

Converting Colors

`RYB(84, 170, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(84, 170, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(84, 170, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CAA54
RGB	108, 170, 84
RGB Percent	42%, 67%, 33%
CMY	0.5765, 0.3333, 0.6706
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.51, 0.33
HSL	103°, 34%, 50%
HSV	103°, 51%, 67%
XYZ	22.1593, 32.5777, 13.5077
YIQ	141.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

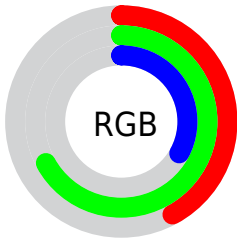
Format	Color
RYB	84, 170, 146
Decimal	7121492
CIELab	63.82, -36.31, 37.87
CIELCh	64, 52.461, 133.794
Yxy	32.5777, 0.3247, 0.4774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285311572 (0xFF6CAA54)
YUV	141.6580, -28.4254, -29.5181
Hunter-Lab	57.0769, -30.5844, 25.9223

Details

The RYB color **84, 170, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **146, 84, 170**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 226, 199**, and **35, 117, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 170, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 170, 151**.

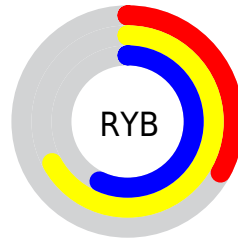
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (67%)

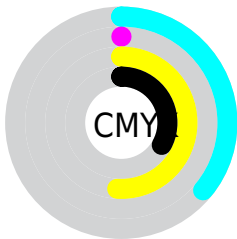
Blue (33%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (57%)

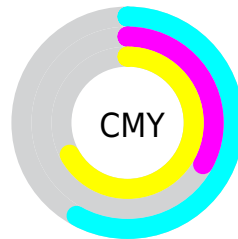


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 84, 170, 146 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 84, 170, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84, 170, 146



84, 170, 146

255, 255, 255



59, 143, 120



135, 226, 199



35, 117, 97



162, 255, 227



7, 92, 72



190, 255, 226



0, 68, 68



218, 255, 225



0, 45, 45



247, 255, 247



0, 22, 22



0, 0, 0



84, 170, 146



84, 170, 146



67, 170, 141



101, 170, 151

■ 50, 170, 137

■ 118, 170, 155

■ 33, 170, 132

■ 135, 170, 160

■ 16, 170, 127

■ 152, 170, 165

■ 0, 170, 123

■ 169, 170, 170

■ 182, 170, 186

■ 194, 170, 203

■ 206, 170, 220

■ 218, 170, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59, 160, 58



84, 170, 146



0, 102, 176

Triad

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



84, 170, 146



0, 99, 244



242, 114, 135

Complementary

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



84, 170, 146



146, 84, 170

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.



227, 117, 182



84, 170, 146



112, 143, 245

Square

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



84, 170, 146



0, 97, 218



186, 133, 223



231, 135, 92

Rectangle

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



84, 170, 146



0, 94, 178



186, 133, 223



240, 113, 150

Sweetspot

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



84, 170, 146



189, 222, 213



117, 170, 84



92, 112, 106



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



84, 170, 146



87, 222, 185



84, 154, 170



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 107



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



146, 84, 170



184, 87, 222



170, 84, 151



82, 76, 84



107, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 84, 170, 146 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 84, 170, 146 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 84, 170, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 84, 170, 146.

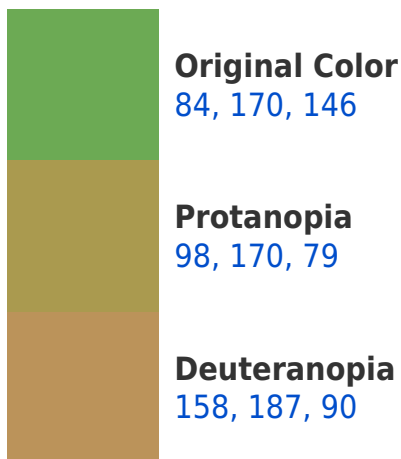


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 84, 170, 146.

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
123, 144, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
84, 170, 146

Protanomaly
81, 160, 94

Deuteranomaly
91, 158, 88

Tritanomaly
118, 149, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
84, 170, 146

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
121, 152, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 84, 170, 146 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(108, 170, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 170, 84)  
}
```

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(108, 170, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 170, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 84, 170, 146 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(108, 170, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 170, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 170, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 170, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 170, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 170,  
84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 84, 170, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 170, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
170, 84) }
```

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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