

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 159, 152)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 159, 152) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 159, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	679F60
RGB	103, 159, 96
RGB Percent	40%, 62%, 38%
CMY	0.5961, 0.3765, 0.6235
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.40, 0.38
HSL	113°, 25%, 50%
HSV	113°, 40%, 62%
XYZ	20.1030, 28.5244, 15.5125
YIQ	135.0740, -13.1530, -31.4650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

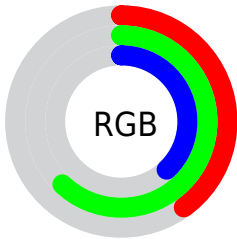
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 159, 152
Decimal	6791008
CIE _{Lab}	60.36, -31.23, 27.20
CIE _{LCh}	60, 41.414, 138.949
Yxy	28.5244, 0.3134, 0.4447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284981088 (0xFF679F60)
YUV	135.0740, -19.2635, -28.1289
Hunter-Lab	53.4082, -26.2765, 20.1648

Details

The RYB color **96, 159, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **152, 96, 159**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 214, 205**, and **48, 107, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 159, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 159, 154**.

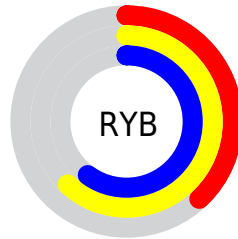
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (62%)

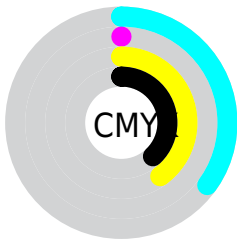
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (60%)

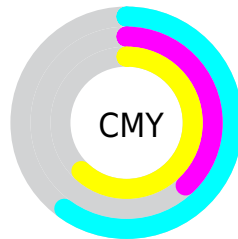


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (60%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 159, 152 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, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 159, 152


255, 255, 255


 147, 214, 205


 174, 243, 233

 202, 255, 245

 230, 255, 244

 96, 159, 152

 72, 133, 128

 48, 107, 103


 25, 81, 82


 0, 58, 59


 0, 37, 37


 0, 2, 2

 0, 0, 0

 96, 159, 152

 80, 159, 150

 96, 159, 152

 112, 159, 154

■ 64, 159, 148

■ 128, 159, 156

■ 48, 159, 146

■ 144, 159, 158

■ 32, 159, 145

■ 160, 159, 160

■ 16, 159, 143

■ 174, 159, 176

■ 1, 159, 142

■ 188, 159, 191

■ 0, 159, 141

■ 202, 159, 207

■ 216, 159, 223

■ 230, 159, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 151, 80



96, 159, 152



43, 113, 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, 152



49, 113, 217



215, 117, 124

Complementary

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



96, 159, 152



152, 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.



207, 117, 161



96, 159, 152



127, 139, 214

Square

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



96, 159, 152



0, 89, 200



178, 127, 194



205, 141, 92

Rectangle

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



96, 159, 152



0, 84, 164



178, 127, 194



215, 115, 136

Sweetspot

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



96, 159, 152



182, 207, 204



104, 159, 96



90, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



96, 159, 152



107, 207, 196



96, 142, 159



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 127



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 96, 159



196, 107, 207



159, 96, 135



78, 71, 79



127, 0, 143



14, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 159, 152 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, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

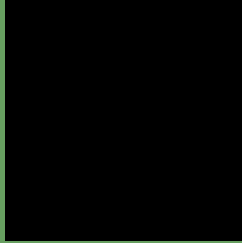
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 96, 159, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 96, 159, 152.

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
96, 159, 152

Protanopia
106, 158, 90

Deuteranopia
165, 173, 101



Tritanopia
115, 136, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 159, 152

Protanomaly
92, 150, 104

Deuteranomaly
101, 148, 99

Tritanomaly
111, 137, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 159, 152

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
121, 144, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 159, 152 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(103, 159, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 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(103, 159, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 159, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 159, 152 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(103, 159, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 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(103, 159, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 159, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 159, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 159,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 159, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 159, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
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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