

Converting Colors

`RYB(64, 127, 86)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(64, 127, 86) contains.

RYB(64, 127, 86)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(64, 127, 86)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	697F40
RGB	105, 127, 64
RGB Percent	41%, 50%, 25%
CMY	0.5882, 0.5020, 0.7490
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.50, 0.50
HSL	81°, 33%, 37%
HSV	81°, 50%, 50%
XYZ	14.3405, 18.5522, 7.6756
YIQ	113.2400, 7.1110, -24.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

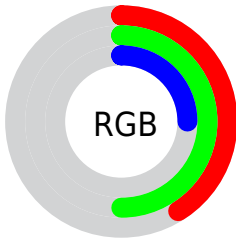
Format	Color
RYB	64, 127, 86
Decimal	6913856
CIELab	50.16, -18.99, 31.45
CIELCh	50, 36.735, 121.121
Yxy	18.5522, 0.3535, 0.4573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285103936 (0xFF697F40)
YUV	113.2400, -24.2753, -7.2265
Hunter-Lab	43.0722, -15.9465, 19.5849

Details

The RYB color **64, 127, 86** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **86, 64, 127**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113, 180, 136**, and **17, 78, 39** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51, 127, 77**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 127, 95**.

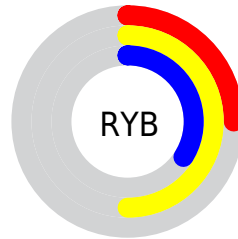
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (50%)

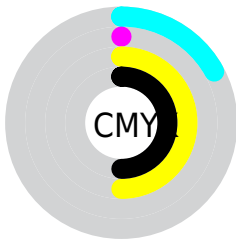
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (34%)

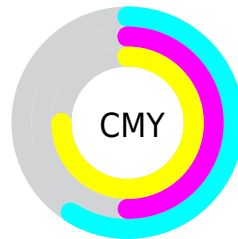


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 64, 127, 86 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 64, 127, 86 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64, 127, 86



64, 127, 86

255, 255, 255



41, 102, 63



113, 180, 136



17, 78, 39



139, 207, 161



0, 55, 22



166, 236, 189



0, 34, 27



193, 255, 206



0, 1, 1



221, 255, 221



0, 0, 0



250, 255, 250



64, 127, 86



64, 127, 86



51, 127, 77



77, 127, 95

■ 39, 127, 70

■ 89, 127, 102

■ 26, 127, 61

■ 102, 127, 111

■ 13, 127, 53

■ 115, 127, 119

■ 0, 127, 44

■ 127, 127, 128

■ 132, 127, 140

■ 136, 127, 153

■ 140, 127, 166

■ 145, 127, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 137, 55



64, 127, 86



65, 116, 133

Triad

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



64, 127, 86



0, 74, 173



177, 93, 119

Complementary

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



64, 127, 86



86, 64, 127

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.



159, 99, 150



64, 127, 86



68, 105, 182

Square

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



64, 127, 86



0, 71, 151



123, 111, 173



177, 98, 89

Rectangle

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



64, 127, 86



22, 86, 135



123, 111, 173



173, 94, 130

Sweetspot

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



64, 127, 86



141, 166, 150



127, 96, 64



69, 84, 74



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



64, 127, 86



66, 166, 101



64, 127, 117



57, 64, 59



0, 128, 45



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



86, 64, 127



101, 66, 166



117, 64, 127



60, 57, 64



45, 0, 128



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 64, 127, 86 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

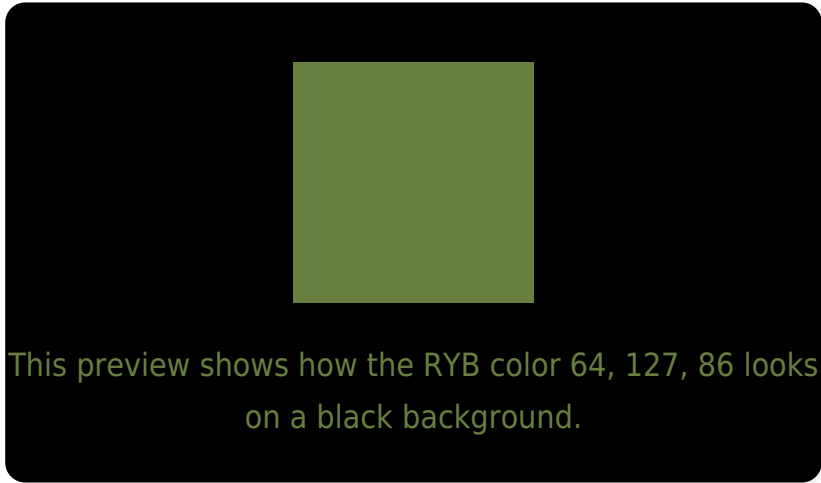
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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](#).

RYP 64, 127, 86 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 64, 127, 86.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 64, 127, 86.

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

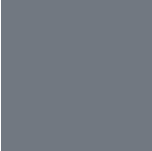
64, 127, 86

Protanopia

75, 131, 61

Deuteranopia

118, 145, 67



Tritanopia
113, 118, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

64, 127, 86

Protanomaly

62, 122, 62

Deuteranomaly

79, 130, 66

Tritanomaly

105, 123, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

64, 127, 86

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

95, 118, 103

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 64, 127, 86 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(105, 127, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 127, 64)  
}
```

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(105, 127, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 127, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 64, 127, 86 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(105, 127, 64) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 127, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 127, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 127, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 127, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 127,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 105, 127, 86 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 127, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
127, 86) }
```

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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