

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 148, 120)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 148, 120) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 148, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86946A
RGB	134, 148, 106
RGB Percent	53%, 58%, 42%
CMY	0.4745, 0.4196, 0.5843
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.28, 0.42
HSL	80°, 17%, 50%
HSV	80°, 28%, 58%
XYZ	23.0229, 27.2887, 17.6895
YIQ	139.0260, 5.1380, -16.0300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

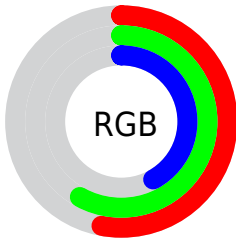
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 148, 120
Decimal	8819818
CIE Lab	59.24, -12.63, 20.59
CIE LCh	59, 24.160, 121.524
Yxy	27.2887, 0.3386, 0.4013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287009898 (0xFF86946A)
YUV	139.0260, -16.2818, -4.4078
Hunter-Lab	52.2386, -12.7480, 16.4898

Details

The RYB color **106, 148, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **120, 106, 148**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 202, 172**, and **58, 97, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 148, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 148, 130**.

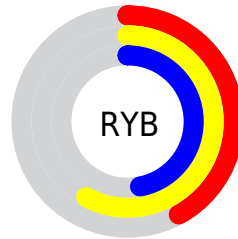
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (58%)

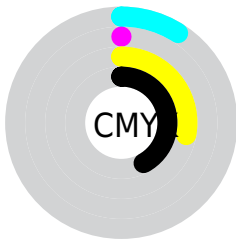
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (47%)

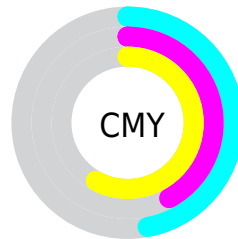


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 148, 120 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, 148, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106, 148, 120

255, 255, 255

■ 158, 202, 172

■ 185, 230, 200

■ 212, 255, 223

■ 241, 255, 241

■ 106, 148, 120

■ 82, 122, 96

■ 58, 97, 71

■ 36, 74, 50

■ 15, 51, 28

■ 0, 30, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 148, 120

■ 91, 148, 110

■ 76, 148, 100

■ 106, 148, 120

■ 121, 148, 130

■ 136, 148, 140

■ 62, 148, 91

■ 149, 148, 150

■ 47, 148, 81

■ 154, 148, 165

■ 32, 148, 71

■ 159, 148, 180

■ 17, 148, 61

■ 164, 148, 195

■ 2, 148, 51

■ 169, 148, 210

■ 0, 148, 49

■ 173, 148, 224

■ 178, 148, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 157, 100



106, 148, 120



109, 142, 152

Triad

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



106, 148, 120



90, 126, 179



184, 127, 142

Complementary

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



106, 148, 120



120, 106, 148

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.



171, 130, 163



106, 148, 120



117, 136, 185

Square

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



106, 148, 120



77, 118, 164



147, 137, 179



185, 130, 121

Rectangle

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



106, 148, 120



94, 129, 154



147, 137, 179



181, 128, 150

Sweetspot

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



106, 148, 120



174, 191, 179



148, 127, 106



86, 97, 90



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



106, 148, 120



126, 191, 147



106, 148, 141



67, 74, 70



0, 138, 46



0, 10, 3

Inverse Universe

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



120, 106, 148



148, 126, 191



141, 106, 148



69, 67, 74



46, 0, 138



3, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 148, 120 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, 148, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

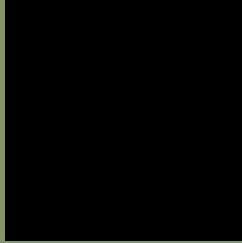
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 148, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 148, 120.

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, 148, 120

Protanopia
117, 153, 103

Deuteranopia
167, 165, 108



Tritanopia

141, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 148, 120

Protanomaly
106, 146, 104

Deuteranomaly
127, 155, 107

Tritanomaly
136, 144, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 148, 120

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
127, 142, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 148, 120 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(134, 148, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 148, 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(134, 148, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 148, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 148, 120 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(134, 148, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 148, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 148, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 148, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 148, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 148,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 148, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 148, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
148, 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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