

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 166, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 166, 110) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 166, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6906E
RGB	166, 144, 110
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 43%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4350, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	37°, 24%, 54%
HSV	37°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	28.5268, 29.2057, 18.8856
YIQ	146.7020, 24.0260, -5.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

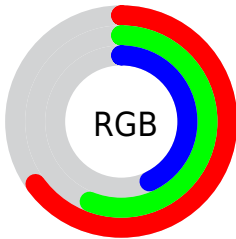
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 166, 110
Decimal	10915950
CIE _{Lab}	60.96, 3.03, 21.16
CIE _{LCh}	61, 21.373, 81.849
Yxy	29.2057, 0.3723, 0.3812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106030 (0xFFA6906E)
YUV	146.7020, -18.0941, 16.9243
Hunter-Lab	54.0423, -0.3508, 17.1101

Details

The RYB color **146, 166, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **110, 126, 166**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 222, 162**, and **92, 113, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 166, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 166, 127**.

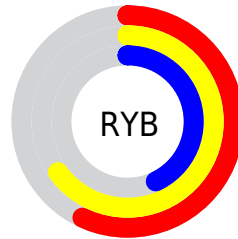
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

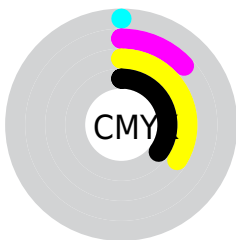
Blue (43%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (43%)

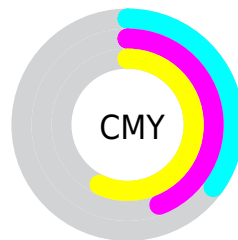


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 166, 110 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 146, 166, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 166, 110


255, 255, 255

 202, 222, 162


 231, 251, 189

 218, 255, 217

 245, 255, 245


 146, 166, 110

 119, 139, 85

 92, 113, 62

 69, 88, 40

 42, 63, 19

 21, 41, 0


 13, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 166, 110

 138, 166, 93

 146, 166, 110

 151, 166, 127

■ 135, 166, 77

■ 158, 166, 143

■ 127, 166, 60

■ 163, 166, 160

■ 123, 166, 44

■ 166, 169, 176

■ 115, 166, 27

■ 166, 174, 193

■ 110, 166, 10

■ 166, 178, 210

■ 107, 166, 0

■ 166, 183, 226

■ 166, 188, 243

■ 166, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 148, 118



146, 166, 110



112, 150, 115

Triad

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



146, 166, 110



93, 126, 160



166, 138, 171

Complementary

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



146, 166, 110



110, 126, 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.



143, 144, 182



146, 166, 110



97, 130, 176

Square

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



146, 166, 110



105, 136, 157



117, 139, 184



181, 134, 153

Rectangle

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



146, 166, 110



119, 154, 141



117, 139, 184



159, 140, 175

Sweetspot

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



146, 166, 110



210, 217, 195



166, 110, 132



104, 110, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



146, 166, 110



186, 217, 130



110, 166, 116



81, 84, 76



95, 148, 0



13, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 126, 166



130, 154, 217



116, 110, 166



76, 78, 84



0, 42, 148



0, 6, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 166, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

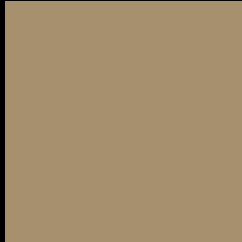
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 166, 110 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 146, 166, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 166, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 166, 110.

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
146, 166, 110

Protanopia
125, 158, 111

Deuteranopia
173, 169, 111



Tritanopia
170, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 166, 110

Protanomaly
132, 161, 111

Deuteranomaly
164, 170, 111

Tritanomaly
169, 142, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 166, 110

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
147, 154, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 166, 110 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, 144, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 144, 110)  
}
```

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, 144, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 144, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 166, 110 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, 144, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 144, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 144, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 144, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 144, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 144,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 166, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 144, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
144, 110) }
```

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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