

Converting Colors

`RYB(103, 158, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(103, 158, 150) contains.

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Color

`RYB(103, 158, 150)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F9E67
RGB	111, 158, 103
RGB Percent	44%, 62%, 40%
CMY	0.5647, 0.3804, 0.5961
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.35, 0.38
HSL	111°, 22%, 51%
HSV	111°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	21.2306, 28.8125, 17.2744
YIQ	137.6770, -10.3570, -27.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

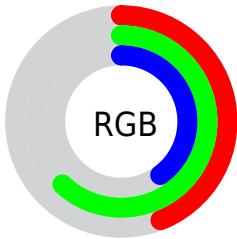
Format	Color
RYB	103, 158, 150
Decimal	7315047
CIELab	60.62, -26.87, 23.83
CIElCh	61, 35.909, 138.433
Yxy	28.8125, 0.3154, 0.4280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285505127 (0xFF6F9E67)
YUV	137.6770, -17.0958, -23.3957
Hunter-Lab	53.6773, -23.3344, 18.4935

Details

The RYB color **103, 158, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **150, 103, 158**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 213, 204**, and **55, 106, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 158, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 158, 152**.

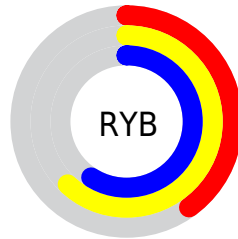
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (62%)

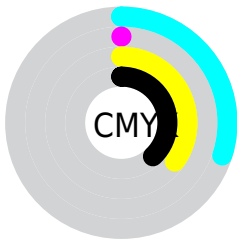
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (59%)

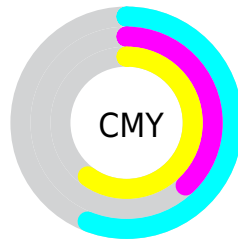


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 103, 158, 150 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, 158, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 158, 150

255, 255, 255


 155, 213, 204


 182, 241, 231

 209, 255, 244

 238, 255, 244

 103, 158, 150

 79, 132, 125

 55, 106, 100

 33, 82, 79


 10, 57, 58

 0, 37, 37

 0, 4, 4

 0, 0, 0

 103, 158, 150

 87, 158, 148

 103, 158, 150

 119, 158, 152

■ 71, 158, 145

■ 135, 158, 155

■ 56, 158, 144

■ 150, 158, 156

■ 40, 158, 141

■ 165, 158, 166

■ 24, 158, 139

■ 179, 158, 182

■ 8, 158, 136

■ 192, 158, 198

■ 0, 158, 135

■ 206, 158, 214

■ 219, 158, 229

■ 233, 158, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85, 150, 88



103, 158, 150



68, 124, 162

Triad

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



103, 158, 150



75, 124, 208



208, 122, 128

Complementary

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



103, 158, 150



150, 103, 158

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.



200, 122, 160



103, 158, 150



131, 141, 206

Square

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



103, 158, 150



0, 87, 193



174, 131, 188



199, 141, 100

Rectangle

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



103, 158, 150



29, 98, 163



174, 131, 188



207, 121, 138

Sweetspot

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



103, 158, 150



186, 207, 204



112, 158, 103



92, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



103, 158, 150



120, 207, 195



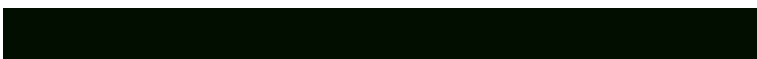
103, 144, 158



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 122



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



150, 103, 158



194, 120, 207



158, 103, 139



78, 71, 79



122, 0, 143



13, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 103, 158, 150 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, 158, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

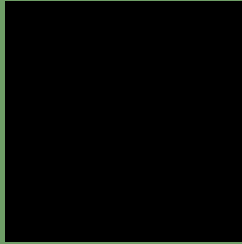
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 103, 158, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 103, 158, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 103, 158, 150.

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
103, 158, 150

Protanopia
113, 158, 98

Deuteranopia
170, 172, 107



Tritanopia
121, 139, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
103, 158, 150

Protanomaly
100, 150, 109

Deuteranomaly
109, 150, 106

Tritanomaly
117, 139, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
103, 158, 150

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
125, 145, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 103, 158, 150 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(111, 158, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 158, 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(111, 158, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 158, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 103, 158, 150 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(111, 158, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 158, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 158, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 158, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 158, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 158,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 103, 158, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 158, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
158, 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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