

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 213, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 213, 166) contains.

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Color

RYB(96, 213, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FD560
RGB	143, 213, 96
RGB Percent	56%, 84%, 38%
CMY	0.4392, 0.1647, 0.6235
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.55, 0.16
HSL	96°, 58%, 61%
HSV	96°, 55%, 84%
XYZ	37.2333, 54.2727, 19.5796
YIQ	178.7320, -4.1630, -51.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

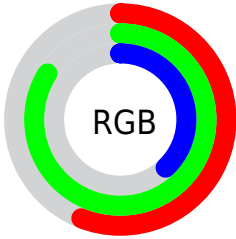
Format	Color
RYB	96, 213, 166
Decimal	9426272
CIELab	78.62, -42.00, 50.25
CIElCh	79, 65.491, 129.888
Yxy	54.2727, 0.3352, 0.4886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287616352 (0xFF8FD560)
YUV	178.7320, -40.7869, -31.3370
Hunter-Lab	73.6700, -38.7075, 35.8112

Details

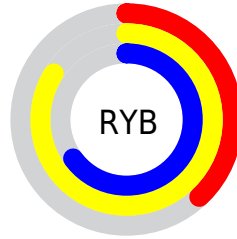
The RYB color **96, 213, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **166, 96, 213**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 255, 204**, and **43, 158, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 213, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 213, 174**.

Distribution



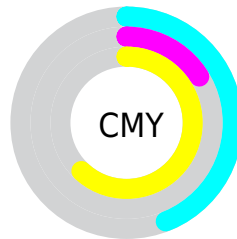
- Red (56%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 213, 166 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, 213, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 96, 213, 166

 96, 213, 166


255, 255, 255

 70, 185, 140


 149, 255, 204

 43, 158, 113

 177, 255, 203

 11, 131, 82

 205, 255, 205

 0, 106, 77

 234, 255, 234

 0, 81, 81


 0, 57, 57

 0, 36, 36

 0, 0, 0

 96, 213, 166

 96, 213, 166

 75, 213, 158

 117, 213, 174

 53, 213, 148

 139, 213, 184

 32, 213, 140

 160, 213, 192

 11, 213, 132

 181, 213, 200

 0, 213, 127

 203, 213, 209

 219, 213, 224

 232, 213, 245

 245, 213, 255

 255, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 209, 66



96, 213, 166



3, 134, 222

Triad

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



96, 213, 166



0, 116, 255



255, 140, 177

Complementary

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



96, 213, 166



166, 96, 213

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, 147, 238



96, 213, 166



117, 166, 255

Square

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



96, 213, 166



0, 119, 255



225, 170, 255



255, 164, 119

Rectangle

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



96, 213, 166



0, 121, 224



225, 170, 255



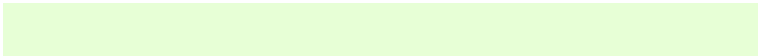
255, 140, 197

Sweetspot

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



96, 213, 166



214, 255, 238



180, 213, 96



103, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 213, 166



87, 255, 188



96, 204, 213



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 102



0, 43, 26

Inverse Universe

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



166, 96, 213



187, 87, 255



213, 96, 203



103, 96, 107



102, 0, 171



26, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 213, 166 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, 213, 166 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 96, 213, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 213, 166.

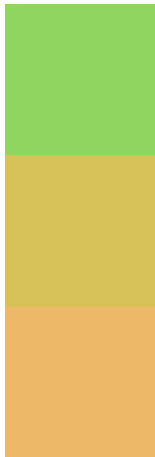


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 213, 166.

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](#).

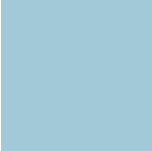
Dichromacy



Original Color
96, 213, 166

Protanopia
115, 215, 90

Deuteranopia
189, 237, 104



Tritanopia
161, 184, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 213, 166



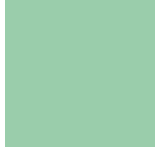
Protanomaly

92, 201, 104



Deuteranomaly

110, 203, 101



Tritanomaly

154, 192, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 213, 166



Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179



Achromatomaly

149, 191, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 213, 166 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(143, 213, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 213, 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(143, 213, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 213, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 213, 166 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(143, 213, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 213, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 213, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 213, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 213, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 213,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 213, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 213, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
213, 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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