

Converting Colors

`RYB(93, 164, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(93, 164, 139) contains.

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Color

RYB(93, 164, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76A45D
RGB	118, 164, 93
RGB Percent	46%, 64%, 36%
CMY	0.5373, 0.3569, 0.6353
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.43, 0.36
HSL	99°, 28%, 50%
HSV	99°, 43%, 64%
XYZ	22.7225, 31.1928, 15.1791
YIQ	142.1520, -4.6250, -31.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

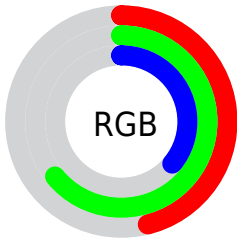
Format	Color
RYB	93, 164, 139
Decimal	7775325
CIELab	62.67, -28.78, 31.93
CIELCh	63, 42.987, 132.021
Yxy	31.1928, 0.3289, 0.4515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285965405 (0xFF76A45D)
YUV	142.1520, -24.2319, -21.1813
Hunter-Lab	55.8505, -25.1167, 22.9814

Details

The RYB color **93, 164, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **139, 93, 164**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 219, 191**, and **45, 112, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 164, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109, 164, 144**.

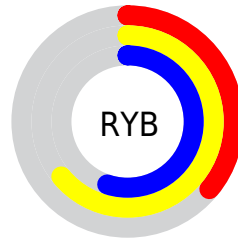
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (64%)

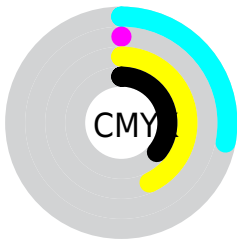
Blue (36%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (55%)

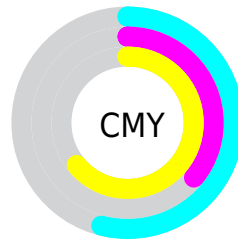


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 93, 164, 139 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, 164, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 164, 139



93, 164, 139

255, 255, 255



69, 138, 115



144, 219, 191



45, 112, 90



171, 248, 219



21, 87, 66



199, 255, 226



0, 63, 47



227, 255, 227



0, 41, 41



0, 17, 17



0, 0, 0



93, 164, 139



93, 164, 139



77, 164, 134



109, 164, 144

■ 60, 164, 127

■ 126, 164, 151

■ 44, 164, 122

■ 142, 164, 156

■ 27, 164, 116

■ 159, 164, 162

■ 11, 164, 110

■ 171, 164, 175

■ 0, 164, 106

■ 182, 164, 191

■ 192, 164, 208

■ 203, 164, 224

■ 214, 164, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 160, 75



93, 164, 139



63, 130, 170

Triad

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



93, 164, 139



0, 94, 224



224, 120, 138

Complementary

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



93, 164, 139



139, 93, 164

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, 123, 176



93, 164, 139



117, 142, 226

Square

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



93, 164, 139



0, 92, 202



175, 136, 209



217, 136, 102

Rectangle

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



93, 164, 139



0, 90, 171



175, 136, 209



222, 120, 150

Sweetspot

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



93, 164, 139



186, 214, 204



134, 164, 93



90, 107, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



93, 164, 139



103, 214, 175



93, 156, 164



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 94



0, 18, 12

Inverse Universe

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



139, 93, 164



175, 103, 214



164, 93, 155



79, 73, 82



94, 0, 145



12, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 93, 164, 139 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, 164, 139 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, 164, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 164, 139.

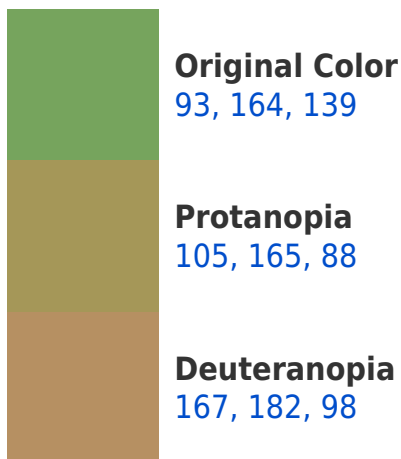


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 164, 139.

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
130, 145, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
93, 164, 139

Protanomaly
90, 156, 98

Deuteranomaly
105, 159, 96

Tritanomaly
126, 148, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
93, 164, 139

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
124, 150, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 93, 164, 139 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(118, 164, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 164, 93)  
}
```

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(118, 164, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 164, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 93, 164, 139 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(118, 164, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 164, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 164, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 164, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 164, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 164,  
93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 93, 164, 139 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 164, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
164, 93) }
```

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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