

Converting Colors

`RYB(102, 156, 109)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(102, 156, 109) contains.

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Color

R_YB(102, 156, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	959C66
RGB	149, 156, 102
RGB Percent	58%, 61%, 40%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3882, 0.6000
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.35, 0.39
HSL	68°, 21%, 51%
HSV	68°, 35%, 61%
XYZ	26.6812, 31.1258, 17.1720
YIQ	147.7510, 13.1620, -18.2780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

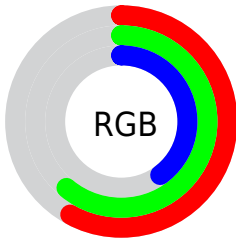
Format	Color
RYB	102, 156, 109
Decimal	9804902
CIELab	62.61, -11.47, 27.48
CIELCh	63, 29.781, 112.647
Yxy	31.1258, 0.3558, 0.4151
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287994982 (0xFF959C66)
YUV	147.7510, -22.5552, 1.0954
Hunter-Lab	55.7905, -12.2678, 20.8042

Details

The RYB color **102, 156, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **109, 102, 156**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 210, 160**, and **54, 105, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 156, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 156, 123**.

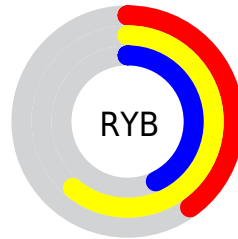
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (61%)

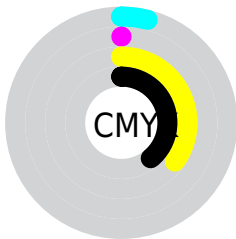
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (43%)

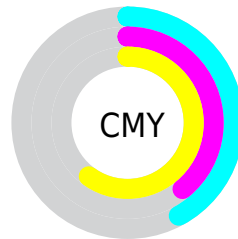


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (42%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 102, 156, 109 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, 156, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 102, 156, 109


255, 255, 255


 154, 210, 160


 181, 239, 188


 208, 255, 208

 237, 255, 237

 102, 156, 109


 78, 130, 85

 54, 105, 62

 31, 81, 39

 8, 58, 17

 0, 36, 8


 0, 17, 17

 0, 0, 0

 102, 156, 109

 86, 156, 95

 102, 156, 109

 118, 156, 123

■ 71, 156, 82

■ 133, 156, 136

■ 55, 156, 68

■ 149, 156, 150

■ 40, 156, 55

■ 157, 156, 164

■ 24, 156, 41

■ 159, 156, 180

■ 8, 156, 27

■ 161, 156, 196

■ 0, 156, 20

■ 163, 156, 211

■ 165, 156, 227

■ 167, 156, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 176, 99



102, 156, 109



119, 162, 162

Triad

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



102, 156, 109



70, 123, 193



199, 132, 159

Complementary

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



102, 156, 109



109, 102, 156

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.



179, 138, 184



102, 156, 109



106, 139, 203

Square

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



102, 156, 109



63, 116, 171



146, 147, 200



204, 132, 132

Rectangle

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



102, 156, 109



97, 141, 165



146, 147, 200



194, 133, 168

Sweetspot

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



102, 156, 109



184, 204, 187



156, 109, 102



90, 102, 92



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



102, 156, 109



118, 204, 129



102, 156, 135



71, 79, 72



0, 143, 19



0, 15, 2

Inverse Universe

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



109, 102, 156



129, 118, 204



135, 102, 156



72, 71, 79



19, 0, 143



2, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 102, 156, 109 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 102, 156, 109 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](#).

RYP 102, 156, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 102, 156, 109.

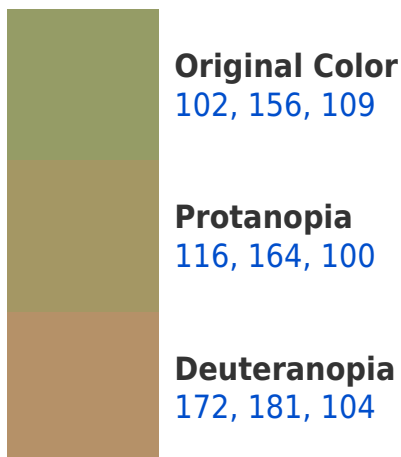


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 102, 156, 109.

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
156, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
102, 156, 109

Protanomaly
108, 159, 101

Deuteranomaly
132, 169, 103

Tritanomaly
140, 153, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
102, 156, 109

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
131, 151, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 102, 156, 109 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(149, 156, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 156, 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(149, 156, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 156, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 102, 156, 109 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(149, 156, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 156, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 156, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 156, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 156, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 156,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 102, 156, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 156, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
156, 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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