

Converting Colors

`RYB(111, 166, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(111, 166, 158) contains.

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Color

R_YB(111, 166, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77A66F
RGB	119, 166, 111
RGB Percent	47%, 65%, 44%
CMY	0.5333, 0.3490, 0.5647
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.33, 0.35
HSL	111°, 24%, 54%
HSV	111°, 33%, 65%
XYZ	24.1132, 32.3421, 20.0107
YIQ	145.6770, -10.3570, -27.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

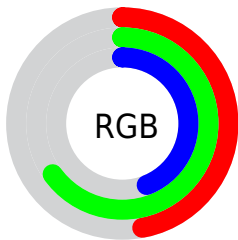
Format	Color
RYB	111, 166, 158
Decimal	7841391
CIELab	63.62, -26.68, 23.57
CIELCh	64, 35.606, 138.541
Yxy	32.3421, 0.3153, 0.4230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286031471 (0xFF77A66F)
YUV	145.6770, -17.0958, -23.3957
Hunter-Lab	56.8701, -23.8377, 18.9469

Details

The RYB color **111, 166, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **158, 111, 166**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 221, 212**, and **63, 114, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 166, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 166, 161**.

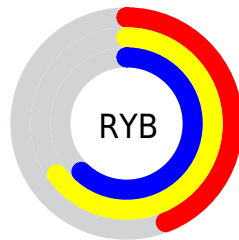
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (65%)

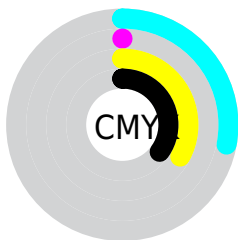
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (62%)

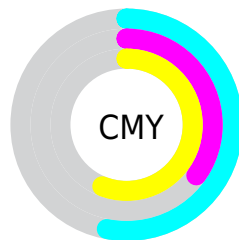


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 111, 166, 158 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, 166, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 166, 158


255, 255, 255


 163, 221, 212


 190, 250, 240

 218, 255, 244

 247, 255, 247

 111, 166, 158

 86, 139, 132

 63, 114, 109

 40, 89, 85


 18, 65, 64


 0, 43, 43


 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 111, 166, 158

 94, 166, 155

 111, 166, 158

 128, 166, 161

■ 78, 166, 153

■ 144, 166, 163

■ 61, 166, 151

■ 161, 166, 165

■ 45, 166, 149

■ 176, 166, 177

■ 28, 166, 146

■ 190, 166, 194

■ 11, 166, 143

■ 204, 166, 211

■ 0, 166, 142

■ 218, 166, 227

■ 232, 166, 244

■ 247, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 158, 96



111, 166, 158



77, 132, 170

Triad

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



111, 166, 158



86, 134, 216



216, 130, 135

Complementary

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



111, 166, 158



158, 111, 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.



208, 131, 168



111, 166, 158



140, 149, 214

Square

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



111, 166, 158



23, 103, 201



182, 139, 196



207, 149, 108

Rectangle

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



111, 166, 158



45, 110, 171



182, 139, 196



215, 129, 146

Sweetspot

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



111, 166, 158



195, 217, 214



120, 166, 111



96, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



111, 166, 158



130, 217, 204



111, 152, 166



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 126



0, 20, 17

Inverse Universe

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



158, 111, 166



204, 130, 217



166, 111, 147



83, 76, 84



126, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 111, 166, 158 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 111, 166, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

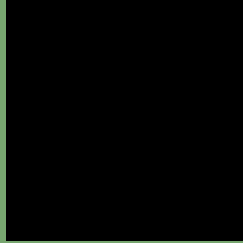
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 111, 166, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 166, 158.

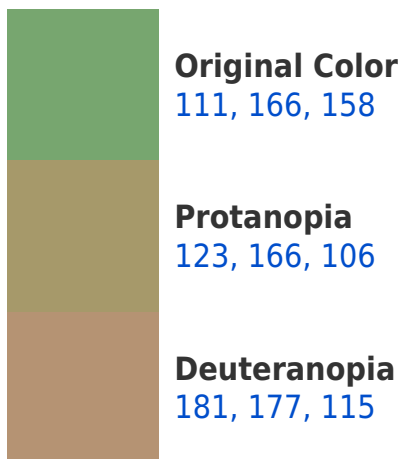



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 166, 158.

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
129, 146, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 166, 158

Protanomaly

108, 158, 117

Deuteranomaly

118, 158, 114

Tritanomaly

125, 147, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 166, 158

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

133, 153, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 111, 166, 158 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(119, 166, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 166, 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(119, 166, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 166, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 111, 166, 158 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(119, 166, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 166, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 166, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 166, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 166, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 166,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 111, 166, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 166, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
166, 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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