

Converting Colors

`RYB(122, 157, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(122, 157, 150) contains.

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Color

`RYB(122, 157, 150)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	819D7A
RGB	129, 157, 122
RGB Percent	51%, 62%, 48%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3843, 0.5216
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.22, 0.38
HSL	108°, 15%, 55%
HSV	108°, 22%, 62%
XYZ	24.6231, 30.1862, 22.9411
YIQ	144.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

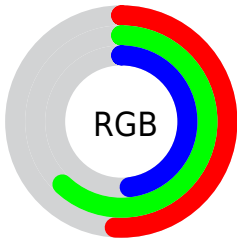
Format	Color
RYB	122, 157, 150
Decimal	8494458
CIELab	61.81, -16.67, 15.15
CIELCh	62, 22.526, 137.722
Yxy	30.1862, 0.3167, 0.3882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286684538 (0xFF819D7A)
YUV	144.6380, -11.1605, -13.7145
Hunter-Lab	54.9420, -16.1510, 13.7028

Details

The RYB color **122, 157, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **150, 122, 157**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 212, 205**, and **73, 106, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 157, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 157, 153**.

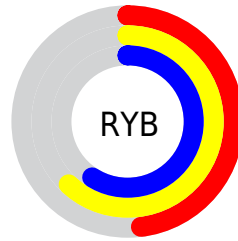
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (62%)

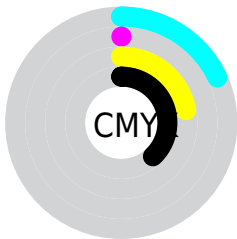
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (59%)

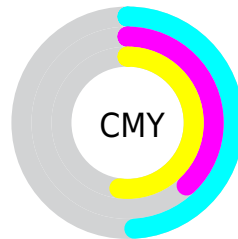


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 122, 157, 150 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 122, 157, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 122, 157, 150


255, 255, 255

 175, 212, 205

 202, 240, 232

 230, 255, 247

 122, 157, 150


 97, 131, 124

 73, 106, 100

 50, 81, 75

 29, 58, 54

 5, 36, 28

 0, 12, 12

 0, 0, 0

 122, 157, 150

 106, 157, 147

 122, 157, 150

 138, 157, 153

■ 91, 157, 144

■ 153, 157, 156

■ 75, 157, 141

■ 167, 157, 169

■ 59, 157, 137

■ 179, 157, 185

■ 43, 157, 134

■ 192, 157, 201

■ 28, 157, 131

■ 204, 157, 216

■ 12, 157, 128

■ 217, 157, 232

■ 0, 157, 126

■ 229, 157, 248

■ 242, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 152, 111



122, 157, 150



107, 140, 160

Triad

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



122, 157, 150



114, 140, 188



190, 135, 138

Complementary

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



122, 157, 150



150, 122, 157

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.



184, 136, 158



122, 157, 150



141, 146, 187

Square

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



122, 157, 150



94, 130, 178



167, 140, 176



185, 146, 121

Rectangle

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



122, 157, 150



96, 130, 161



167, 140, 176



189, 135, 145

Sweetspot

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



122, 157, 150



190, 204, 201



131, 157, 122



94, 102, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



122, 157, 150



149, 204, 193



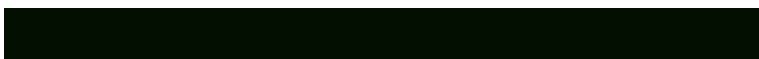
122, 149, 157



71, 79, 77



0, 143, 114



0, 15, 12

Inverse Universe

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



150, 122, 157



193, 149, 204



157, 122, 147



77, 71, 79



114, 0, 143



12, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 122, 157, 150 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 122, 157, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

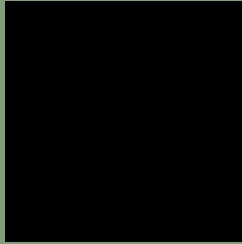
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 122, 157, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 122, 157, 150.

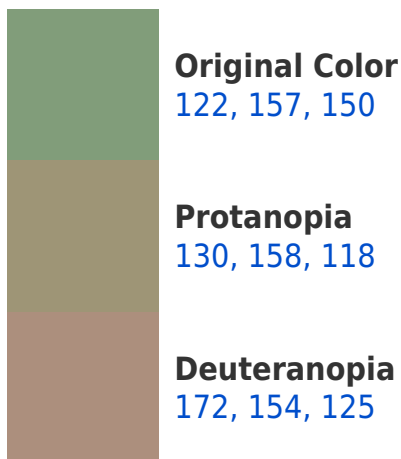


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 122, 157, 150.

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
136, 146, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
122, 157, 150

Protanomaly
119, 152, 124

Deuteranomaly
135, 156, 124

Tritanomaly
133, 144, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
122, 157, 150

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
137, 149, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 122, 157, 150 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(129, 157, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 157, 122)  
}
```

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(129, 157, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 157, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 122, 157, 150 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(129, 157, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 157, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 157, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 157, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 157, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 157,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 122, 157, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 157, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
157, 122) }
```

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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