

# Converting Colors

`RYB(101, 142, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(101, 142, 161) contains.

<b>RYB(101, 142, 161)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**`RYB(101, 142, 161)`**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	65A181
RGB	101, 161, 129
RGB Percent	40%, 63%, 51%
CMY	0.6039, 0.3686, 0.4949
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.20, 0.37
HSL	148°, 24%, 51%
HSV	148°, 37%, 63%
XYZ	22.0612, 29.8362, 25.2972
YIQ	139.4120, -25.4880, -22.6720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

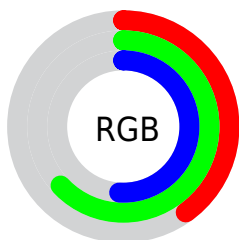
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">101, 142, 161</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6660481</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.51, -26.83, 10.69</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">62, 28.879, 158.272</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">29.8362, 0.2858, 0.3865</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284850561</a> (0xFF65A181)
YUV	<a href="#">139.4120, -5.1331, -33.6873</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">54.6226, -23.4961, 10.7770</a>

# Details

The RYB color **101, 142, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 101, 133**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 197, 216**, and **50, 89, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 137, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 147, 161**.

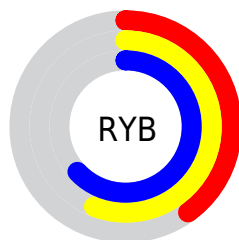
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (63%)

Blue (51%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (63%)

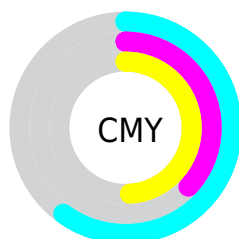


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 101, 142, 161 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, 142, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 101, 142, 161


255, 255, 255


 154, 197, 216

 182, 226, 245

 210, 238, 255


 238, 247, 255

 101, 142, 161


 75, 115, 135

 50, 89, 109


 23, 62, 84


 0, 39, 61


 0, 29, 39

 0, 10, 10


 0, 0, 0

 101, 142, 161


 85, 137, 161

 101, 142, 161


 117, 147, 161

 69, 132, 161


 133, 152, 161


 53, 127, 161

 149, 157, 161


 37, 122, 161

 165, 161, 163


 20, 116, 161


 181, 161, 172

 4, 111, 161

 198, 161, 181

 0, 110, 161

 214, 161, 189

 230, 161, 198

 246, 161, 207

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108, 156, 133



101, 142, 161



73, 120, 163

# Triad

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



101, 142, 161



125, 143, 199



196, 137, 118

# Complementary

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



101, 142, 161



161, 101, 133

# 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, 142



101, 142, 161



161, 139, 189

# Square

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



101, 142, 161



87, 129, 195



187, 132, 168



182, 178, 102

# Rectangle

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



101, 142, 161



63, 115, 172



187, 132, 168



199, 131, 126



# Sweetspot

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



101, 142, 161



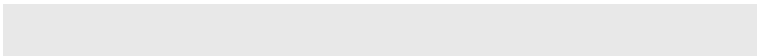
186, 202, 209



101, 161, 128



91, 101, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



101, 142, 161



115, 179, 209



101, 132, 161



73, 79, 82



0, 99, 145



0, 12, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



161, 101, 133



209, 115, 165



161, 101, 104



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 78



18, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 101, 142, 161 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

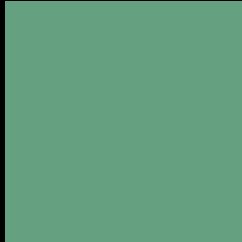
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 161 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, 142, 161 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 142, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 142, 161.

# 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, 142, 161

**Protanopia**

132, 156, 122

**Deuteranopia**



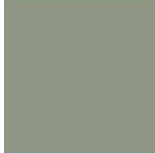
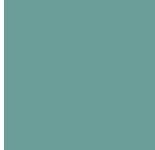
168, 147, 133






## **Tritanopia**

110, 136, 168

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 101, 142, 161
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 124, 153, 141
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 131, 150, 137
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 107, 134, 158

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 101, 142, 161
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 139, 139, 139
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 125, 140, 147

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 142, 161 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(101, 161, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 161, 129)  
}
```

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(101, 161, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 161, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 101, 142, 161 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(101, 161, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 161, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 161, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 161, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 161, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 161,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 161, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 161, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
161, 129) }
```

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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