

Converting Colors

`RYB(101, 137, 105)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(101, 137, 105) contains.

RYB(101, 137, 105)	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

R_YB(101, 137, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	858965
RGB	133, 137, 101
RGB Percent	52%, 54%, 40%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4627, 0.6039
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.26, 0.46
HSL	67°, 15%, 47%
HSV	67°, 26%, 54%
XYZ	20.9675, 23.8175, 15.8040
YIQ	131.7000, 9.1720, -12.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

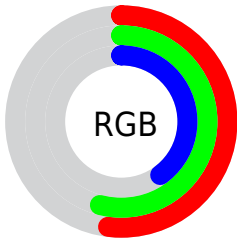
Format	Color
RYB	101, 137, 105
Decimal	8751461
CIELab	55.90, -7.82, 18.87
CIELCh	56, 20.422, 112.509
Yxy	23.8175, 0.3461, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286941541 (0xFF858965)
YUV	131.7000, -15.1351, 1.1401
Hunter-Lab	48.8031, -8.7158, 14.9622

Details

The RYB color **101, 137, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **105, 101, 137**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 190, 156**, and **54, 87, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 137, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 137, 117**.

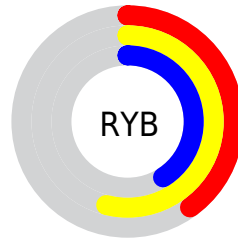
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (54%)

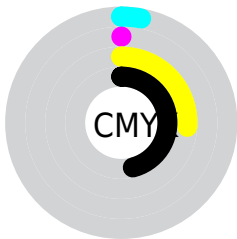
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (41%)

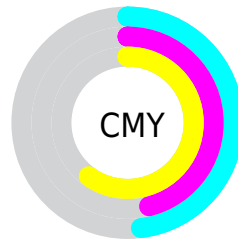


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 101, 137, 105 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 101, 137, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101, 137, 105

255, 255, 255

■ 152, 190, 156

■ 179, 218, 183

■ 207, 247, 211

■ 235, 255, 235

■ 101, 137, 105

■ 87, 137, 93

■ 74, 137, 81

■ 101, 137, 105

■ 77, 112, 81

■ 54, 87, 58

■ 32, 64, 37

■ 10, 42, 15

■ 0, 22, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 101, 137, 105

■ 115, 137, 117

■ 128, 137, 129

■ 60, 137, 69

■ 138, 137, 142

■ 46, 137, 56

■ 139, 137, 156

■ 33, 137, 45

■ 141, 137, 169

■ 19, 137, 32

■ 142, 137, 183

■ 5, 137, 20

■ 144, 137, 197

■ 0, 137, 15

■ 145, 137, 211

■ 147, 137, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 151, 99



101, 137, 105



112, 141, 140

Triad

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



101, 137, 105



87, 118, 161



166, 122, 139

Complementary

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



101, 137, 105



105, 101, 137

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.



153, 125, 156



101, 137, 105



106, 127, 169

Square

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



101, 137, 105



83, 114, 147



131, 131, 167



170, 122, 121

Rectangle

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



101, 137, 105



100, 128, 143



131, 131, 167



163, 122, 145

Sweetspot

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



101, 137, 105



164, 179, 166



137, 106, 101



80, 89, 81



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



101, 137, 105



121, 179, 128



101, 137, 123



62, 69, 63



0, 133, 15



0, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



105, 101, 137



128, 121, 179



123, 101, 137



63, 62, 69



15, 0, 133



1, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 101, 137, 105 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 RYB color 101, 137, 105 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](#).

RYB 101, 137, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 137, 105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 137, 105.

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
101, 137, 105

Protanopia
113, 144, 100

Deuteranopia
157, 150, 103



Tritanopia
138, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

101, 137, 105

Protanomaly

106, 140, 100

Deuteranomaly

129, 148, 102

Tritanomaly

130, 136, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color

101, 137, 105

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

121, 134, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 101, 137, 105 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(133, 137, 101) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 137, 101)  
}
```

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(133, 137, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 137, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 101, 137, 105 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(133, 137, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 137, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 137, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 137, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 137, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 137,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 101, 137, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 137, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
137, 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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