

# Converting Colors

`RYB(94, 164, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(94, 164, 198) contains.

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# Color

**RYB(94, 164, 198)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5EC691
RGB	94, 198, 145
RGB Percent	37%, 78%, 57%
CMY	0.6314, 0.2235, 0.4333
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.27, 0.22
HSL	149°, 48%, 57%
HSV	149°, 53%, 78%
XYZ	29.8836, 44.7972, 33.6638
YIQ	160.8620, -44.9710, -38.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

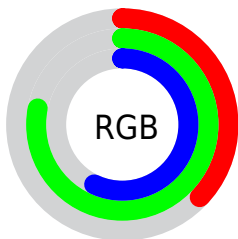
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">94, 164, 198</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6211217</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.76, -42.59, 17.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 46.154, 157.324</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.7972, 0.2758, 0.4135</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284401297 (0xFF5EC691)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">160.8620, -7.8200, -58.6380</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.9307, -37.4311, 17.0307</a>

# Details

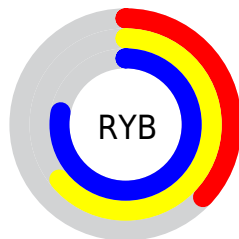
The RYB color **94, 164, 198** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **198, 94, 147**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 222, 255**, and **30, 102, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 158, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 170, 198**.

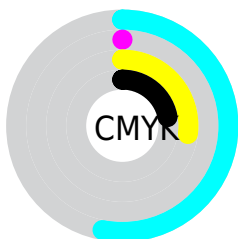
# Distribution



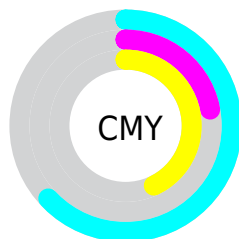
- Red (37%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 94, 164, 198 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 94, 164, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 94, 164, 198


255, 255, 255


 151, 222, 255


 180, 226, 255

 209, 232, 255

 238, 247, 255

 94, 164, 198

 65, 134, 170


 30, 102, 143

 0, 73, 117


 0, 61, 92


 0, 48, 67


 0, 44, 45

 0, 17, 17


 0, 0, 0

 94, 164, 198


 94, 164, 198


 74, 158, 198


 114, 170, 198

 54, 151, 198

 134, 177, 198


 35, 145, 198

 153, 183, 198

 15, 138, 198


 173, 190, 198

 0, 133, 198

 193, 197, 198

 213, 198, 206

 233, 198, 216

 252, 198, 226

 255, 198, 236

# Harmonies

## Analogous

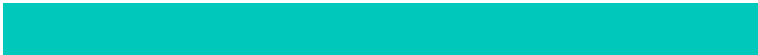
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



109, 191, 150



94, 164, 198



0, 104, 201

# Triad

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



94, 164, 198



130, 165, 255



254, 156, 129

# Complementary

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



94, 164, 198



198, 94, 147

# 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, 144, 170



94, 164, 198



196, 164, 246

# Square

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



94, 164, 198



0, 110, 255



239, 149, 212



231, 227, 101

# Rectangle

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



94, 164, 198



0, 104, 216



239, 149, 212



255, 147, 142

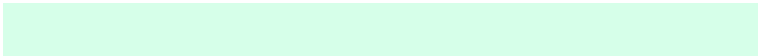


# Sweetspot

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



94, 164, 198



214, 242, 255



94, 198, 144



103, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



94, 164, 198



94, 202, 255



94, 147, 198



90, 96, 99



0, 110, 163



0, 24, 36



# Inverse Universe

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



198, 94, 147



255, 94, 177



198, 94, 96



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 84



36, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 94, 164, 198 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

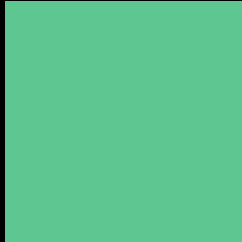
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 94, 164, 198 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

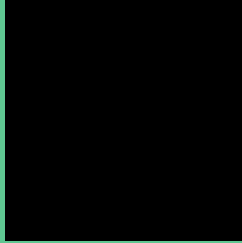
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## R Y B 94, 164, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 94, 164, 198.

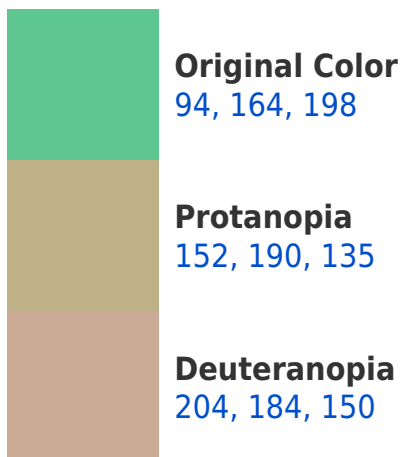


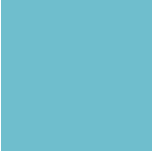
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 94, 164, 198.

# 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





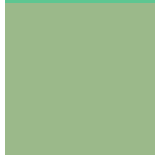
**Tritanopia**  
111, 154, 205

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

94, 164, 198



**Protanomaly**

138, 185, 168



**Deuteranomaly**

148, 181, 165



**Tritanomaly**

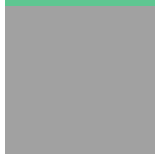
105, 152, 193

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

94, 164, 198



**Achromatopsia**

161, 161, 161



**Achromatomaly**

137, 162, 174

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 94, 164, 198 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(94, 198, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 198, 145)  
}
```

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(94, 198, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 198, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 94, 164, 198 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(94, 198, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 198, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(94, 198, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 198, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 198, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 198,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 94, 164, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 198, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 198,  
145) }
```

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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