

Converting Colors

`RYB(108, 147, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(108, 147, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(108, 147, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D936C
RGB	109, 147, 108
RGB Percent	43%, 58%, 42%
CMY	0.5725, 0.4235, 0.5765
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.27, 0.42
HSL	118°, 15%, 50%
HSV	118°, 27%, 58%
XYZ	19.4472, 25.2014, 18.0267
YIQ	131.1920, -10.1290, -20.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

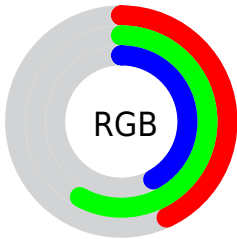
Format	Color
RYB	108, 147, 146
Decimal	7181164
CIELab	57.27, -21.19, 16.51
CIELCh	57, 26.865, 142.083
Yxy	25.2014, 0.3103, 0.4021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285371244 (0xFF6D936C)
YUV	131.1920, -11.4337, -19.4624
Hunter-Lab	50.2010, -18.7032, 13.8501

Details

The RYB color **108, 147, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **146, 108, 147**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 201, 200**, and **60, 96, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 147, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 147, 147**.

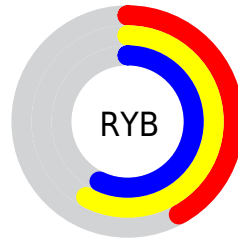
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (58%)

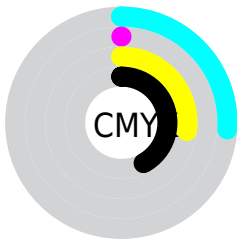
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (57%)

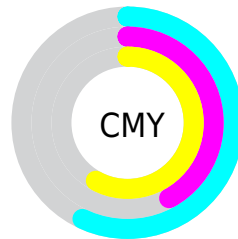


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 108, 147, 146 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 108, 147, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 147, 146

255, 255, 255


 160, 201, 200


 187, 229, 227

 214, 255, 252


 243, 255, 253

 108, 147, 146

 93, 147, 145

 79, 147, 146

 108, 147, 146

 84, 121, 121

 60, 96, 96

 37, 71, 72


 13, 45, 49

 0, 30, 30

 0, 0, 0

 108, 147, 146

 123, 147, 147

 137, 147, 146

■ 64, 147, 145

■ 152, 147, 152

■ 49, 147, 144

■ 166, 147, 167

■ 35, 147, 145

■ 181, 147, 181

■ 20, 147, 144

■ 195, 147, 196

■ 5, 147, 143

■ 209, 147, 211

■ 0, 147, 143

■ 224, 147, 226

■ 238, 147, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 141, 99



108, 147, 146



82, 122, 150

Triad

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



108, 147, 146



97, 127, 183



184, 121, 121

Complementary

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



108, 147, 146



146, 108, 147

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.



179, 120, 145



108, 147, 146



132, 134, 181

Square

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



108, 147, 146



67, 113, 174



161, 126, 167



177, 138, 101

Rectangle

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



108, 147, 146



66, 109, 150



161, 126, 167



184, 120, 129

Sweetspot

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



108, 147, 146



176, 191, 191



109, 147, 108



87, 97, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



108, 147, 146



130, 191, 189



108, 135, 147



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 134



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 108, 147



190, 130, 191



147, 108, 129



74, 67, 74



134, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 108, 147, 146 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 108, 147, 146 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

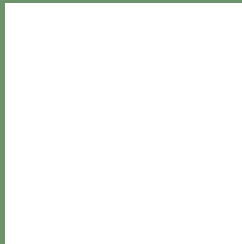
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 108, 147, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 108, 147, 146.

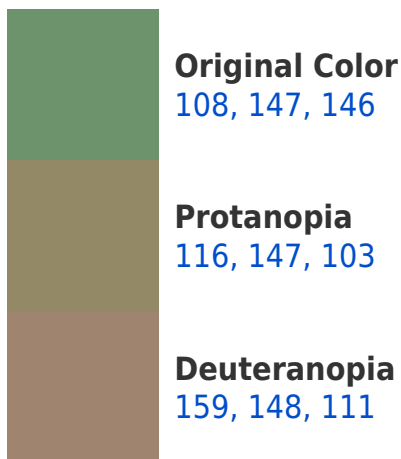


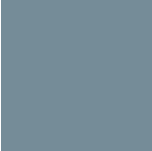
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 108, 147, 146.

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
117, 131, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

108, 147, 146

Protanomaly

105, 141, 113

Deuteranomaly

115, 141, 110

Tritanomaly

114, 130, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

108, 147, 146

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

123, 137, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 108, 147, 146 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(109, 147, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 147, 108)  
}
```

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(109, 147, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 147, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 108, 147, 146 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(109, 147, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 147, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 147, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 147, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 147, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 147,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 108, 147, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 147, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
147, 108) }
```

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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