

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 172, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 172, 101) contains.

RYB(100, 172, 101)	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(100, 172, 101)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	ABAC64
RGB	171, 172, 100
RGB Percent	67%, 67%, 39%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3255, 0.6078
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.42, 0.33
HSL	61°, 30%, 53%
HSV	61°, 42%, 67%
XYZ	33.8474, 39.0831, 17.8164
YIQ	163.4930, 22.5160, -22.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

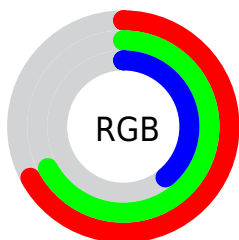
Format	Color
RYB	100, 172, 101
Decimal	11250788
CIELab	68.81, -11.16, 36.84
CIELCh	69, 38.489, 106.859
Yxy	39.0831, 0.3730, 0.4307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289440868 (0xFFABAC64)
YUV	163.4930, -31.3020, 6.5836
Hunter-Lab	62.5165, -12.7612, 26.8646

Details

The RYB color **100, 172, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **101, 100, 172**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 227, 152**, and **51, 120, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 172, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 172, 118**.

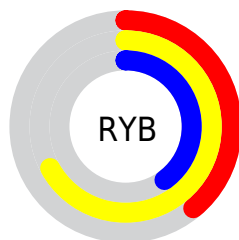
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (67%)

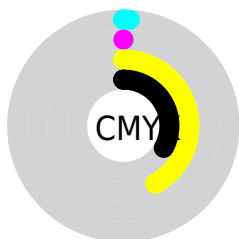
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (40%)

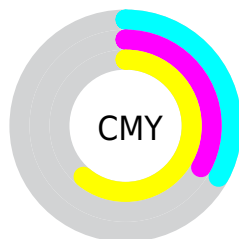


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 172, 101 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, 172, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 172, 101


255, 255, 255

 152, 227, 152


 179, 255, 179

 207, 255, 207


 235, 255, 235

 100, 172, 101

 75, 146, 77

 51, 120, 54


 27, 95, 30

 1, 72, 6


 0, 49, 6

 0, 29, 11






 0, 0, 0

 100, 172, 101

 83, 172, 84

 100, 172, 101

 117, 172, 118

 66, 172, 67 134, 172, 135 48, 172, 50 152, 172, 152 31, 172, 33 169, 172, 169 14, 172, 16 172, 172, 186 0, 172, 2 172, 172, 203 173, 172, 220 173, 172, 238 173, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 204, 100



100, 172, 101



119, 181, 168

Triad

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



100, 172, 101



6, 102, 218



226, 142, 185

Complementary

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



100, 172, 101



101, 100, 172

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.



196, 152, 216



100, 172, 101



88, 143, 235

Square

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



100, 172, 101



25, 106, 187



149, 162, 234



236, 141, 149

Rectangle

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



100, 172, 101



102, 159, 184



149, 162, 234



218, 145, 196

Sweetspot

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



100, 172, 101



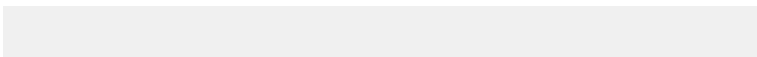
195, 224, 195



172, 100, 100



94, 112, 94



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



100, 172, 101



112, 224, 113



100, 172, 136



78, 87, 78



0, 150, 2



0, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 100, 172



114, 112, 224



136, 100, 172



78, 78, 87



2, 0, 150



0, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 172, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

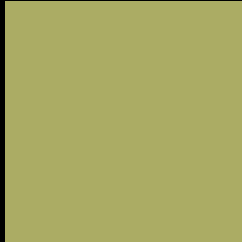
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 100, 172, 101 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](#).

RYB 100, 172, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 172, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 172, 101.

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, 172, 101

Protanopia

118, 184, 98

Deuteranopia

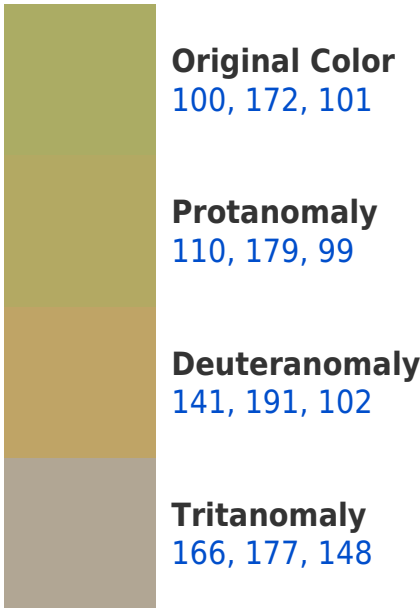
178, 203, 103



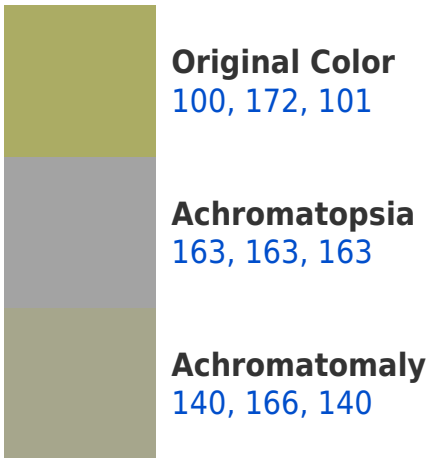
Tritanopia

180, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 172, 101 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(171, 172, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 172, 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(171, 172, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 172, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 172, 101 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(171, 172, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 172, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 172, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 172, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 172, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 172,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 171, 172, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 172, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
172, 101) }
```

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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