

Converting Colors

`RYB(103, 146, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(103, 146, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(103, 146, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	679267
RGB	103, 146, 103
RGB Percent	40%, 57%, 40%
CMY	0.5961, 0.4275, 0.5961
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.29, 0.43
HSL	120°, 17%, 49%
HSV	120°, 29%, 57%
XYZ	18.3206, 24.4206, 16.5800
YIQ	128.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

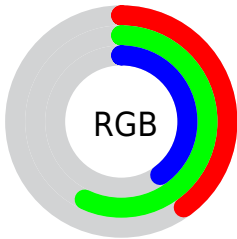
Format	Color
R_{YB}	103, 146, 146
Decimal	6787687
CIE _{Lab}	56.51, -23.70, 18.21
CIE _{LCh}	57, 29.890, 142.463
Yxy	24.4206, 0.3088, 0.4117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284977767 (0xFF679267)
YUV	128.2410, -12.4438, -22.1364
Hunter-Lab	49.4172, -20.3043, 14.6996

Details

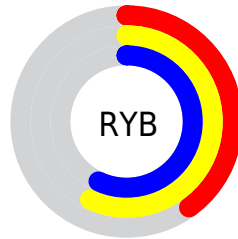
The RYB color `103, 146, 146` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`, and the color name is [russian green](#). A complement of this color would be `146, 103, 146`, and the grayscale version is `128, 128, 128`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `154, 200, 199`, and `54, 93, 95` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `88, 146, 146`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `118, 146, 146`.

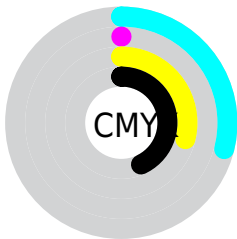
Distribution



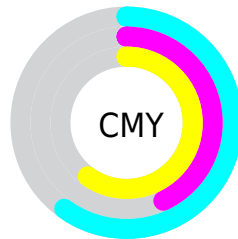
- Red (40%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 103, 146, 146 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 103, 146, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 146, 146

255, 255, 255


 154, 200, 199


 181, 228, 227

 209, 255, 254


 237, 255, 253

 103, 146, 146

 88, 146, 146

 74, 146, 146

 103, 146, 146

 78, 119, 120

 54, 93, 95

 30, 67, 71


 5, 42, 48

 0, 29, 29

 0, 0, 0

 103, 146, 146

 118, 146, 146

 132, 146, 146

■ 59, 146, 146

■ 147, 146, 147

■ 45, 146, 146

■ 161, 146, 161

■ 30, 146, 146

■ 176, 146, 176

■ 15, 146, 146

■ 191, 146, 191

■ 1, 146, 146

■ 205, 146, 205

■ 0, 146, 146

■ 220, 146, 220

■ 234, 146, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 140, 94



103, 146, 146



70, 116, 149

Triad

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



103, 146, 146



88, 122, 187



187, 117, 117

Complementary

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



103, 146, 146



146, 103, 146

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.



182, 116, 143



103, 146, 146



129, 131, 183

Square

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



103, 146, 146



48, 104, 176



162, 122, 167



178, 137, 95

Rectangle

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



103, 146, 146



49, 101, 150



162, 122, 167



187, 116, 125

Sweetspot

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



103, 146, 146



172, 189, 189



103, 146, 103



84, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



103, 146, 146



123, 189, 189



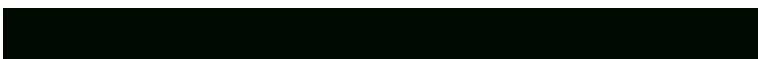
103, 132, 146



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 138



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 103, 146



189, 123, 189



146, 103, 124



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 103, 146, 146 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 103, 146, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

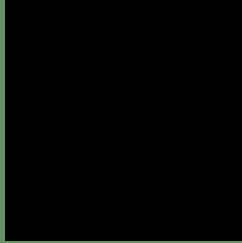
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 103, 146, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 146, 146.

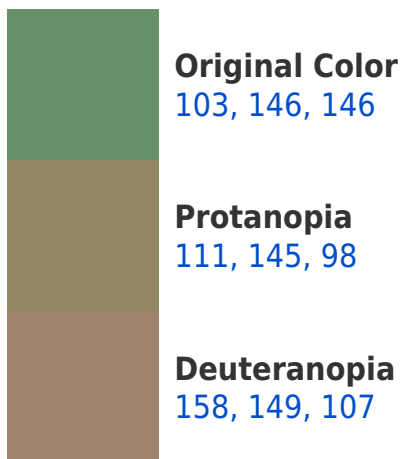


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 146, 146.

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
112, 128, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

103, 146, 146

Protanomaly

100, 139, 109

Deuteranomaly

108, 138, 106

Tritanomaly

109, 128, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

103, 146, 146

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

119, 135, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 103, 146, 146 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(103, 146, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 146, 103)  
}
```

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(103, 146, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 146, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 103, 146, 146 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(103, 146, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 146, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 146, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 146, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 146, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 146,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 103, 146, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 146, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
146, 103) }
```

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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