, 72, 139



149, 108, 163



180, 99, 116

Sweetspot

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



82, 134, 127



153, 173, 171



91, 134, 82



75, 87, 86



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



82, 134, 127



92, 173, 162



82, 121, 134



60, 66, 65



0, 130, 112



0, 3, 3

Inverse Universe

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



127, 82, 134



162, 92, 173



134, 82, 116



65, 60, 66



113, 0, 130



2, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 82, 134, 127 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 82, 134, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

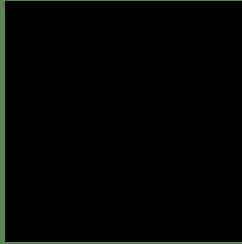
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 82, 134, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 82, 134, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 82, 134, 127.

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


82, 134, 127

Protanopia

91, 133, 77

Deuteranopia

142, 146, 86



Tritanopia
99, 115, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

82, 134, 127

Protanomaly

79, 126, 88

Deuteranomaly

87, 125, 85

Tritanomaly

95, 116, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

82, 134, 127

Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115

Achromatomaly

103, 122, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 82, 134, 127 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(89, 134, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 134, 82)  
}
```

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(89, 134, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 134, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 82, 134, 127 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(89, 134, 82) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 134, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 134, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 134, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 134, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 134,  
82) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 134, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 134, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 134,  
82) }
```

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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