

Converting Colors

`RYB(110, 166, 117)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(110, 166, 117) contains.

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Color

R_YB(110, 166, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FA66E
RGB	159, 166, 110
RGB Percent	62%, 65%, 43%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3490, 0.5686
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	68°, 24%, 54%
HSV	68°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	30.7488, 35.7692, 20.0354
YIQ	157.5230, 13.8040, -18.9000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

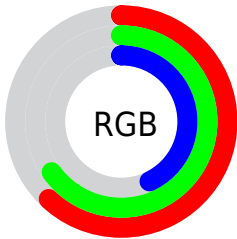
Format	Color
RYB	110, 166, 117
Decimal	10462830
CIELab	66.34, -11.69, 28.21
CIELCh	66, 30.539, 112.498
Yxy	35.7692, 0.3553, 0.4133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288652910 (0xFF9FA66E)
YUV	157.5230, -23.4288, 1.2953
Hunter-Lab	59.8073, -12.8905, 22.0031

Details

The RYB color **110, 166, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **117, 110, 166**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 221, 169**, and **61, 114, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 166, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 166, 132**.

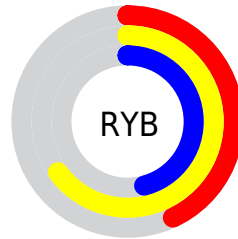
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (65%)

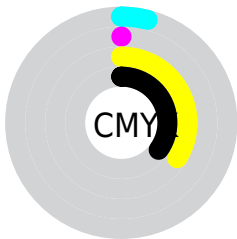
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (46%)

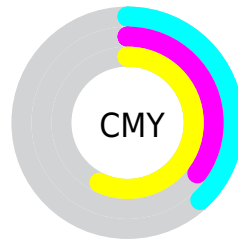


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 110, 166, 117 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, 166, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110, 166, 117

255, 255, 255

■ 162, 221, 169

■ 189, 250, 196

■ 217, 255, 217

■ 246, 255, 246

■ 110, 166, 117

■ 85, 140, 93

■ 61, 114, 68

■ 38, 90, 46

■ 16, 66, 24

■ 0, 44, 8

■ 0, 25, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 110, 166, 117

■ 93, 166, 102

■ 110, 166, 117

■ 127, 166, 132

■ 77, 166, 88

■ 143, 166, 146

■ 60, 166, 73

■ 160, 166, 161

■ 44, 166, 59

■ 167, 166, 176

■ 27, 166, 44

■ 169, 166, 193

■ 10, 166, 29

■ 171, 166, 210

■ 0, 166, 21

■ 174, 166, 226

■ 176, 166, 243

■ 178, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 187, 107



110, 166, 117



127, 172, 172

Triad

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



110, 166, 117



78, 132, 204



210, 141, 169

Complementary

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



110, 166, 117



117, 110, 166

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.



190, 147, 195



110, 166, 117



114, 148, 215

Square

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



110, 166, 117



71, 125, 181



155, 157, 212



216, 142, 142

Rectangle

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



110, 166, 117



106, 150, 175



155, 157, 212



205, 143, 178

Sweetspot

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



110, 166, 117



195, 217, 198



166, 118, 110



96, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



110, 166, 117



130, 217, 141



110, 166, 145



76, 84, 77



0, 148, 19



0, 20, 2

Inverse Universe

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



117, 110, 166



141, 130, 217



145, 110, 166



77, 76, 84



18, 0, 148



3, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 110, 166, 117 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, 166, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

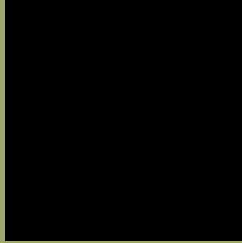
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 166, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 166, 117.

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, 166, 117

Protanopia
126, 175, 108

Deuteranopia
186, 192, 113



Tritanopia
167, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
110, 166, 117

Protanomaly
116, 169, 109

Deuteranomaly
145, 180, 112

Tritanomaly
153, 164, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
110, 166, 117

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
141, 161, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 110, 166, 117 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(159, 166, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 166, 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(159, 166, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 166, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 110, 166, 117 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(159, 166, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 166, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 166, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 166, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 166, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 166,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 166, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 166, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
166, 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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