

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 159, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 159, 136) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 159, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	779F60
RGB	119, 159, 96
RGB Percent	47%, 62%, 38%
CMY	0.5333, 0.3765, 0.6235
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.40, 0.38
HSL	98°, 25%, 50%
HSV	98°, 40%, 62%
XYZ	22.1172, 29.5627, 15.6068
YIQ	139.8580, -3.6170, -28.0730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

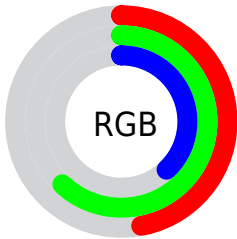
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 159, 136
Decimal	7839584
CIE _{Lab}	61.28, -25.54, 28.56
CIE _{LCh}	61, 38.320, 131.804
Yxy	29.5627, 0.3287, 0.4394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286029664 (0xFF779F60)
YUV	139.8580, -21.6220, -18.2925
Hunter-Lab	54.3716, -22.5404, 21.0416

Details

The RYB color **96, 159, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **136, 96, 159**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 214, 189**, and **48, 107, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 159, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 159, 142**.

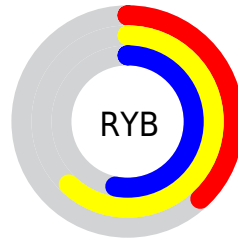
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (62%)

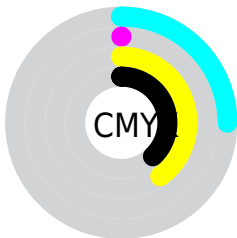
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (53%)

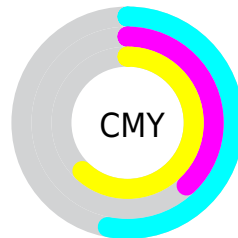


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 159, 136 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 96, 159, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 159, 136

 96, 159, 136

255, 255, 255

 72, 133, 112

 147, 214, 189

 48, 107, 86

 174, 242, 216

 25, 83, 64

 202, 255, 228


 1, 59, 40


 230, 255, 230


 0, 37, 37


 0, 9, 9

 0, 0, 0

 96, 159, 136

 96, 159, 136

 80, 159, 130

 112, 159, 142

■ 64, 159, 124

■ 128, 159, 148

■ 48, 159, 118

■ 144, 159, 154

■ 32, 159, 112

■ 159, 159, 160

■ 16, 159, 106

■ 169, 159, 176

■ 1, 159, 102

■ 180, 159, 191

■ 0, 159, 101

■ 190, 159, 207

■ 200, 159, 223

■ 210, 159, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 156, 80



96, 159, 136



74, 131, 164

Triad

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



96, 159, 136



49, 114, 212



213, 121, 136

Complementary

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



96, 159, 136



136, 96, 159

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, 124, 170



96, 159, 136



119, 141, 214

Square

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



96, 159, 136



0, 88, 192



169, 134, 199



207, 134, 104

Rectangle

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



96, 159, 136



28, 102, 166



169, 134, 199



211, 121, 147

Sweetspot

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



96, 159, 136



182, 207, 198



132, 159, 96



90, 105, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



96, 159, 136



107, 207, 170



96, 152, 159



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 91



0, 15, 9

Inverse Universe

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



136, 96, 159



170, 107, 207



159, 96, 151



76, 71, 79



91, 0, 143



10, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 159, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96, 159, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

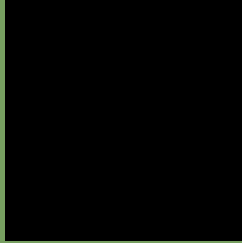
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 96, 159, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 96, 159, 136.

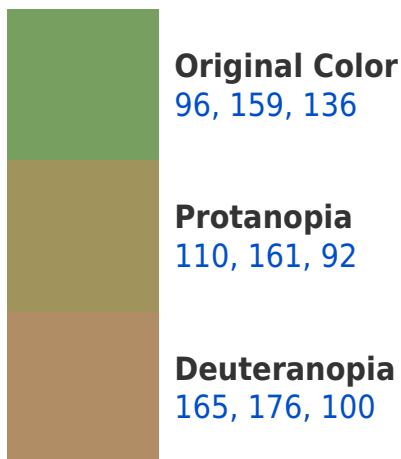


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 96, 159, 136.

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
129, 142, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 159, 136

Protanomaly

93, 151, 98

Deuteranomaly

107, 155, 99

Tritanomaly

125, 145, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 159, 136

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

124, 147, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 159, 136 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(119, 159, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 159, 96)  
}
```

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(119, 159, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 159, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 159, 136 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(119, 159, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 159, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 159, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 159, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 159, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 159,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 159, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 159, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
159, 96) }
```

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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