

Converting Colors

`RYB(110, 157, 113)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(110, 157, 113) contains.

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Color

RYB(110, 157, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A9D6E
RGB	154, 157, 110
RGB Percent	60%, 62%, 43%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3843, 0.5686
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.30, 0.38
HSL	64°, 19%, 52%
HSV	64°, 30%, 62%
XYZ	28.1979, 32.1098, 19.4635
YIQ	150.7450, 13.2990, -15.2530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

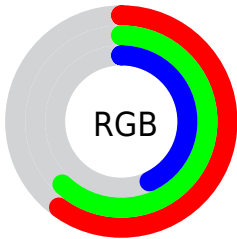
Format	Color
RYB	110, 157, 113
Decimal	10132846
CIELab	63.43, -8.91, 24.29
CIELCh	63, 25.874, 110.146
Yxy	32.1098, 0.3535, 0.4025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288322926 (0xFF9A9D6E)
YUV	150.7450, -20.0873, 2.8546
Hunter-Lab	56.6655, -10.3394, 19.3009

Details

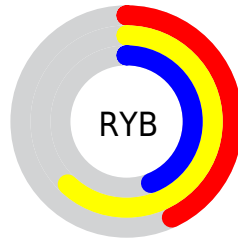
The RYB color **110, 157, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **113, 110, 157**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 211, 164**, and **62, 106, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 157, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 157, 128**.

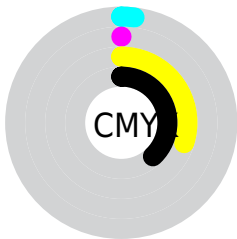
Distribution



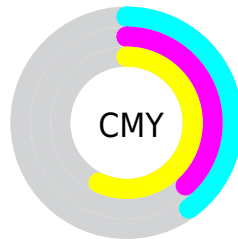
- Red (60%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 110, 157, 113 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 110, 157, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 157, 113

255, 255, 255


 162, 211, 164


 189, 240, 192


 217, 255, 217


 246, 255, 246

 110, 157, 113

 94, 157, 98

 110, 157, 113


 85, 131, 88

 62, 106, 66


 39, 82, 43


 17, 59, 22

 0, 37, 4

 0, 17, 17

 0, 0, 0

 110, 157, 113

 126, 157, 128

■ 79, 157, 84

■ 141, 157, 142

■ 63, 157, 69

■ 157, 157, 157

■ 47, 157, 54

■ 158, 157, 173

■ 32, 157, 40

■ 159, 157, 189

■ 16, 157, 25

■ 160, 157, 204

■ 0, 157, 10

■ 161, 157, 220

■ 162, 157, 236

■ 163, 157, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 177, 108



110, 157, 113



123, 163, 158

Triad

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



110, 157, 113



88, 131, 188



194, 137, 162

Complementary

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



110, 157, 113



113, 110, 157

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, 142, 183



110, 157, 113



113, 142, 198

Square

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



110, 157, 113



84, 126, 169



147, 150, 197



200, 137, 139

Rectangle

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



110, 157, 113



110, 147, 165



147, 150, 197



189, 139, 170

Sweetspot

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



110, 157, 113



186, 204, 187



157, 112, 110



91, 102, 92



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



110, 157, 113



131, 204, 136



110, 157, 136



71, 79, 71



0, 143, 9



0, 15, 1

Inverse Universe

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



113, 110, 157



135, 131, 204



136, 110, 157



72, 71, 79



9, 0, 143



1, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 110, 157, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 110, 157, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

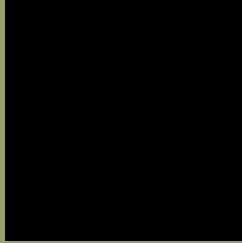
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 110, 157, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 157, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 157, 113.

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
110, 157, 113

Protanopia
123, 165, 108

Deuteranopia
182, 182, 112



Tritanopia
161, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
110, 157, 113

Protanomaly
117, 161, 109

Deuteranomaly
143, 172, 111

Tritanomaly
151, 158, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
110, 157, 113

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
136, 153, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 157, 113 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(154, 157, 110) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 157, 110)  
}
```

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(154, 157, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 157, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 110, 157, 113 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(154, 157, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 157, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 157, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 157, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 157, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 157,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 110, 157, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 157, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
157, 110) }
```

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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