

Converting Colors

RGB(101, 159, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(101, 159, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(101, 159, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	659F79
RGB	101, 159, 121
RGB Percent	40%, 62%, 47%
CMY	0.6039, 0.3765, 0.5255
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.24, 0.38
HSL	141°, 23%, 51%
HSV	141°, 36%, 62%
XYZ	21.2162, 28.9435, 22.5576
YIQ	137.3260, -22.3700, -24.1140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

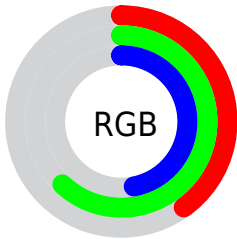
Format	Color
RYB	101, 144, 159
Decimal	6659961
CIELab	60.73, -27.44, 13.95
CIElCh	61, 30.780, 153.042
Yxy	28.9435, 0.2918, 0.3980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284850041 (0xFF659F79)
YUV	137.3260, -8.0487, -31.8579
Hunter-Lab	53.7991, -23.7554, 12.7995

Details

The RGB color **101, 159, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **159, 101, 139**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 214, 173**, and **50, 107, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 159, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 159, 131**.

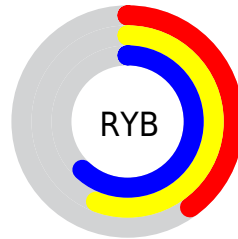
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (62%)

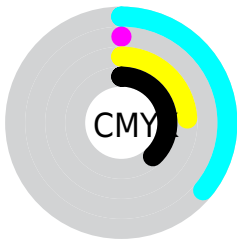
Blue (47%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

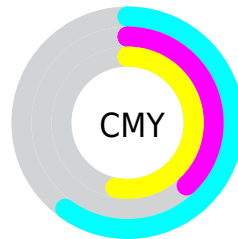


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (60%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 159, 121 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 RGB color 101, 159, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 159, 121


255, 255, 255


 154, 214, 173


 181, 243, 201

 209, 255, 229

 238, 255, 255

 101, 159, 121

 76, 133, 96

 50, 107, 72


 24, 83, 50


 0, 59, 28


 0, 37, 4


 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 101, 159, 121

 85, 159, 111

 101, 159, 121

 117, 159, 131

■ 69, 159, 100

■ 133, 159, 142

■ 53, 159, 90

■ 149, 159, 152

■ 37, 159, 79

■ 165, 159, 163

■ 21, 159, 69

■ 181, 159, 173

■ 6, 159, 58

■ 196, 159, 184

■ 0, 159, 55

■ 212, 159, 194

■ 228, 159, 204

■ 244, 159, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 154, 100



101, 159, 121



68, 161, 148

Triad

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



101, 159, 121



113, 148, 200



198, 129, 118

Complementary

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



101, 159, 121



159, 101, 139

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.



198, 126, 145



101, 159, 121



154, 138, 192

Square

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



101, 159, 121



70, 156, 194



183, 130, 172



185, 136, 99

Rectangle

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



101, 159, 121



51, 161, 167



183, 130, 172



200, 127, 127

Sweetspot

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



101, 159, 121



184, 207, 192



140, 159, 101



91, 105, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



101, 159, 121



116, 207, 147



101, 159, 149



71, 79, 74



0, 143, 49



0, 15, 5

Inverse Universe

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



159, 101, 139



207, 116, 175



159, 101, 111



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 94



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 159, 121 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 RGB color 101, 159, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

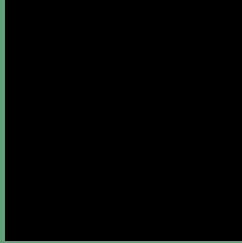
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 101, 159, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 159, 121.

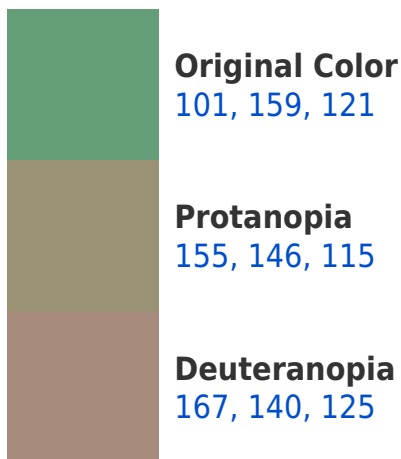


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 159, 121.

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
110, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
101, 159, 121

Protanomaly
135, 151, 117

Deuteranomaly
143, 147, 124

Tritanomaly
107, 155, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
101, 159, 121

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
124, 145, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 159, 121 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(101, 159, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 159, 121)  
}
```

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(101, 159, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 159, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 159, 121 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

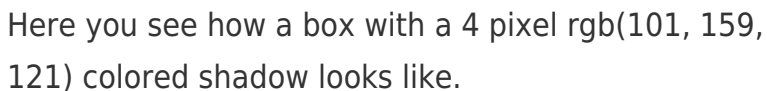
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(101, 159, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 159, 121) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 159, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 159, 121); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 159, 121); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 159, 121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 159, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 159, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
159, 121) }
```

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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