

Converting Colors

`RYB(88, 191, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(88, 191, 169) contains.

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Color

RYB(88, 191, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EBF58
RGB	110, 191, 88
RGB Percent	43%, 75%, 35%
CMY	0.5686, 0.2510, 0.6549
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.54, 0.25
HSL	107°, 45%, 55%
HSV	107°, 54%, 75%
XYZ	26.8227, 41.2812, 15.7869
YIQ	155.0390, -15.2130, -49.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

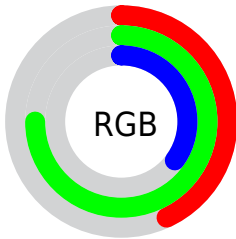
Format	Color
RYB	88, 191, 169
Decimal	7257944
CIELab	70.37, -44.33, 43.85
CIElCh	70, 62.355, 135.314
Yxy	41.2812, 0.3197, 0.4921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285448024 (0xFF6EBF58)
YUV	155.0390, -33.0502, -39.4992
Hunter-Lab	64.2504, -37.9198, 30.4072

Details

The RYB color **88, 191, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **169, 88, 191**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 248, 222**, and **37, 137, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 191, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 191, 173**.

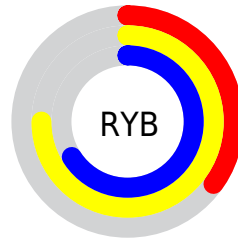
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (75%)

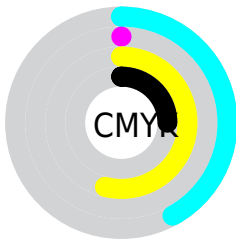
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (66%)

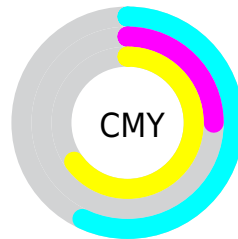


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 88, 191, 169 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 88, 191, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 191, 169



88, 191, 169

255, 255, 255



63, 164, 145



140, 248, 222



37, 137, 120



168, 255, 229



6, 111, 98



195, 255, 226



0, 86, 86



224, 255, 226



0, 61, 61

253, 255, 253



0, 41, 41



0, 3, 3




0, 0, 0




88, 191, 169





88, 191, 169

 69, 191, 165


 107, 191, 173

 50, 191, 161

 126, 191, 177


 31, 191, 157


 145, 191, 181

 12, 191, 153


 164, 191, 185

 0, 191, 150

 184, 191, 190

 200, 191, 203

 215, 191, 222

 230, 191, 241

 245, 191, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53, 178, 56



88, 191, 169



0, 116, 198

Triad

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



88, 191, 169



0, 108, 255



255, 121, 145

Complementary

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



88, 191, 169



169, 88, 191

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, 124, 202



88, 191, 169



122, 156, 255

Square

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



88, 191, 169



0, 110, 251



212, 145, 252



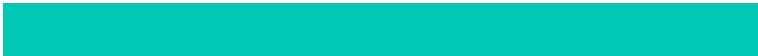
255, 153, 94

Rectangle

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



88, 191, 169



0, 105, 200



212, 145, 252



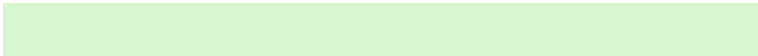
255, 120, 164

Sweetspot

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



88, 191, 169



208, 247, 239



116, 191, 88



101, 125, 120



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



88, 191, 169



87, 247, 213



88, 168, 191



85, 94, 92



0, 158, 124



0, 31, 24

Inverse Universe

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



169, 88, 191



213, 87, 247



191, 88, 162



92, 85, 94



124, 0, 158



24, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 191, 169 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 88, 191, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

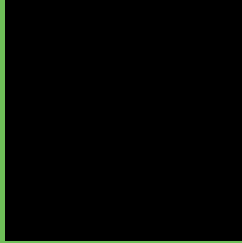
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 88, 191, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 191, 169.

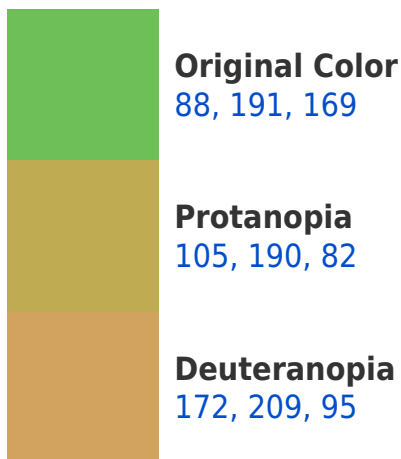


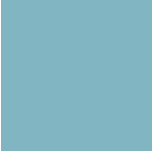
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 191, 169.

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
129, 158, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 191, 169



Protanomaly
84, 178, 101



Deuteranomaly
92, 173, 92



Tritanomaly
122, 162, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 191, 169



Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly
131, 168, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 88, 191, 169 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(110, 191, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 191, 88)  
}
```

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(110, 191, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 191, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 88, 191, 169 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(110, 191, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 191, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 191, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 191, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 191, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 191,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 88, 191, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 191, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
191, 88) }
```

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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