

Converting Colors

`RYB(101, 166, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(101, 166, 147) contains.

RYB(101, 166, 147)	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, 166, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78A665
RGB	120, 166, 101
RGB Percent	47%, 65%, 40%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3490, 0.6039
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.39, 0.35
HSL	102°, 27%, 52%
HSV	102°, 39%, 65%
XYZ	23.7309, 32.2051, 17.2774
YIQ	144.8360, -6.5510, -29.9670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

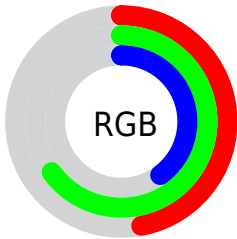
Format	Color
RYB	101, 166, 147
Decimal	7906917
CIELab	63.51, -27.88, 28.81
CIELCh	64, 40.094, 134.058
Yxy	32.2051, 0.3241, 0.4399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286096997 (0xFF78A665)
YUV	144.8360, -21.6111, -21.7812
Hunter-Lab	56.7495, -24.6685, 21.6739

Details

The RYB color **101, 166, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **147, 101, 166**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 221, 200**, and **53, 114, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 166, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 166, 152**.

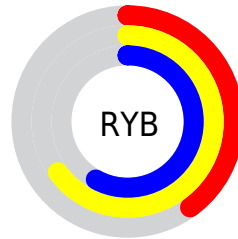
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (65%)

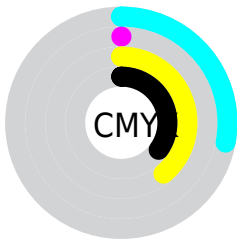
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (58%)

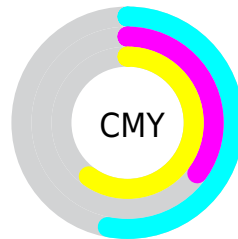


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 101, 166, 147 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, 166, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 166, 147


255, 255, 255


 153, 221, 200

 180, 250, 228

 207, 255, 232

 236, 255, 236

 101, 166, 147

 76, 139, 121

 53, 114, 98

 30, 89, 75


 6, 65, 52


 0, 43, 43


 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 101, 166, 147

 84, 166, 142

 101, 166, 147

 118, 166, 152

■ 68, 166, 137

■ 134, 166, 157

■ 51, 166, 132

■ 151, 166, 162

■ 35, 166, 128

■ 167, 166, 167

■ 18, 166, 123

■ 179, 166, 184

■ 1, 166, 117

■ 190, 166, 201

■ 0, 166, 117

■ 202, 166, 217

■ 214, 166, 234

■ 226, 166, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 160, 83



101, 166, 147



71, 133, 171

Triad

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



101, 166, 147



54, 120, 222



223, 125, 138

Complementary

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



101, 166, 147



147, 101, 166

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.



211, 128, 174



101, 166, 147



127, 147, 223

Square

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



101, 166, 147



0, 92, 202



179, 138, 205



215, 142, 106

Rectangle

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



101, 166, 147



9, 94, 172



179, 138, 205



221, 125, 150

Sweetspot

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



101, 166, 147



191, 217, 210



128, 166, 101



94, 110, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



101, 166, 147



115, 217, 187



101, 155, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 105



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



147, 101, 166



187, 115, 217



166, 101, 153



82, 76, 84



105, 0, 148



14, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 101, 166, 147 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 101, 166, 147 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 101, 166, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 166, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 166, 147.

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, 166, 147

Protanopia
113, 167, 96

Deuteranopia
172, 183, 105



Tritanopia

131, 147, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
101, 166, 147

Protanomaly
98, 158, 106

Deuteranomaly
111, 160, 104

Tritanomaly
127, 149, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
101, 166, 147

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
129, 153, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 101, 166, 147 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(120, 166, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 166, 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(120, 166, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 166, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 101, 166, 147 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(120, 166, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 166, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 166, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 166, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 166, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 166,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 101, 166, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 166, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
166, 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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