

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 172, 131)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 172, 131) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 172, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DAC64
RGB	141, 172, 100
RGB Percent	55%, 67%, 39%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3255, 0.6078
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.42, 0.33
HSL	86°, 30%, 53%
HSV	86°, 42%, 67%
XYZ	28.0373, 36.0879, 17.5445
YIQ	154.5230, 4.6360, -28.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

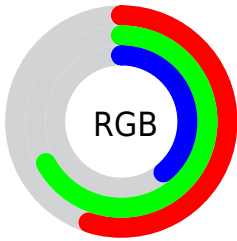
Format	Color
RYB	100, 172, 131
Decimal	9284708
CIELab	66.59, -23.14, 33.56
CIELCh	67, 40.763, 124.585
Yxy	36.0879, 0.3433, 0.4419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287474788 (0xFF8DAC64)
YUV	154.5230, -26.8798, -11.8597
Hunter-Lab	60.0732, -21.8188, 24.7354

Details

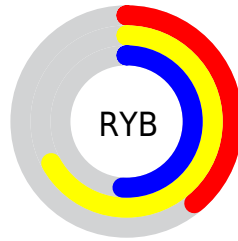
The RYB color **100, 172, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **131, 100, 172**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 227, 183**, and **51, 120, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 172, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 172, 141**.

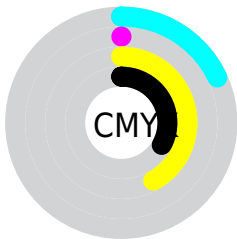
Distribution



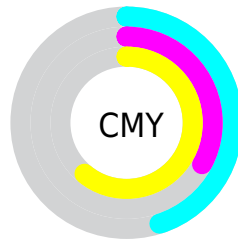
- Red (55%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 172, 131 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, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 172, 131

255, 255, 255


 152, 227, 183


 179, 255, 210

 207, 255, 209

 235, 255, 235

 100, 172, 131

 75, 145, 105

 51, 120, 82


 28, 95, 59


 2, 71, 33


 0, 48, 31


 0, 29, 29

 0, 0, 0

 100, 172, 131

 83, 172, 121

 100, 172, 131

 117, 172, 141

66, 172, 112

134, 172, 150

48, 172, 101

152, 172, 161

31, 172, 92

169, 172, 170

14, 172, 82

178, 172, 186

0, 172, 74

185, 172, 203

193, 172, 220

200, 172, 238

208, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 180, 88



100, 172, 131



95, 155, 179

Triad

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



100, 172, 131



26, 111, 227



231, 132, 158

Complementary

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



100, 172, 131



131, 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.



212, 138, 194



100, 172, 131



115, 150, 235

Square

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



100, 172, 131



0, 95, 202



173, 150, 222



229, 139, 122

Rectangle

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



100, 172, 131



55, 126, 181



173, 150, 222



227, 133, 170

Sweetspot

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



100, 172, 131



195, 224, 207



172, 151, 100



94, 112, 102



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



100, 172, 131



112, 224, 160



100, 172, 166



78, 87, 82



0, 150, 64



0, 23, 10

Inverse Universe

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



131, 100, 172



161, 112, 224



166, 100, 172



82, 78, 87



65, 0, 150



10, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 172, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

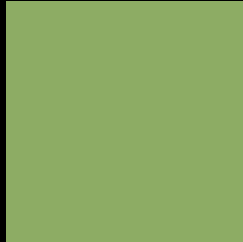
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 131 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, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 172, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 172, 131.

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](#).

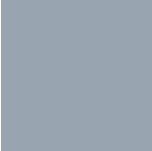
Dichromacy



Original Color
100, 172, 131

Protanopia
114, 177, 96

Deuteranopia
176, 194, 104



Tritanopia

152, 160, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
100, 172, 131

Protanomaly
97, 166, 99

Deuteranomaly
120, 175, 103

Tritanomaly
148, 166, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 172, 131

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
135, 161, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 172, 131 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(141, 172, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 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(141, 172, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 172, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 172, 131 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(141, 172, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 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(141, 172, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 172, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 172, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 172,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 172, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 172, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
172, 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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