

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 210, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 210, 159) contains.

RYB(96, 210, 159)	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

RYB(96, 210, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93D260
RGB	147, 210, 96
RGB Percent	58%, 82%, 38%
CMY	0.4235, 0.1765, 0.6235
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.54, 0.18
HSL	93°, 56%, 60%
HSV	93°, 54%, 82%
XYZ	37.1905, 53.1408, 19.3634
YIQ	178.1670, -0.9540, -48.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

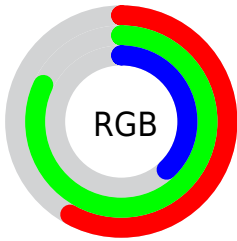
Format	Color
RYB	96, 210, 159
Decimal	9687648
CIELab	77.96, -39.28, 49.53
CIELCh	78, 63.214, 128.421
Yxy	53.1408, 0.3390, 0.4844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287877728 (0xFF93D260)
YUV	178.1670, -40.5083, -27.3335
Hunter-Lab	72.8977, -36.5049, 35.2796

Details

The RYB color **96, 210, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **159, 96, 210**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 255, 200**, and **43, 155, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 210, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 210, 168**.

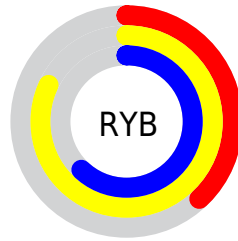
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (82%)

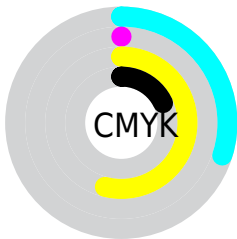
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (62%)

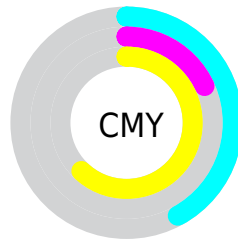


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 210, 159 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, 210, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 96, 210, 159

 96, 210, 159


255, 255, 255

 70, 182, 133


 149, 255, 200

 43, 155, 106

 177, 255, 199

 12, 129, 76

 205, 255, 205

 0, 103, 67

 234, 255, 234

 0, 78, 78

 0, 55, 55

 0, 35, 35

 0, 0, 0

 96, 210, 159

 96, 210, 159

 75, 210, 150

 117, 210, 168

 54, 210, 140

 138, 210, 178


 33, 210, 131

 159, 210, 187

 12, 210, 121

 180, 210, 197

 0, 210, 116

 201, 210, 206

 217, 210, 222

 228, 210, 243

 240, 210, 255

 251, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 210, 69



96, 210, 159



43, 154, 219

Triad

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



96, 210, 159



0, 115, 255



255, 140, 178

Complementary

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



96, 210, 159



159, 96, 210

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, 148, 237



96, 210, 159



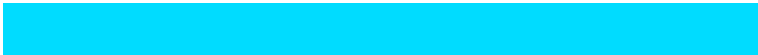
113, 165, 255

Square

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



96, 210, 159



0, 118, 255



218, 170, 255



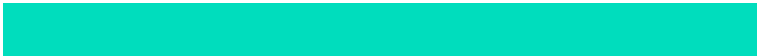
255, 160, 123

Rectangle

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



96, 210, 159



0, 119, 221



218, 170, 255



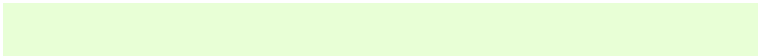
255, 141, 198

Sweetspot

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



96, 210, 159



214, 255, 237



188, 210, 96



103, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 210, 159



89, 255, 181



96, 204, 210



94, 105, 100



0, 168, 93



0, 41, 23

Inverse Universe

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



159, 96, 210



181, 89, 255



210, 96, 204



100, 94, 105



93, 0, 168



23, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 210, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

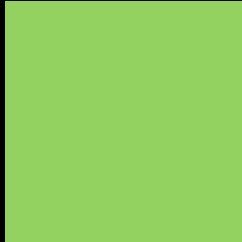
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 159 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, 210, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 210, 159.

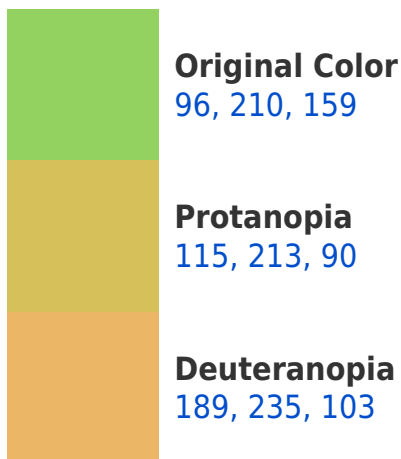


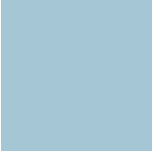
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 210, 159.

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
164, 184, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 210, 159



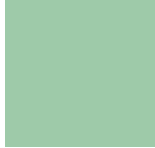
Protanomaly

92, 199, 102



Deuteranomaly

111, 203, 100



Tritanomaly

158, 193, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 210, 159



Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178



Achromatomaly

148, 190, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 210, 159 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(147, 210, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 210, 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(147, 210, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 210, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 210, 159 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(147, 210, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 210, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 210, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 210, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 210, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 210,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 210, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 210, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
210, 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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