

Converting Colors

`RYB(93, 166, 111)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(93, 166, 111) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(93, 166, 111)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A65D
RGB	148, 166, 93
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 36%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3490, 0.6353
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.44, 0.35
HSL	75°, 29%, 51%
HSV	75°, 44%, 65%
XYZ	27.8247, 34.3586, 15.5213
YIQ	152.2960, 12.7050, -26.5190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

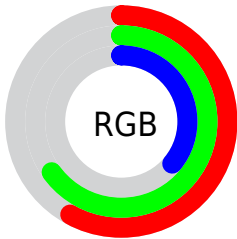
Format	Color
RYB	93, 166, 111
Decimal	9741917
CIELab	65.25, -18.20, 35.60
CIELCh	65, 39.986, 117.079
Yxy	34.3586, 0.3581, 0.4422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287931997 (0xFF94A65D)
YUV	152.2960, -29.2329, -3.7676
Hunter-Lab	58.6163, -17.8457, 25.3317

Details

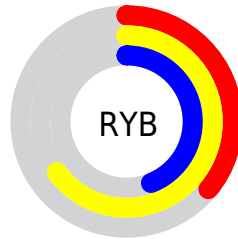
The RYB color **93, 166, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **111, 93, 166**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 221, 163**, and **44, 114, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 166, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 166, 124**.

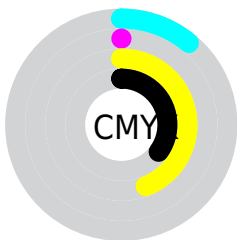
Distribution



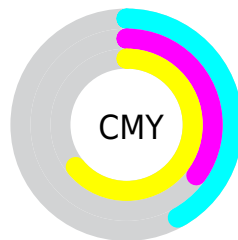
- Red (58%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 93, 166, 111 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, 166, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93, 166, 111

255, 255, 255

■ 145, 221, 163

■ 172, 250, 190

■ 199, 255, 199

■ 227, 255, 227

■ 93, 166, 111

■ 76, 166, 98

■ 93, 166, 111

■ 68, 140, 87

■ 44, 114, 62

■ 20, 90, 39

■ 0, 66, 19

■ 0, 44, 20

■ 0, 25, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 93, 166, 111

■ 110, 166, 124

■ 60, 166, 86

■ 126, 166, 136

■ 43, 166, 73

■ 143, 166, 149

■ 27, 166, 61

■ 159, 166, 161

■ 10, 166, 48

■ 168, 166, 176

■ 0, 166, 41

■ 173, 166, 193

■ 177, 166, 209

■ 181, 166, 226

■ 185, 166, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 184, 86



93, 166, 111



105, 162, 173

Triad

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



93, 166, 111



0, 96, 218



223, 130, 163

Complementary

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



93, 166, 111



111, 93, 166

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.



200, 137, 198



93, 166, 111



96, 141, 229

Square

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



93, 166, 111



0, 92, 190



157, 150, 222



226, 132, 128

Rectangle

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



93, 166, 111



70, 133, 176



157, 150, 222



218, 132, 175

Sweetspot

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



93, 166, 111



189, 217, 196



166, 115, 93



92, 110, 97



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



93, 166, 111



102, 217, 131



93, 166, 147



76, 84, 78



0, 148, 37



0, 20, 5

Inverse Universe

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



111, 93, 166



130, 102, 217



147, 93, 166



78, 76, 84



36, 0, 148



5, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 93, 166, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

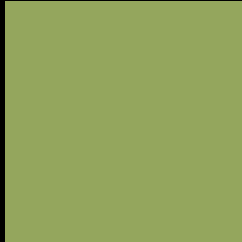
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

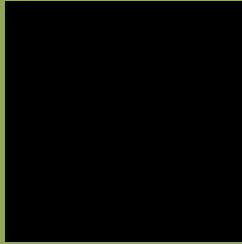
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93, 166, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 166, 111.

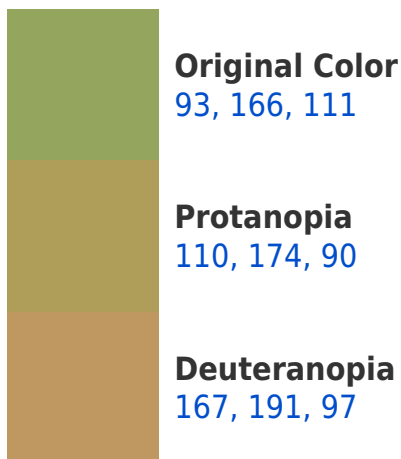


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 166, 111.

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
158, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
93, 166, 111

Protanomaly
95, 165, 91

Deuteranomaly
121, 175, 96

Tritanomaly
142, 160, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
93, 166, 111

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
131, 157, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 93, 166, 111 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(148, 166, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 166, 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(148, 166, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 166, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 93, 166, 111 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(148, 166, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 166, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 166, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 166, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 166, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 166,  
93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 93, 166, 111 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 166, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
166, 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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