

Converting Colors

`RYB(109, 146, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(109, 146, 110) contains.

RYB(109, 146, 110)	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(109, 146, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91926D
RGB	145, 146, 109
RGB Percent	57%, 57%, 43%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4275, 0.5725
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.25, 0.43
HSL	62°, 15%, 50%
HSV	62°, 25%, 57%
XYZ	24.7163, 27.6816, 18.5084
YIQ	141.4830, 11.2810, -11.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

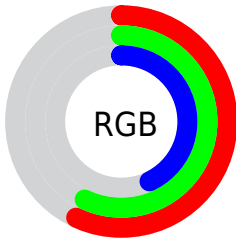
Format	Color
RYB	109, 146, 110
Decimal	9540205
CIELab	59.60, -6.72, 19.56
CIELCh	60, 20.677, 108.964
Yxy	27.6816, 0.3486, 0.3904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287730285 (0xFF91926D)
YUV	141.4830, -16.0141, 3.0844
Hunter-Lab	52.6133, -8.2191, 15.9722

Details

The RYB color **109, 146, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **110, 109, 146**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 200, 162**, and **61, 96, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 146, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 146, 125**.

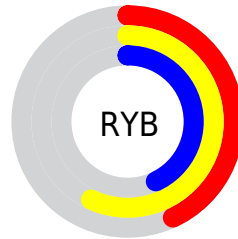
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (57%)

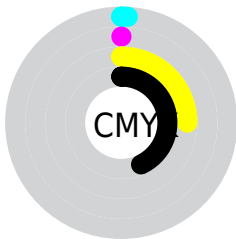
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (43%)

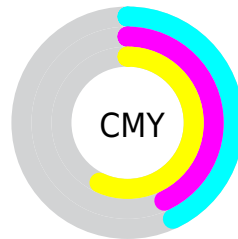


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 109, 146, 110 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 109, 146, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 146, 110

255, 255, 255


 161, 200, 162

 188, 228, 189

 216, 255, 216

 244, 255, 244


 109, 146, 110

 94, 146, 95

 80, 146, 82

 109, 146, 110

 85, 120, 86

 61, 96, 63


 39, 72, 41


 18, 50, 21

 0, 29, 2

 0, 0, 0

 109, 146, 110

 124, 146, 125

 138, 146, 138

■ 65, 146, 67

■ 146, 146, 153

■ 51, 146, 54

■ 147, 146, 167

■ 36, 146, 39

■ 147, 146, 182

■ 21, 146, 24

■ 147, 146, 197

■ 7, 146, 11

■ 148, 146, 211

■ 0, 146, 4

■ 148, 146, 226

■ 149, 146, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 163, 108



109, 146, 110



119, 151, 146

Triad

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



109, 146, 110



95, 127, 170



176, 131, 151

Complementary

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



109, 146, 110



110, 109, 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.



160, 135, 168



109, 146, 110



113, 135, 179

Square

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



109, 146, 110



92, 123, 155



138, 141, 178



181, 131, 133

Rectangle

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



109, 146, 110



111, 140, 153



138, 141, 178



172, 132, 157

Sweetspot

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



109, 146, 110



174, 189, 175



146, 110, 109



85, 94, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



109, 146, 110



132, 189, 134



109, 146, 128



67, 74, 67



0, 138, 4



0, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 109, 146



134, 132, 189



128, 109, 146



67, 67, 74



4, 0, 138



0, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 109, 146, 110 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 109, 146, 110 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](#).

R Y B 109, 146, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 109, 146, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 109, 146, 110.

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](#).

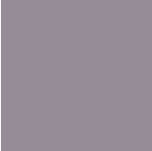
Dichromacy



Original Color
109, 146, 110

Protanopia
122, 154, 108

Deuteranopia
168, 162, 111



Tritanopia
150, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 146, 110

Protanomaly

116, 151, 108

Deuteranomaly

141, 160, 110

Tritanomaly

148, 148, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 146, 110

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

129, 143, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 109, 146, 110 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, 146, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 146, 109)  
}
```

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, 146, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 146, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 109, 146, 110 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, 146, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 146, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 146, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 146, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 146, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 146,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 109, 146, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 146, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
146, 109) }
```

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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