

Converting Colors

`RYB(111, 136, 111)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(111, 136, 111) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(111, 136, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88886F
RGB	136, 136, 111
RGB Percent	53%, 53%, 44%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4667, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.18, 0.47
HSL	60°, 10%, 48%
HSV	60°, 18%, 53%
XYZ	21.8267, 23.9903, 18.5191
YIQ	133.1500, 8.0250, -7.7750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

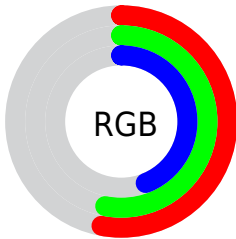
Format	Color
RYB	111, 136, 111
Decimal	8947823
CIELab	56.08, -4.49, 13.46
CIElCh	56, 14.192, 108.462
Yxy	23.9903, 0.3393, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287137903 (0xFF88886F)
YUV	133.1500, -10.9200, 2.4994
Hunter-Lab	48.9798, -6.1703, 11.8685

Details

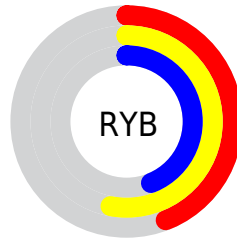
The RYB color **111, 136, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **111, 111, 136**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 189, 163**, and **63, 86, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 136, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 136, 125**.

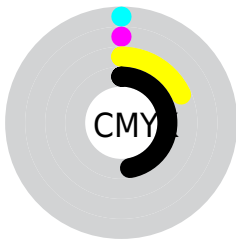
Distribution



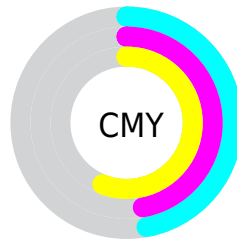
- Red (53%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (47%)





- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 111, 136, 111 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 111, 136, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 136, 111

 111, 136, 111


255, 255, 255

 87, 111, 87

 163, 189, 163

 63, 86, 63

 190, 217, 190

 41, 63, 41


 219, 246, 218


 20, 41, 21

 246, 255, 246

 0, 21, 1


 0, 0, 0


 111, 136, 111

 111, 136, 111

 97, 136, 97

 125, 136, 125

 84, 136, 84

 136, 136, 138

■ 70, 136, 70

■ 136, 136, 152

■ 57, 136, 57

■ 136, 136, 165

■ 43, 136, 43

■ 136, 136, 179

■ 29, 136, 29

■ 136, 136, 193

■ 16, 136, 16

■ 136, 136, 206

■ 2, 136, 2

■ 136, 136, 220

■ 0, 136, 0

■ 136, 136, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 149, 111



111, 136, 111



118, 139, 135

Triad

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



111, 136, 111



104, 125, 152



156, 126, 140

Complementary

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



111, 136, 111



111, 111, 136

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.



146, 129, 151



111, 136, 111



115, 130, 158

Square

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



111, 136, 111



102, 122, 142



131, 133, 158



160, 126, 127

Rectangle

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



111, 136, 111



113, 133, 141



131, 133, 158



154, 127, 144

Sweetspot

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



111, 136, 111



165, 176, 165



136, 111, 111



83, 89, 83



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



111, 136, 111



137, 176, 137



111, 136, 123



62, 69, 62



0, 133, 0



0, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 111, 136



137, 137, 176



124, 111, 136



62, 62, 69



0, 0, 133



0, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 111, 136, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

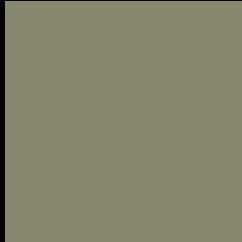
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 111, 136, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

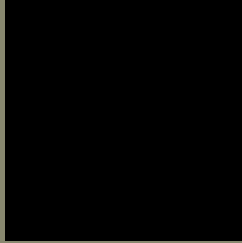
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 111, 136, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 136, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 136, 111.

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
111, 136, 111

Protanopia
121, 142, 110

Deuteranopia
155, 140, 112



Tritanopia
140, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 136, 111

Protanomaly

116, 140, 110

Deuteranomaly

141, 148, 112

Tritanomaly

139, 134, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 136, 111

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

125, 134, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 111, 136, 111 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(136, 136, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 136, 111)  
}
```

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(136, 136, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 136, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 111, 136, 111 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(136, 136, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 136, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 136, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 136, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 136, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 136,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 111, 136, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 136, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
136, 111) }
```

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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