

Converting Colors

`RYB(111, 183, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(111, 183, 160) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(111, 183, 160)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86B76F
RGB	134, 183, 111
RGB Percent	53%, 72%, 44%
CMY	0.4745, 0.2824, 0.5647
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.39, 0.28
HSL	101°, 33%, 58%
HSV	101°, 39%, 72%
XYZ	29.6342, 40.0830, 21.2138
YIQ	160.1410, -6.0920, -32.7800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

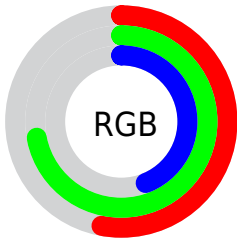
Format	Color
RYB	111, 183, 160
Decimal	8828783
CIELab	69.53, -29.61, 31.52
CIElCh	70, 43.249, 133.216
Yxy	40.0830, 0.3259, 0.4408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287018863 (0xFF86B76F)
YUV	160.1410, -24.2265, -22.9257
Hunter-Lab	63.3111, -27.2434, 24.4513

Details

The RYB color **111, 183, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 111, 183**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 239, 213**, and **62, 130, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 183, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 183, 166**.

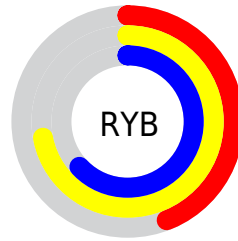
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (72%)

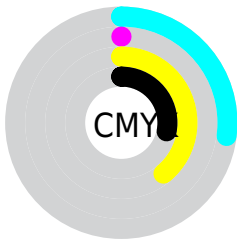
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (63%)

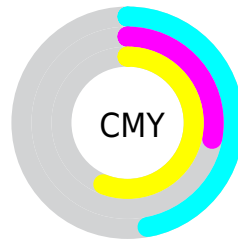


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (47%)


Magenta (28%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 111, 183, 160 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, 183, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 183, 160


255, 255, 255


 163, 239, 213


 191, 255, 229


 219, 255, 228

 248, 255, 248

 111, 183, 160


 86, 156, 134

 62, 130, 110


 38, 104, 85


 14, 80, 63


 0, 56, 51

 0, 36, 36


 0, 0, 0

 111, 183, 160


 93, 183, 154

 111, 183, 160


 129, 183, 166

 74, 183, 148

 148, 183, 172

 56, 183, 142

 166, 183, 178

 38, 183, 137

 184, 183, 184


 20, 183, 131

 196, 183, 203

 1, 183, 125

 209, 183, 221

 0, 183, 125

 221, 183, 239

 234, 183, 255

 246, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 177, 92



111, 183, 160



80, 148, 189

Triad

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



111, 183, 160



56, 131, 244



245, 138, 154

Complementary

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



111, 183, 160



160, 111, 183

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.



232, 141, 193



111, 183, 160



139, 162, 246

Square

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



111, 183, 160



0, 102, 222



196, 153, 227



238, 155, 118

Rectangle

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



111, 183, 160



15, 107, 190



196, 153, 227



243, 138, 167

Sweetspot

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



111, 183, 160



209, 237, 228



147, 183, 111



103, 120, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



111, 183, 160



126, 237, 202



111, 173, 183



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 106



0, 28, 19

Inverse Universe

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



160, 111, 183



202, 126, 237



183, 111, 171



89, 83, 92



106, 0, 156



19, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 111, 183, 160 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, 183, 160 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, 183, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 183, 160.

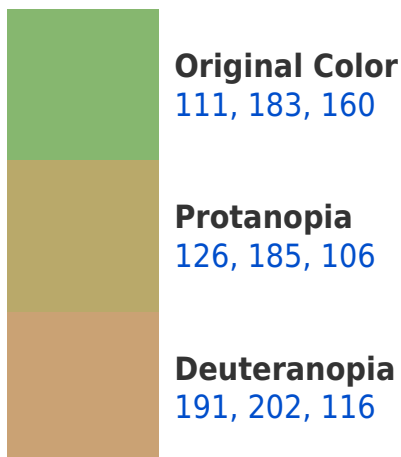


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 183, 160.

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
146, 163, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
111, 183, 160

Protanomaly
108, 174, 116

Deuteranomaly
122, 177, 114

Tritanomaly
142, 165, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
111, 183, 160

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
142, 168, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 111, 183, 160 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(134, 183, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 183, 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(134, 183, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 183, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 111, 183, 160 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(134, 183, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 183, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 183, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 183, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 183, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 183,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 111, 183, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 183, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
183, 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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