

Converting Colors

`RYB(102, 148, 134)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(102, 148, 134) contains.

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Color

R_YB(102, 148, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	749466
RGB	116, 148, 102
RGB Percent	45%, 58%, 40%
CMY	0.5451, 0.4196, 0.6000
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.31, 0.42
HSL	102°, 18%, 49%
HSV	102°, 31%, 58%
XYZ	20.1906, 25.8521, 16.4962
YIQ	133.1880, -4.3060, -21.0900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

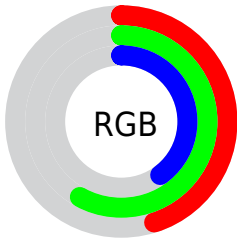
Format	Color
RYB	102, 148, 134
Decimal	7640166
CIELab	57.90, -20.18, 20.79
CIELCh	58, 28.973, 134.153
Yxy	25.8521, 0.3228, 0.4134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285830246 (0xFF749466)
YUV	133.1880, -15.3757, -15.0739
Hunter-Lab	50.8450, -18.0960, 16.3554

Details

The RYB color **102, 148, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **134, 102, 148**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 202, 186**, and **55, 97, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 148, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 148, 139**.

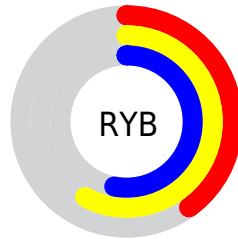
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (58%)

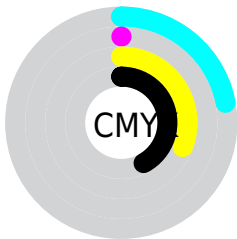
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (53%)

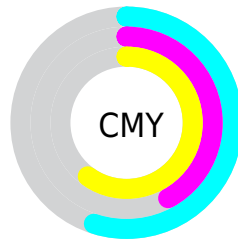


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 102, 148, 134 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 102, 148, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102, 148, 134

255, 255, 255

■ 153, 202, 186

■ 180, 230, 214

■ 208, 255, 239

■ 236, 255, 238

■ 102, 148, 134

■ 87, 148, 129

■ 72, 148, 125

■ 102, 148, 134

■ 78, 122, 109

■ 55, 97, 85

■ 32, 73, 62

■ 11, 50, 40

■ 0, 30, 30

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 102, 148, 134

■ 117, 148, 139

■ 132, 148, 143

■ 58, 148, 121

■ 146, 148, 147

■ 43, 148, 116

■ 157, 148, 161

■ 28, 148, 111

■ 167, 148, 176

■ 13, 148, 107

■ 178, 148, 191

■ 0, 148, 103

■ 188, 148, 206

■ 198, 148, 220

■ 209, 148, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 144, 89



102, 148, 134



85, 127, 152

Triad

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



102, 148, 134



83, 122, 187



189, 120, 128

Complementary

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



102, 148, 134



134, 102, 148

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.



180, 121, 154



102, 148, 134



123, 135, 188

Square

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



102, 148, 134



52, 107, 174



157, 128, 176



184, 132, 105

Rectangle

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



102, 148, 134



66, 112, 153



157, 128, 176



188, 120, 136

Sweetspot

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



102, 148, 134



174, 191, 186



124, 148, 102



86, 97, 94



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



102, 148, 134



120, 191, 169



102, 141, 148



67, 74, 72



0, 138, 96



0, 10, 7

Inverse Universe

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



134, 102, 148



170, 120, 191



148, 102, 140



72, 67, 74



96, 0, 138



7, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 102, 148, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

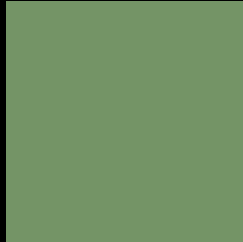
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 102, 148, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

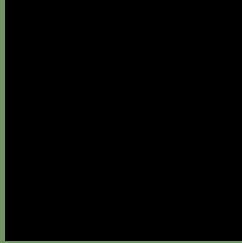
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 102, 148, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 102, 148, 134.

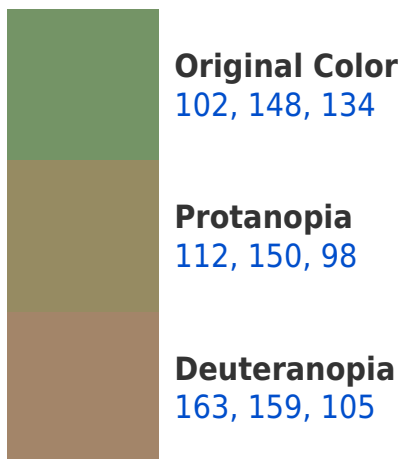


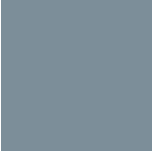
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 102, 148, 134.

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





Tritanopia
124, 135, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
102, 148, 134

Protanomaly
99, 142, 103

Deuteranomaly
114, 146, 104

Tritanomaly
121, 136, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
102, 148, 134

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
122, 138, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 102, 148, 134 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(116, 148, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 148, 102)  
}
```

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(116, 148, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 148, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 102, 148, 134 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(116, 148, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 148, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 148, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 148, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 148, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 148,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 102, 148, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 148, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
148, 102) }
```

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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