

Converting Colors

`RYB(93, 180, 127)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(93, 180, 127) contains.

RYB(93, 180, 127)	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

R_YB(93, 180, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92B45D
RGB	146, 180, 93
RGB Percent	57%, 71%, 36%
CMY	0.4275, 0.2941, 0.6353
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.48, 0.29
HSL	83°, 37%, 54%
HSV	83°, 48%, 71%
XYZ	30.1511, 39.5438, 16.3995
YIQ	159.9160, 7.6630, -34.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

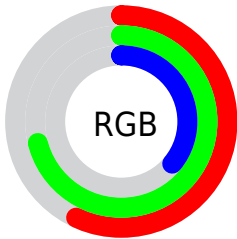
Format	Color
RYB	93, 180, 127
Decimal	9614429
CIELab	69.14, -25.99, 40.39
CIELCh	69, 48.030, 122.766
Yxy	39.5438, 0.3502, 0.4593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287804509 (0xFF92B45D)
YUV	159.9160, -32.9896, -12.2043
Hunter-Lab	62.8839, -24.4609, 28.5564

Details

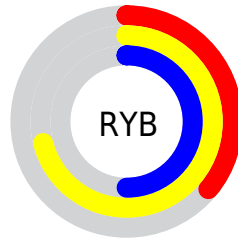
The RYB color **93, 180, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **127, 93, 180**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 236, 180**, and **43, 127, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 180, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 180, 138**.

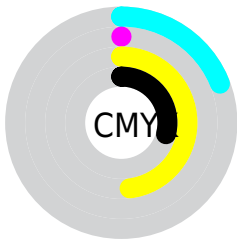
Distribution



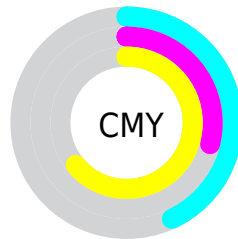
- Red (57%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 93, 180, 127 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, 180, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 180, 127



93, 180, 127

255, 255, 255



68, 153, 102



145, 236, 180



43, 127, 77



172, 255, 197



17, 102, 51



200, 255, 200



0, 78, 35



228, 255, 228



0, 55, 37



0, 34, 34



0, 0, 0



93, 180, 127



93, 180, 127



75, 180, 116



111, 180, 138

■ 57, 180, 105

■ 129, 180, 149

■ 39, 180, 94

■ 147, 180, 160

■ 21, 180, 83

■ 165, 180, 171

■ 3, 180, 72

■ 181, 180, 183

■ 0, 180, 70

■ 188, 180, 201

■ 195, 180, 219

■ 202, 180, 237

■ 209, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 191, 79



93, 180, 127



89, 161, 188

Triad

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



93, 180, 127



0, 105, 245



249, 132, 166

Complementary

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



93, 180, 127



127, 93, 180

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.



226, 140, 209



93, 180, 127



102, 150, 255

Square

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



93, 180, 127



0, 101, 215



178, 156, 242



248, 140, 124

Rectangle

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



93, 180, 127



17, 113, 190



178, 156, 242



244, 134, 181

Sweetspot

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



93, 180, 127



199, 235, 213



180, 146, 93



96, 117, 104



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



93, 180, 127



99, 235, 153



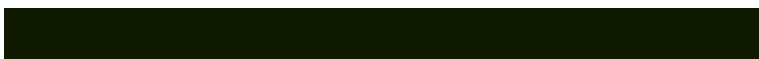
93, 180, 170



80, 89, 83



0, 153, 60



0, 26, 10

Inverse Universe

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



127, 93, 180



152, 99, 235



170, 93, 180



84, 80, 89



60, 0, 153



10, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 93, 180, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

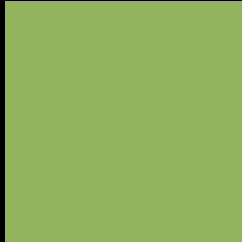
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

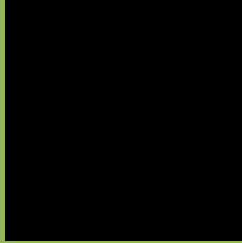
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 180, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 180, 127.

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



Original Color
93, 180, 127

Protanopia
111, 186, 89

Deuteranopia
173, 205, 98



Tritanopia
158, 166, 183

Trichromacy



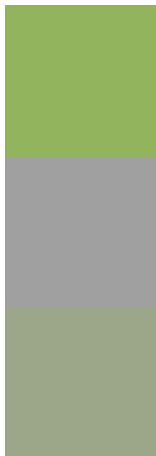
Original Color
93, 180, 127

Protanomaly
90, 172, 91

Deuteranomaly
116, 184, 96

Tritanomaly
150, 174, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
93, 180, 127

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
136, 167, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 93, 180, 127 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(146, 180, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 180, 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(146, 180, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 180, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 93, 180, 127 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(146, 180, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 180, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 180, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 180, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 180, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 180,  
93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 93, 180, 127 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 180, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
180, 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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