

Converting Colors

`RYB(118, 164, 149)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(118, 164, 149) contains.

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Color

R_YB(118, 164, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A476
RGB	133, 164, 118
RGB Percent	52%, 64%, 46%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3569, 0.5373
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.28, 0.36
HSL	100°, 20%, 55%
HSV	100°, 28%, 64%
XYZ	26.2183, 32.8455, 22.0975
YIQ	149.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

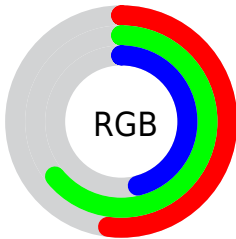
Format	Color
RYB	118, 164, 149
Decimal	8758390
CIELab	64.04, -19.50, 20.46
CIElCh	64, 28.264, 133.624
Yxy	32.8455, 0.3230, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286948470 (0xFF85A476)
YUV	149.4870, -15.5231, -14.4591
Hunter-Lab	57.3110, -18.6349, 17.2571

Details

The RYB color **118, 164, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **149, 118, 164**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 219, 202**, and **69, 112, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 164, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 164, 154**.

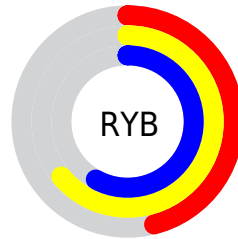
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (64%)

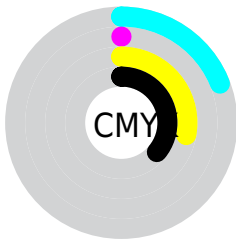
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (58%)

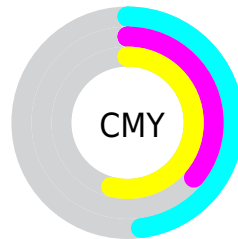


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 118, 164, 149 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 118, 164, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 164, 149


255, 255, 255

 170, 219, 202

 198, 248, 231

 226, 255, 238

 118, 164, 149

 93, 138, 124

 69, 112, 98

 46, 88, 75

 25, 64, 53

 0, 42, 27


 0, 23, 23

 0, 0, 0

 118, 164, 149

 102, 164, 144

 118, 164, 149

 134, 164, 154

■ 85, 164, 138

■ 151, 164, 160

■ 69, 164, 133

■ 166, 164, 167

■ 52, 164, 127

■ 177, 164, 184

■ 36, 164, 122

■ 188, 164, 200

■ 20, 164, 117

■ 199, 164, 216

■ 3, 164, 111

■ 210, 164, 233

■ 0, 164, 111

■ 221, 164, 249

■ 232, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 161, 106



118, 164, 149



104, 145, 168

Triad

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



118, 164, 149



102, 140, 203



206, 137, 144

Complementary

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



118, 164, 149



149, 118, 164

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.



196, 138, 170



118, 164, 149



139, 151, 204

Square

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



118, 164, 149



76, 126, 189



173, 145, 192



201, 147, 122

Rectangle

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



118, 164, 149



86, 131, 169



173, 145, 192



204, 136, 153

Sweetspot

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



118, 164, 149



197, 214, 208



140, 164, 118



96, 107, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



118, 164, 149



141, 214, 190



118, 157, 164



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 98



0, 18, 12

Inverse Universe

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



149, 118, 164



190, 141, 214



164, 118, 156



79, 73, 82



98, 0, 145



12, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 118, 164, 149 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 118, 164, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

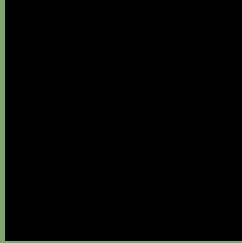
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 118, 164, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 164, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 164, 149.

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](#).

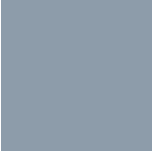
Dichromacy



Original Color
118, 164, 149

Protanopia
128, 166, 114

Deuteranopia
181, 174, 121



Tritanopia
141, 151, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 164, 149

Protanomaly

115, 158, 119

Deuteranomaly

133, 164, 120

Tritanomaly

138, 152, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 164, 149

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

138, 154, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 118, 164, 149 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(133, 164, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 164, 118)  
}
```

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(133, 164, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 164, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 118, 164, 149 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(133, 164, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 164, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 164, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 164, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 164, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 164,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 118, 164, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 164, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
164, 118) }
```

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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