

Converting Colors

`RYB(131, 166, 100)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(131, 166, 100) contains.

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Color

R_YB(131, 166, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69164
RGB	166, 145, 100
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 39%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4317, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.40, 0.35
HSL	41°, 27%, 52%
HSV	41°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	28.1374, 29.2495, 16.2193
YIQ	146.1490, 26.9610, -9.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

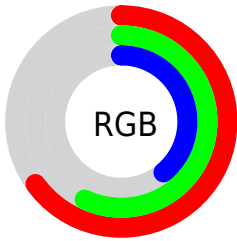
Format	Color
RYB	131, 166, 100
Decimal	10916196
CIELab	61.00, 1.33, 26.74
CIELCh	61, 26.774, 87.144
Yxy	29.2495, 0.3823, 0.3974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106276 (0xFFA69164)
YUV	146.1490, -22.7515, 17.4093
Hunter-Lab	54.0828, -1.7778, 20.0771

Details

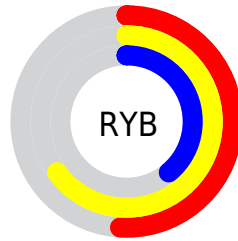
The RYB color **131, 166, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **100, 116, 166**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 222, 151**, and **78, 113, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 166, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 166, 117**.

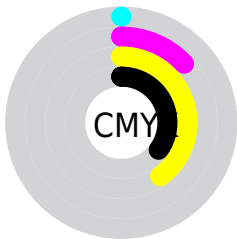
Distribution



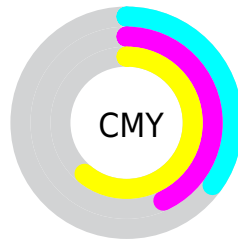
- Red (65%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 131, 166, 100 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 131, 166, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 131, 166, 100

255, 255, 255


 185, 222, 151

 214, 251, 178

 206, 255, 206


 234, 255, 234

 131, 166, 100

 121, 166, 83

 131, 166, 100

 105, 139, 76

 78, 113, 52

 52, 87, 30

 26, 63, 7


 17, 40, 0

 9, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0


 131, 166, 100

 141, 166, 117

 114, 166, 67

 147, 166, 133

 104, 166, 50


 157, 166, 150


 96, 166, 34


 166, 166, 166


 88, 166, 17


 166, 170, 183

 78, 166, 0

 166, 174, 200

 166, 178, 216

 166, 182, 233

 166, 186, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 155, 108



131, 166, 100



105, 152, 116

Triad

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



131, 166, 100



72, 118, 168



175, 134, 173

Complementary

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



131, 166, 100



100, 116, 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.



147, 142, 189



131, 166, 100



82, 125, 186

Square

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



131, 166, 100



88, 129, 160



113, 138, 194



191, 130, 150

Rectangle

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



131, 166, 100



114, 156, 147



113, 138, 194



167, 136, 180

Sweetspot

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



131, 166, 100



205, 217, 191



166, 100, 122



101, 110, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



131, 166, 100



161, 217, 113



100, 166, 111



81, 84, 76



69, 148, 0



9, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 116, 166



113, 138, 217



111, 100, 166



76, 78, 84



0, 36, 148



0, 5, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 131, 166, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 131, 166, 100 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 131, 166, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 166, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 166, 100.

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

131, 166, 100

Protanopia

116, 159, 101

Deuteranopia

167, 176, 101



Tritanopia
171, 139, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
131, 166, 100

Protanomaly
123, 162, 101

Deuteranomaly
153, 172, 101

Tritanomaly
169, 145, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 166, 100

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
139, 153, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 131, 166, 100 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(166, 145, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 145, 100)  
}
```

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(166, 145, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 145, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 131, 166, 100 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(166, 145, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 145, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 145, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 145, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 131, 166, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 145, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
145, 100) }
```

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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