

Converting Colors

`RYB(86, 172, 99)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(86, 172, 99) contains.

RYB(86, 172, 99)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RYB(86, 172, 99)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FAC56
RGB	159, 172, 86
RGB Percent	62%, 67%, 34%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3255, 0.6627
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.50, 0.33
HSL	69°, 34%, 51%
HSV	69°, 50%, 67%
XYZ	30.7303, 37.5479, 14.4319
YIQ	158.3090, 19.8580, -29.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

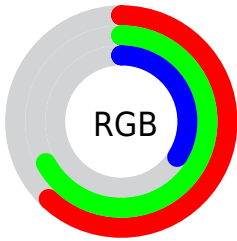
Format	Color
RYB	86, 172, 99
Decimal	10464342
CIELab	67.69, -17.54, 42.31
CIELCh	68, 45.806, 112.519
Yxy	37.5479, 0.3715, 0.4540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288654422 (0xFF9FAC56)
YUV	158.3090, -35.6483, 0.6060
Hunter-Lab	61.2763, -17.7151, 28.9293

Details

The RYB color **86, 172, 99** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **99, 86, 172**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138, 227, 150**, and **36, 120, 50** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 172, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 172, 113**.

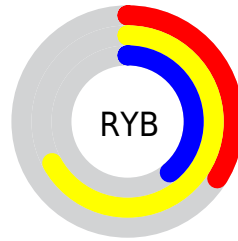
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (67%)

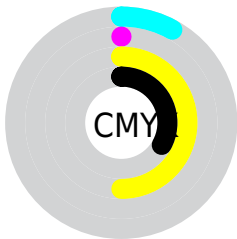
Blue (34%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (39%)

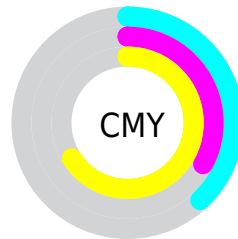


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 86, 172, 99 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 86, 172, 99 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 172, 99



86, 172, 99

255, 255, 255



61, 145, 74



138, 227, 150



36, 120, 50



165, 255, 176



7, 95, 22



192, 255, 192



0, 71, 16



221, 255, 221



0, 49, 18



250, 255, 250



0, 29, 29



0, 0, 0



86, 172, 99



86, 172, 99



69, 172, 85



103, 172, 113

■ 52, 172, 70

■ 120, 172, 128

■ 34, 172, 55

■ 138, 172, 143

■ 17, 172, 40

■ 155, 172, 158

■ 0, 172, 26

■ 172, 172, 172

■ 175, 172, 189

■ 177, 172, 206

■ 180, 172, 224

■ 182, 172, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 199, 81



86, 172, 99



110, 178, 181

Triad

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



86, 172, 99



0, 101, 229



237, 132, 177

Complementary

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



86, 172, 99



99, 86, 172

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.



206, 142, 216



86, 172, 99



69, 134, 246

Square

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



86, 172, 99



0, 95, 195



152, 158, 241



243, 133, 135

Rectangle

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



86, 172, 99



68, 140, 184



152, 158, 241



229, 134, 191

Sweetspot

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



86, 172, 99



191, 224, 196



172, 101, 86



92, 112, 95



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



86, 172, 99



90, 224, 110



86, 172, 142



78, 87, 80



0, 150, 22



0, 23, 4

Inverse Universe

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



99, 86, 172



110, 90, 224



142, 86, 172



79, 78, 87



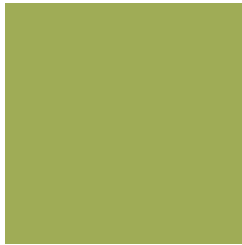
23, 0, 150



3, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 86, 172, 99 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 86, 172, 99 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](#).

R Y B 86, 172, 99 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 86, 172, 99.

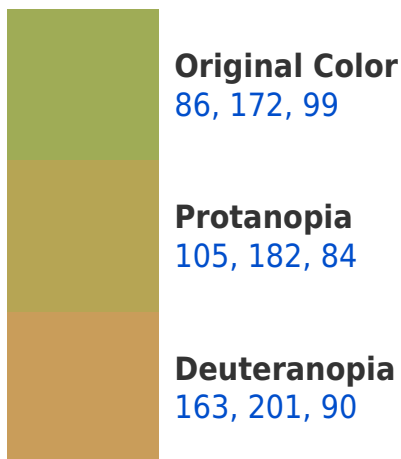



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 86, 172, 99.

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
169, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
86, 172, 99

Protanomaly
91, 174, 85

Deuteranomaly
121, 186, 89

Tritanomaly
143, 166, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 172, 99

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
132, 163, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 86, 172, 99 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(159, 172, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 172, 86)  
}
```

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(159, 172, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 172, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 86, 172, 99 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(159, 172, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 172, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 172, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 172, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 172, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 172,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 86, 172, 99 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 172, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
172, 86) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor