

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 146, 119)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 146, 119) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 146, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85926A
RGB	133, 146, 106
RGB Percent	52%, 57%, 42%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4275, 0.5843
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.27, 0.43
HSL	79°, 16%, 49%
HSV	79°, 27%, 57%
XYZ	22.5533, 26.5849, 17.5784
YIQ	137.5530, 5.0920, -15.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

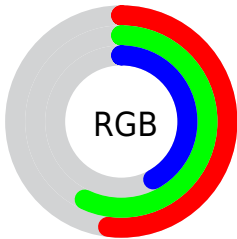
Format	Color
RYB	106, 146, 119
Decimal	8753770
CIELab	58.59, -11.95, 19.70
CIElCh	59, 23.041, 121.250
Yxy	26.5849, 0.3380, 0.3985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286943850 (0xFF85926A)
YUV	137.5530, -15.5556, -3.9930
Hunter-Lab	51.5606, -12.1528, 15.8788

Details

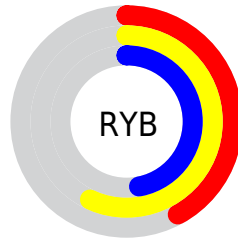
The RYB color **106, 146, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **119, 106, 146**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 200, 172**, and **58, 96, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 146, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 146, 129**.

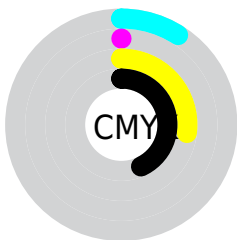
Distribution



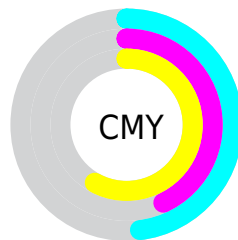
- Red (52%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 146, 119 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, 146, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106, 146, 119

255, 255, 255

■ 158, 200, 172

■ 185, 228, 199

■ 212, 255, 224

■ 241, 255, 241

■ 106, 146, 119

■ 91, 146, 109

■ 77, 146, 99

■ 106, 146, 119

■ 82, 120, 95

■ 58, 96, 71

■ 36, 72, 49

■ 15, 49, 27

■ 0, 28, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 146, 119

■ 121, 146, 129

■ 135, 146, 139

■ 62, 146, 89

■ 147, 146, 150

■ 48, 146, 80

■ 152, 146, 164

■ 33, 146, 70

■ 157, 146, 179

■ 18, 146, 59

■ 161, 146, 194

■ 4, 146, 50

■ 166, 146, 208

■ 0, 146, 47

■ 171, 146, 223

■ 176, 146, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 155, 101



106, 146, 119



110, 141, 150

Triad

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



106, 146, 119



91, 125, 176



180, 126, 141

Complementary

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



106, 146, 119



119, 106, 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.



168, 129, 161



106, 146, 119



117, 135, 181

Square

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



106, 146, 119



80, 118, 161



145, 135, 175



181, 129, 121

Rectangle

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



106, 146, 119



95, 129, 152



145, 135, 175



177, 127, 148

Sweetspot

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



106, 146, 119



174, 189, 179



146, 125, 106



85, 94, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



106, 146, 119



126, 189, 147



106, 146, 139



67, 74, 69



0, 138, 45



0, 10, 3

Inverse Universe

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



119, 106, 146



147, 126, 189



139, 106, 146



69, 67, 74



45, 0, 138



3, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 146, 119 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, 146, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

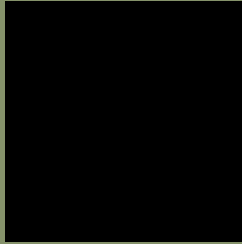
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 146, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 146, 119.

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, 146, 119

Protanopia

117, 151, 104

Deuteranopia

165, 159, 108



Tritanopia
139, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 146, 119

Protanomaly
106, 144, 105

Deuteranomaly
127, 153, 107

Tritanomaly
135, 142, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 146, 119

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
126, 141, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 146, 119 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(133, 146, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 146, 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(133, 146, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 146, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 146, 119 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(133, 146, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 146, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 146, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 146, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 146, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 146,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 146, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 146, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
146, 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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