

Converting Colors

`RYB(93, 143, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(93, 143, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(93, 143, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DA67F
RGB	93, 166, 127
RGB Percent	36%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.6353, 0.3490, 0.5036
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.24, 0.35
HSL	148°, 29%, 51%
HSV	148°, 44%, 65%
XYZ	21.9539, 31.1210, 24.7853
YIQ	139.7270, -30.9890, -27.6050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

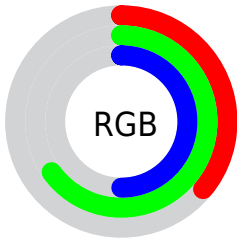
Format	Color
RYB	93, 143, 166
Decimal	6137471
CIELab	62.61, -32.05, 13.42
CIELCh	63, 34.749, 157.287
Yxy	31.1210, 0.2820, 0.3997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284327551 (0xFF5DA67F)
YUV	139.7270, -6.2744, -40.9796
Hunter-Lab	55.7862, -27.3796, 12.7083

Details

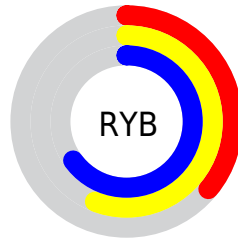
The RYB color **93, 143, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 93, 132**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 199, 222**, and **39, 87, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 137, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 148, 166**.

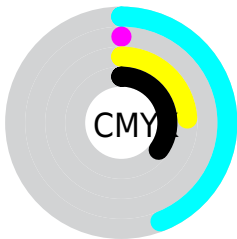
Distribution



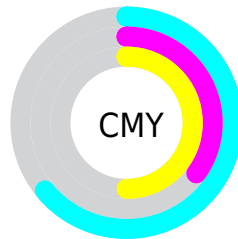
- Red (36%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 93, 143, 166 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 93, 143, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 143, 166



93, 143, 166

255, 255, 255



67, 115, 139



147, 200, 222



39, 88, 113



174, 227, 250



3, 57, 89



203, 235, 255



0, 43, 65



231, 243, 255



0, 33, 42



0, 17, 17



0, 0, 0



93, 143, 166



93, 143, 166



76, 137, 166



110, 148, 166

■ 60, 132, 166

■ 126, 153, 166

■ 43, 127, 166

■ 143, 159, 166

■ 27, 122, 166

■ 159, 164, 166

■ 10, 117, 166

■ 176, 166, 171

■ 0, 114, 166

■ 193, 166, 180

■ 209, 166, 189

■ 226, 166, 198

■ 242, 166, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 161, 131



93, 143, 166



49, 111, 168

Triad

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



93, 143, 166



119, 143, 212



208, 135, 116

Complementary

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



93, 143, 166



166, 93, 132

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.



211, 127, 145



93, 143, 166



165, 141, 201

Square

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



93, 143, 166



64, 122, 208



196, 131, 176



191, 183, 95

Rectangle

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



93, 143, 166



17, 95, 179



196, 131, 176



211, 129, 125

Sweetspot

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



93, 143, 166



189, 208, 217



93, 166, 126



92, 104, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



93, 143, 166



102, 181, 217



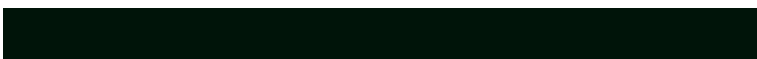
93, 131, 166



76, 81, 84



0, 101, 148



0, 14, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 93, 132



217, 102, 164



166, 93, 97



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 80



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 93, 143, 166 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 93, 143, 166 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 93, 143, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 143, 166.

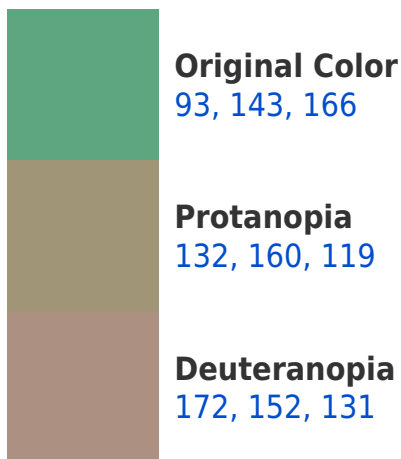



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 143, 166.

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
104, 135, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

93, 143, 166



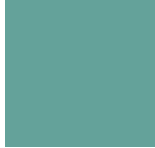
Protanomaly

122, 156, 142



Deuteranomaly

129, 153, 139



Tritanomaly

100, 133, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

93, 143, 166



Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140



Achromatomaly

123, 141, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 93, 143, 166 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(93, 166, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 166, 127)  
}
```

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(93, 166, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 166, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 93, 143, 166 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(93, 166, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 166, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 166, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 166, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 166, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 166,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 93, 143, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 166, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 166,  
127) }
```

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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