

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 161, 134)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 161, 134) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 161, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FA164
RGB	127, 161, 100
RGB Percent	50%, 63%, 39%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3686, 0.6078
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.38, 0.37
HSL	93°, 24%, 51%
HSV	93°, 38%, 63%
XYZ	23.7975, 30.9219, 16.7708
YIQ	143.8800, -0.6830, -26.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

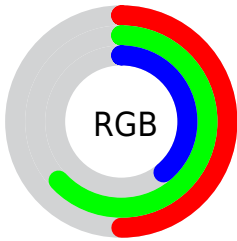
Format	Color
RYB	100, 161, 134
Decimal	8364388
CIELab	62.44, -22.97, 28.04
CIELCh	62, 36.245, 129.331
Yxy	30.9219, 0.3329, 0.4325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286554468 (0xFF7FA164)
YUV	143.8800, -21.6328, -14.8038
Hunter-Lab	55.6074, -20.9229, 21.0437

Details

The RYB color **100, 161, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **134, 100, 161**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 216, 187**, and **52, 109, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 161, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 161, 141**.

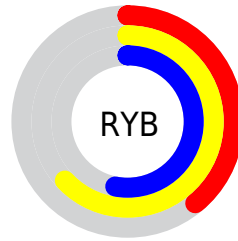
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (63%)

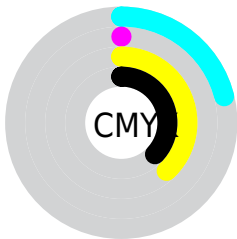
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (53%)

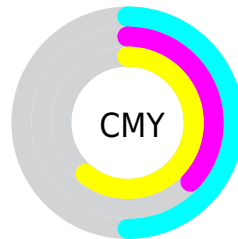


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (50%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 161, 134 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, 161, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 161, 134

255, 255, 255


 152, 216, 187


 179, 244, 214

 206, 255, 224

 235, 255, 235

 100, 161, 134

 76, 135, 110


 52, 109, 85


 29, 85, 62


 6, 61, 38


 0, 39, 34


 0, 16, 16

 0, 0, 0

 100, 161, 134

 84, 161, 127

 100, 161, 134

 116, 161, 141

■ 68, 161, 120

■ 132, 161, 148

■ 52, 161, 113

■ 148, 161, 155

■ 36, 161, 106

■ 163, 161, 164

■ 20, 161, 99

■ 172, 161, 181

■ 3, 161, 91

■ 181, 161, 197

■ 0, 161, 90

■ 190, 161, 213

■ 199, 161, 229

■ 208, 161, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 162, 86



100, 161, 134



86, 139, 166

Triad

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



100, 161, 134



60, 120, 210



213, 126, 142

Complementary

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



100, 161, 134



134, 100, 161

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.



199, 129, 174



100, 161, 134



120, 143, 214

Square

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



100, 161, 134



0, 89, 191



168, 139, 201



209, 136, 112

Rectangle

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



100, 161, 134



53, 116, 168



168, 139, 201



210, 126, 153

Sweetspot

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



100, 161, 134



186, 209, 199



148, 161, 100



91, 105, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



100, 161, 134



115, 209, 167



100, 158, 161



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 81



0, 18, 10

Inverse Universe

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



134, 100, 161



167, 115, 209



161, 100, 158



78, 73, 82



81, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 161, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

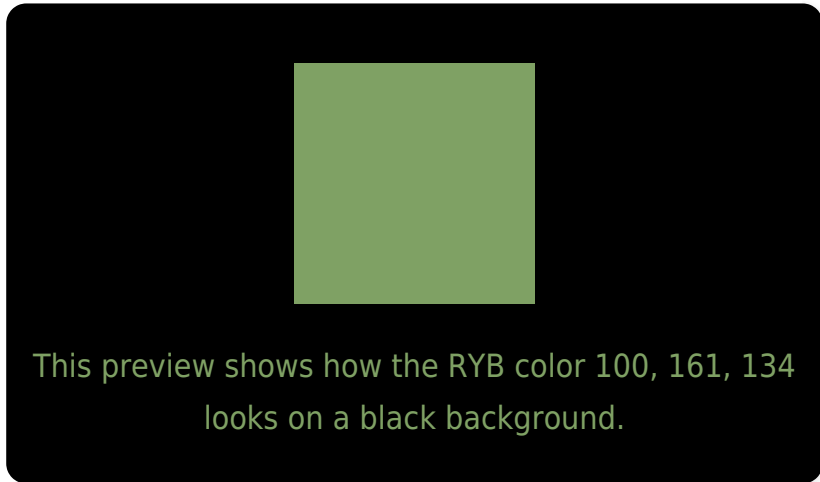
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 100, 161, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 161, 134.

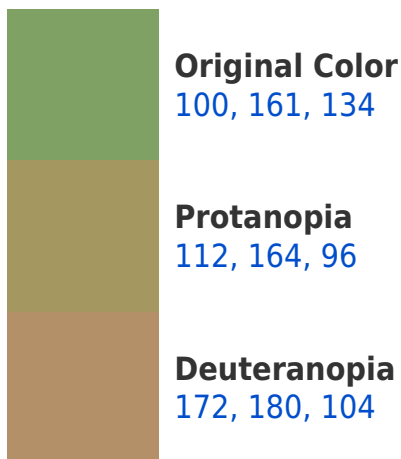


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 161, 134.

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
137, 147, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
100, 161, 134

Protanomaly
97, 155, 101

Deuteranomaly
117, 161, 103

Tritanomaly
133, 150, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 161, 134

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
128, 150, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 161, 134 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(127, 161, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 161, 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(127, 161, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 161, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 161, 134 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(127, 161, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 161, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 161, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 161, 100); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 161, 100); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 161, 100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 161, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 161, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
161, 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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