

Converting Colors

`RYB(103, 166, 124)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(103, 166, 124) contains.

RYB(103, 166, 124)	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(103, 166, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91A667
RGB	145, 166, 103
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 40%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3490, 0.5961
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.38, 0.35
HSL	80°, 26%, 53%
HSV	80°, 38%, 65%
XYZ	27.7615, 34.2715, 17.9838
YIQ	152.5390, 7.7070, -24.0450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

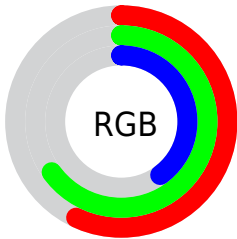
Format	Color
RYB	103, 166, 124
Decimal	9545319
CIELab	65.18, -18.16, 30.23
CIELCh	65, 35.262, 120.993
Yxy	34.2715, 0.3469, 0.4283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287735399 (0xFF91A667)
YUV	152.5390, -24.4227, -6.6117
Hunter-Lab	58.5418, -17.8007, 22.7656

Details

The RYB color **103, 166, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **124, 103, 166**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 221, 176**, and **55, 114, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 166, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 166, 135**.

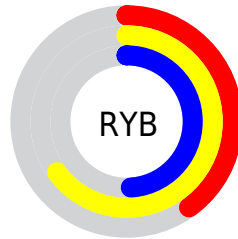
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (65%)

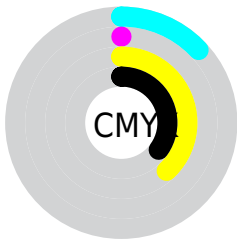
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (49%)

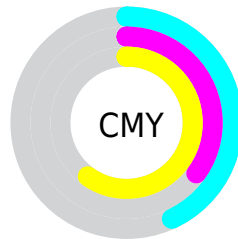


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 103, 166, 124 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, 166, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 166, 124

255, 255, 255


 155, 221, 176


 182, 250, 204


 210, 255, 210

 238, 255, 238

 103, 166, 124

 86, 166, 113

 103, 166, 124

 78, 140, 99

 55, 114, 76

 32, 90, 53


 8, 66, 29

 0, 44, 21

 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 103, 166, 124

 120, 166, 135

■ 70, 166, 102

■ 136, 166, 146

■ 53, 166, 91

■ 153, 166, 157

■ 37, 166, 80

■ 167, 166, 169

■ 20, 166, 69

■ 173, 166, 186

■ 3, 166, 57

■ 178, 166, 203

■ 0, 166, 55

■ 184, 166, 219

■ 189, 166, 236

■ 195, 166, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 178, 95



103, 166, 124



107, 157, 172

Triad

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



103, 166, 124



59, 124, 213



217, 134, 158

Complementary

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



103, 166, 124



124, 103, 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.



199, 139, 189



103, 166, 124



114, 147, 221

Square

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



103, 166, 124



25, 103, 190



163, 150, 212



218, 138, 127

Rectangle

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



103, 166, 124



79, 135, 175



163, 150, 212



213, 135, 169

Sweetspot

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



103, 166, 124



193, 217, 201



166, 135, 103



95, 110, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



103, 166, 124



117, 217, 150



103, 166, 156



76, 84, 79



0, 148, 49



0, 20, 6

Inverse Universe

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



124, 103, 166



150, 117, 217



156, 103, 166



79, 76, 84



49, 0, 148



7, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 103, 166, 124 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 103, 166, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

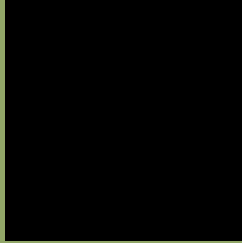
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 103, 166, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 103, 166, 124.

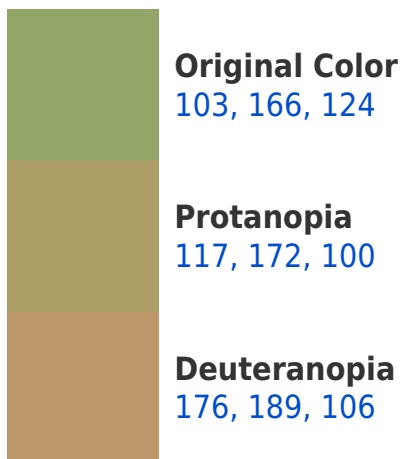


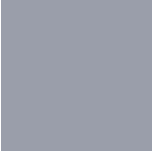
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 103, 166, 124.

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
154, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

103, 166, 124

Protanomaly

102, 162, 101

Deuteranomaly

128, 173, 105

Tritanomaly

146, 161, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

103, 166, 124

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

135, 158, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 103, 166, 124 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(145, 166, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 166, 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(145, 166, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 166, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 103, 166, 124 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(145, 166, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 166, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 166, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 166, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 166, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 166,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 103, 166, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 166, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
166, 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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