

Converting Colors

`RYB(111, 167, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(111, 167, 142) contains.

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Color

R_YB(111, 167, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88A76F
RGB	136, 167, 111
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 44%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3451, 0.5647
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	93°, 24%, 55%
HSV	93°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	26.8413, 34.0194, 20.1906
YIQ	151.3470, -0.5000, -23.9880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

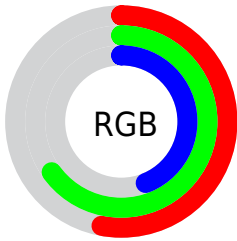
Format	Color
RYB	111, 167, 142
Decimal	8955759
CIELab	64.98, -21.00, 25.57
CIElCh	65, 33.089, 129.404
Yxy	34.0194, 0.3312, 0.4197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287145839 (0xFF88A76F)
YUV	151.3470, -19.8911, -13.4593
Hunter-Lab	58.3261, -19.9262, 20.3040

Details

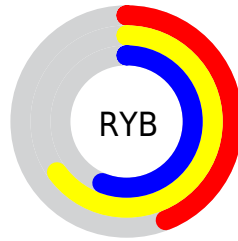
The RYB color **111, 167, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **142, 111, 167**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 222, 195**, and **62, 115, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 167, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 167, 150**.

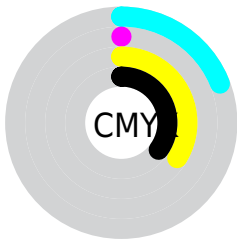
Distribution



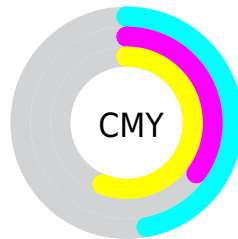
- Red (53%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 111, 167, 142 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, 167, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111, 167, 142

255, 255, 255

■ 163, 222, 195

■ 190, 251, 223

■ 218, 255, 226

■ 247, 255, 247

■ 111, 167, 142

■ 86, 141, 117

■ 62, 115, 92

■ 40, 90, 69

■ 17, 67, 47

■ 0, 44, 27

■ 0, 26, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 111, 167, 142

■ 94, 167, 134

■ 111, 167, 142

■ 128, 167, 150

■ 78, 167, 127

■ 144, 167, 157

■ 61, 167, 120

■ 161, 167, 164

■ 44, 167, 112

■ 173, 167, 178

■ 27, 167, 104

■ 182, 167, 194

■ 11, 167, 97

■ 191, 167, 211

■ 0, 167, 92

■ 201, 167, 228

■ 210, 167, 245

■ 219, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 168, 99



111, 167, 142



100, 148, 172

Triad

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



111, 167, 142



83, 134, 212



216, 135, 149

Complementary

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



111, 167, 142



142, 111, 167

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.



203, 138, 179



111, 167, 142



131, 151, 216

Square

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



111, 167, 142



48, 115, 194



173, 147, 203



212, 145, 122

Rectangle

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



111, 167, 142



75, 129, 174



173, 147, 203



213, 135, 159

Sweetspot

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



111, 167, 142



195, 217, 207



156, 167, 111



96, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



111, 167, 142



130, 217, 178



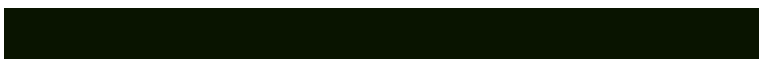
111, 164, 167



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 82



0, 20, 11

Inverse Universe

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



142, 111, 167



178, 130, 217



167, 111, 164



80, 76, 84



82, 0, 148



11, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 111, 167, 142 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, 167, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

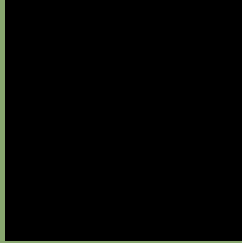
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 167, 142.

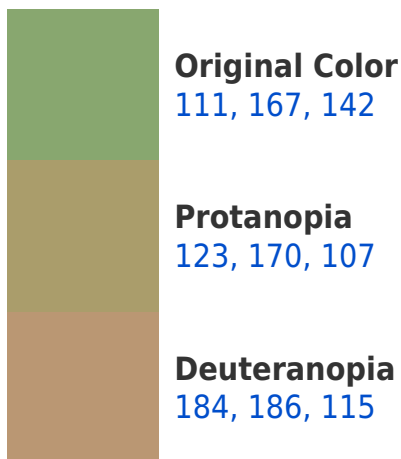


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 167, 142.

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
145, 154, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
111, 167, 142

Protanomaly
108, 161, 111

Deuteranomaly
128, 168, 114

Tritanomaly
142, 156, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
111, 167, 142

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
136, 157, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 111, 167, 142 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, 167, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 167, 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, 167, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 167, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 111, 167, 142 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, 167, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 167, 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, 167, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 167, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 167, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 167,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 111, 167, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 167, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
167, 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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