

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 136, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 136, 136) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 136, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	648864
RGB	100, 136, 100
RGB Percent	39%, 53%, 39%
CMY	0.6078, 0.4667, 0.6078
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.26, 0.47
HSL	120°, 15%, 46%
HSV	120°, 26%, 53%
XYZ	16.3599, 21.2377, 15.2936
YIQ	121.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

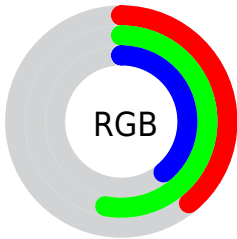
Format	Color
RYB	100, 136, 136
Decimal	6588516
CIELab	53.21, -20.18, 15.36
CIELCh	53, 25.363, 142.722
Yxy	21.2377, 0.3093, 0.4015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284778596 (0xFF648864)
YUV	121.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328
Hunter-Lab	46.0844, -17.2804, 12.5831

Details

The RYB color **100, 136, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **136, 100, 136**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 189, 188**, and **52, 85, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 136, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 136, 136**.

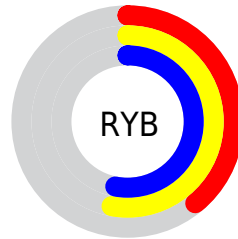
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (53%)

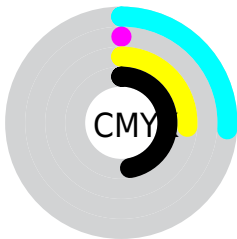
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (53%)

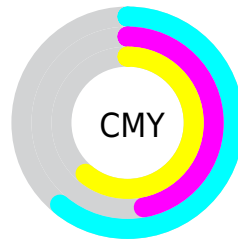


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (61%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 136, 136 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 100, 136, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 136, 136


255, 255, 255


 151, 189, 188


 178, 217, 216


 205, 246, 245


 234, 255, 254

 100, 136, 136

 86, 136, 136

 73, 136, 136

 100, 136, 136

 75, 110, 111

 52, 85, 86

 29, 61, 63

 7, 38, 40


 0, 19, 19


 0, 0, 0


 100, 136, 136

 114, 136, 136


 127, 136, 136

 59, 136, 136


 141, 136, 141

 46, 136, 136

 154, 136, 154

 32, 136, 136

 168, 136, 168

 18, 136, 136


 182, 136, 182

 5, 136, 136

 195, 136, 195

 0, 136, 136

 209, 136, 209

 222, 136, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 131, 92



100, 136, 136



75, 112, 139

Triad

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



100, 136, 136



90, 117, 170



171, 112, 111

Complementary

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



100, 136, 136



136, 100, 136

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.



166, 111, 133



100, 136, 136



123, 123, 167

Square

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



100, 136, 136



62, 104, 161



150, 116, 154



163, 130, 93

Rectangle

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



100, 136, 136



60, 100, 139



150, 116, 154



170, 111, 118

Sweetspot

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



100, 136, 136



162, 176, 176



100, 136, 100



80, 89, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



100, 136, 136



120, 176, 176



100, 124, 136



62, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

Inverse Universe

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



136, 100, 136



176, 120, 176



136, 100, 118



69, 62, 69



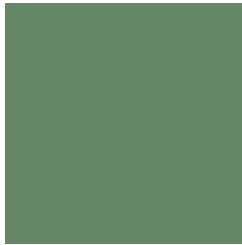
133, 0, 133



5, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 136, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

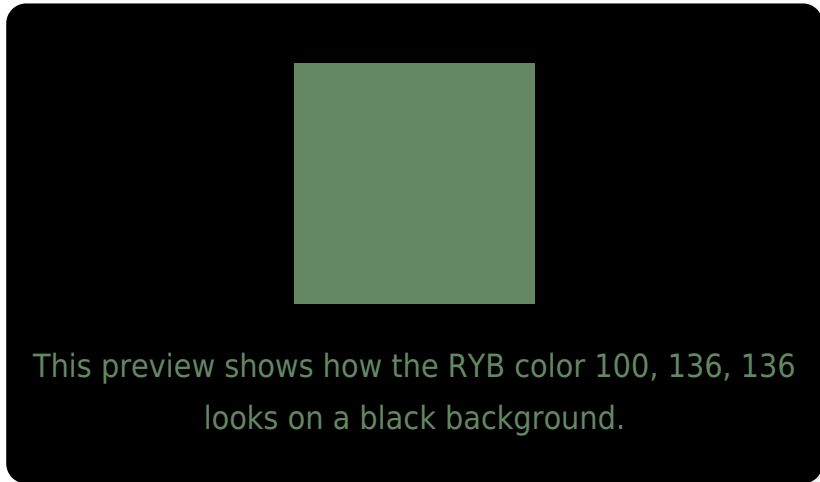
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

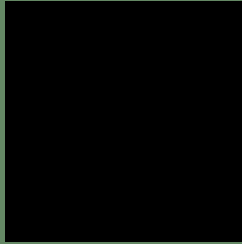
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 100, 136, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 136, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 136, 136.

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

100, 136, 136

Protanopia

109, 136, 96

Deuteranopia

147, 136, 103



Tritanopia
107, 121, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 136, 136

Protanomaly

97, 130, 104

Deuteranomaly

105, 130, 102

Tritanomaly

104, 120, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 136, 136

Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly

113, 126, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 136, 136 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(100, 136, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 136, 100)  
}
```

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(100, 136, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 136, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 136, 136 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(100, 136, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 136, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 136, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 136, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 136, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 136,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 136, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 136, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
136, 100) }
```

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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