

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 167, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 167, 140) contains.

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Color

RYB(96, 167, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BA760
RGB	123, 167, 96
RGB Percent	48%, 65%, 38%
CMY	0.5176, 0.3451, 0.6235
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.43, 0.35
HSL	97°, 29%, 52%
HSV	97°, 43%, 65%
XYZ	24.0984, 32.6929, 16.1066
YIQ	145.7500, -3.4330, -31.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

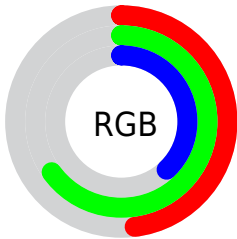
Format	Color
RYB	96, 167, 140
Decimal	8103776
CIELab	63.91, -27.99, 32.00
CIELCh	64, 42.514, 131.167
Yxy	32.6929, 0.3306, 0.4485
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286293856 (0xFF7BA760)
YUV	145.7500, -24.5267, -19.9517
Hunter-Lab	57.1777, -24.8295, 23.3228

Details

The RYB color **96, 167, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **140, 96, 167**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 222, 193**, and **48, 115, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 167, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 167, 147**.

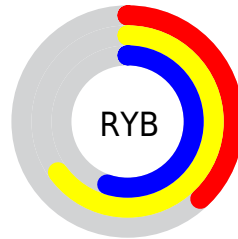
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (65%)

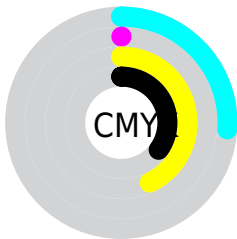
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (55%)

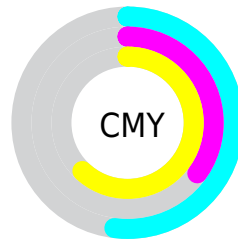


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (52%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 167, 140 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, 167, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 167, 140


255, 255, 255


 148, 222, 193

 175, 251, 221

 202, 255, 223

 230, 255, 230

 96, 167, 140

 71, 140, 114

 48, 115, 91


 24, 90, 67


 0, 66, 44


 0, 43, 43


 0, 22, 22

 0, 0, 0

 96, 167, 140

 79, 167, 133

 96, 167, 140

 113, 167, 147

■ 63, 167, 128

■ 129, 167, 152

■ 46, 167, 121

■ 146, 167, 159

■ 29, 167, 114

■ 163, 167, 166

■ 12, 167, 108

■ 175, 167, 179

■ 0, 167, 103

■ 185, 167, 196

■ 195, 167, 213

■ 206, 167, 230

■ 216, 167, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 165, 78



96, 167, 140



70, 135, 173

Triad

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



96, 167, 140



18, 104, 226



227, 124, 142

Complementary

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



96, 167, 140



140, 96, 167

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.



213, 127, 180



96, 167, 140



119, 146, 229

Square

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



96, 167, 140



0, 93, 204



177, 140, 212



221, 137, 107

Rectangle

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



96, 167, 140



0, 92, 174



177, 140, 212



225, 124, 155

Sweetspot

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



96, 167, 140



189, 217, 207



140, 167, 96



92, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



96, 167, 140



106, 217, 175



96, 160, 167



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 92



0, 20, 12

Inverse Universe

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



140, 96, 167



175, 106, 217



167, 96, 159



81, 76, 84



92, 0, 148



13, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 167, 140 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 96, 167, 140 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](#).

RYB 96, 167, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 167, 140.

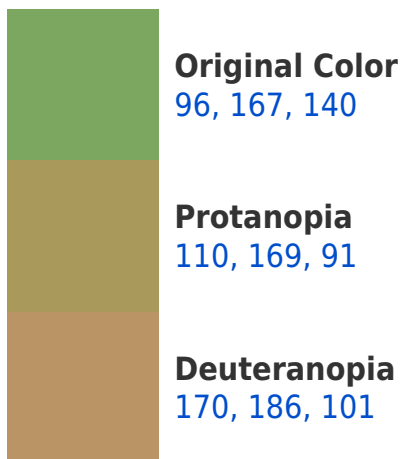


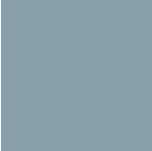
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 167, 140.

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
135, 149, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 167, 140

Protanomaly
93, 159, 100

Deuteranomaly
108, 163, 99

Tritanomaly
131, 152, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 167, 140

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
128, 154, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 167, 140 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(123, 167, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 167, 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(123, 167, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 167, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 167, 140 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(123, 167, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 167, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 167, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 167, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 167, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 167,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 167, 140 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 167, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
167, 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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