

Converting Colors

`RYB(109, 146, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(109, 146, 143) contains.

RYB(109, 146, 143)	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

`RYB(109, 146, 143)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70926D
RGB	112, 146, 109
RGB Percent	44%, 57%, 43%
CMY	0.5608, 0.4275, 0.5725
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.25, 0.43
HSL	115°, 15%, 50%
HSV	115°, 25%, 57%
XYZ	19.7213, 25.1066, 18.2746
YIQ	131.6160, -8.3870, -18.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

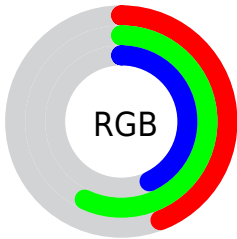
Format	Color
RYB	109, 146, 143
Decimal	7377517
CIELab	57.18, -19.42, 15.85
CIElCh	57, 25.067, 140.781
Yxy	25.1066, 0.3125, 0.3979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285567597 (0xFF70926D)
YUV	131.6160, -11.1497, -17.2032
Hunter-Lab	50.1065, -17.4311, 13.4506

Details

The RYB color **109, 146, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 109, 146**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 200, 197**, and **61, 95, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 146, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 146, 145**.

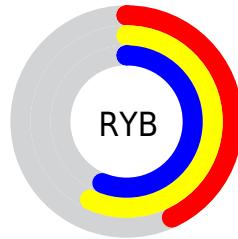
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (57%)

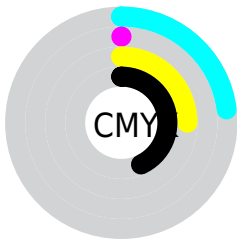
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (56%)

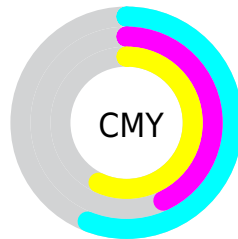


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 109, 146, 143 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, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109, 146, 143

255, 255, 255

■ 161, 200, 197

■ 188, 228, 224

■ 216, 255, 251

■ 244, 255, 251

■ 109, 146, 143

■ 85, 120, 118

■ 61, 95, 93

■ 39, 71, 70

■ 17, 48, 49

■ 0, 29, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 109, 146, 143

■ 94, 146, 141

■ 80, 146, 141

■ 109, 146, 143

■ 124, 146, 145

■ 138, 146, 145

■ 65, 146, 139

■ 152, 146, 153

■ 51, 146, 139

■ 166, 146, 167

■ 36, 146, 137

■ 179, 146, 182

■ 21, 146, 135

■ 192, 146, 197

■ 7, 146, 135

■ 206, 146, 211

■ 0, 146, 134

■ 219, 146, 226

■ 233, 146, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 141, 100



109, 146, 143



87, 124, 149

Triad

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



109, 146, 143



99, 127, 180



181, 122, 123

Complementary

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



109, 146, 143



143, 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.



176, 122, 145



109, 146, 143



131, 134, 178

Square

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



109, 146, 143



73, 115, 170



159, 127, 165



175, 136, 104

Rectangle

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



109, 146, 143



74, 113, 149



159, 127, 165



181, 121, 130

Sweetspot

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



109, 146, 143



174, 189, 188



112, 146, 109



85, 94, 93



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



109, 146, 143



132, 189, 184



109, 135, 146



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 127



0, 10, 9

Inverse Universe

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



143, 109, 146



184, 132, 189



146, 109, 131



73, 67, 74



127, 0, 138



9, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 109, 146, 143 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, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

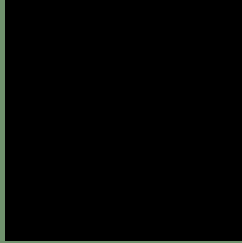
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 109, 146, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 109, 146, 143.



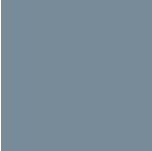
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 109, 146, 143.

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
119, 132, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
109, 146, 143

Protanomaly
106, 140, 112

Deuteranomaly
117, 142, 111

Tritanomaly
116, 131, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
109, 146, 143

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
124, 137, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 109, 146, 143 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(112, 146, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 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(112, 146, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 146, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 109, 146, 143 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(112, 146, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 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(112, 146, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 146, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 146, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 146,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 109, 146, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 146, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor