

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 132, 132)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 132, 132) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 132, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A846A
RGB	106, 132, 106
RGB Percent	42%, 52%, 42%
CMY	0.5843, 0.4824, 0.5843
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.20, 0.48
HSL	120°, 11%, 47%
HSV	120°, 20%, 52%
XYZ	16.7966, 20.6073, 16.7280
YIQ	121.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

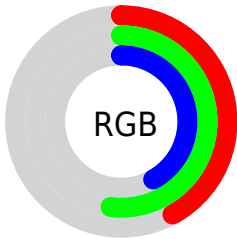
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 132, 132
Decimal	6980714
CIE _{Lab}	52.52, -14.75, 11.02
CIE _{LCh}	53, 18.407, 143.240
Yxy	20.6073, 0.3103, 0.3807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285170794 (0xFF6A846A)
YUV	121.2620, -7.5242, -13.3848
Hunter-Lab	45.3953, -13.3952, 9.9285

Details

The RYB color **106, 132, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **132, 106, 132**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 185, 184**, and **58, 81, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 132, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 132, 132**.

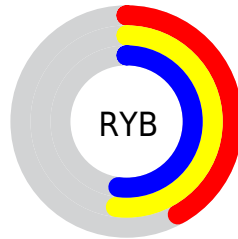
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (52%)

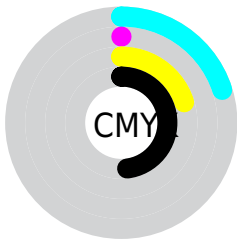
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (52%)

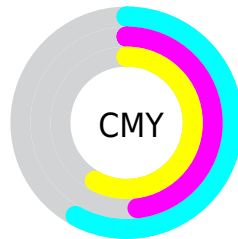


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 132, 132 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 106, 132, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 132, 132

 106, 132, 132

255, 255, 255

 82, 107, 107

 157, 185, 184

 58, 81, 82

 184, 213, 212

 36, 58, 59

 212, 241, 241

 15, 36, 37


 240, 255, 254

 0, 16, 16


 0, 0, 0


 106, 132, 132

 106, 132, 132

 93, 132, 132

 119, 132, 132

 80, 132, 132

 132, 132, 132

■ 66, 132, 132

■ 146, 132, 146

■ 53, 132, 132

■ 159, 132, 159

■ 40, 132, 132

■ 172, 132, 172

■ 27, 132, 132

■ 185, 132, 185

■ 14, 132, 132

■ 198, 132, 198

■ 0, 132, 132

■ 212, 132, 212

■ 225, 132, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 128, 100



106, 132, 132



90, 116, 134

Triad

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



106, 132, 132



102, 120, 156



158, 115, 114

Complementary

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



106, 132, 132



132, 106, 132

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.



154, 114, 130



106, 132, 132



123, 123, 154

Square

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



106, 132, 132



85, 112, 150



142, 117, 144



153, 126, 101

Rectangle

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



106, 132, 132



82, 109, 134



142, 117, 144



158, 114, 119

Sweetspot

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



106, 132, 132



161, 171, 171



106, 132, 106



81, 87, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



106, 132, 132



130, 171, 171



106, 123, 132



60, 66, 66



0, 130, 130



0, 3, 3

Inverse Universe

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



132, 106, 132



171, 130, 171



132, 106, 119



66, 60, 66



130, 0, 130



3, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 132, 132 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 106, 132, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

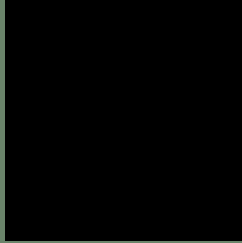
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 106, 132, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 132, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 132, 132.

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

106, 132, 132

Protanopia

111, 132, 102

Deuteranopia

143, 126, 108



Tritanopia
111, 121, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 132, 132

Protanomaly

103, 128, 108

Deuteranomaly

115, 130, 107

Tritanomaly

109, 120, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 132, 132

Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly

116, 125, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 132, 132 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(106, 132, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 132, 106)  
}
```

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(106, 132, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 132, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 132, 132 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

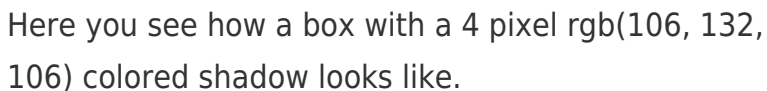
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(106, 132, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 132, 106) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 132, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 132, 106); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 132, 106); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 132, 106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 132, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 132, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
132, 106) }
```

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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