

Converting Colors

`RYB(98, 168, 96)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(98, 168, 96) contains.

RYB(98, 168, 96)	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(98, 168, 96)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A660
RGB	168, 166, 96
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 38%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3488, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.43, 0.34
HSL	58°, 29%, 52%
HSV	58°, 43%, 66%
XYZ	31.9058, 36.4615, 16.4225
YIQ	158.6180, 23.6620, -21.3460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

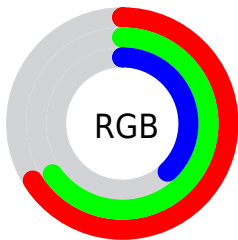
Format	Color
RYB	98, 168, 96
Decimal	11052640
CIELab	66.87, -9.71, 36.42
CIELCh	67, 37.692, 104.927
Yxy	36.4615, 0.3763, 0.4300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289242720 (0xFFA8A660)
YUV	158.6180, -30.8707, 8.2280
Hunter-Lab	60.3833, -11.3536, 26.1432

Details

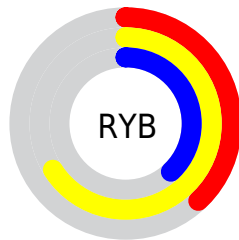
The RYB color **98, 168, 96** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **96, 98, 168**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 224, 148**, and **47, 114, 47** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 168, 79**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 168, 113**.

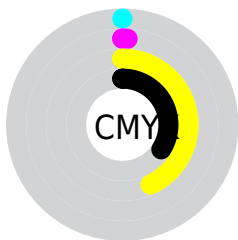
Distribution



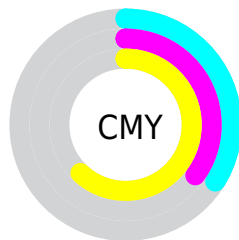
- Red (66%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 98, 168, 96 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 98, 168, 96 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98, 168, 96

■ 98, 168, 96

255, 255, 255

■ 72, 141, 71

■ 151, 224, 148

■ 47, 114, 47

■ 178, 253, 175

■ 23, 90, 24

■ 202, 255, 202

■ 0, 67, 3

■ 231, 255, 231

■ 0, 45, 5

■ 0, 25, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 98, 168, 96

■ 98, 168, 96

■ 81, 168, 79

■ 114, 168, 113

65, 168, 62

131, 168, 130

49, 168, 46

147, 168, 146

33, 168, 29

163, 168, 163

16, 168, 12

168, 168, 180

5, 168, 0

168, 169, 197

168, 169, 214

168, 170, 230

168, 170, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 200, 97



98, 168, 96



113, 175, 158

Triad

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



98, 168, 96



0, 96, 210



218, 138, 181

Complementary

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



98, 168, 96



96, 98, 168

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.



188, 148, 211



98, 168, 96



81, 137, 228

Square

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



98, 168, 96



28, 105, 181



141, 157, 228



229, 136, 147

Rectangle

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



98, 168, 96



102, 156, 178



141, 157, 228



210, 141, 192

Sweetspot

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



98, 168, 96



191, 219, 191



168, 96, 98



93, 110, 92



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



98, 168, 96



110, 219, 107



96, 168, 130



76, 84, 76



4, 148, 0



0, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



96, 98, 168



107, 110, 219



130, 96, 168



76, 76, 84



0, 4, 148



0, 1, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 98, 168, 96 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

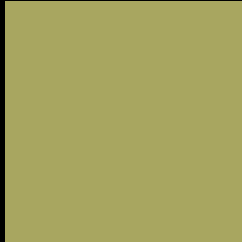
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 98, 168, 96 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

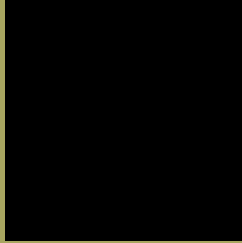
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 98, 168, 96 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 98, 168, 96.

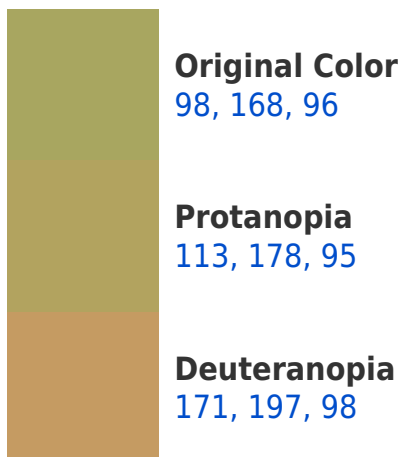



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 98, 168, 96.

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
176, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

98, 168, 96

Protanomaly

106, 174, 95

Deuteranomaly

136, 186, 97

Tritanomaly

166, 173, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

98, 168, 96

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

136, 162, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 98, 168, 96 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(168, 166, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 166, 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(168, 166, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 166, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 98, 168, 96 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(168, 166, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 166, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 166, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 166, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 166, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 166,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 98, 168, 96 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 166, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
166, 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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