

Converting Colors

`RYB(68, 135, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(68, 135, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(68, 135, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	449251
RGB	68, 146, 81
RGB Percent	27%, 57%, 32%
CMY	0.7333, 0.4275, 0.6831
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.45, 0.43
HSL	130°, 36%, 42%
HSV	130°, 53%, 57%
XYZ	14.1407, 22.3779, 11.3206
YIQ	115.2680, -25.6230, -36.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

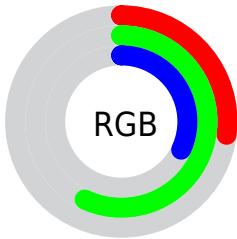
Format	Color
R _Y B	68, 135, 146
Decimal	4493905
CIE Lab	54.43, -38.62, 27.38
CIE LCh	54, 47.340, 144.665
Yxy	22.3779, 0.2956, 0.4678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282683985 (0xFF449251)
YUV	115.2680, -16.8941, -41.4540
Hunter-Lab	47.3053, -29.4262, 18.9251

Details

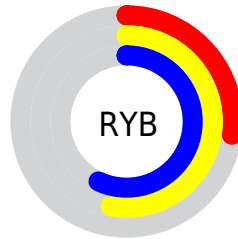
The RYB color **68, 135, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **146, 68, 133**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122, 193, 201**, and **0, 70, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53, 132, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 137, 146**.

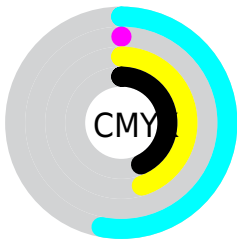
Distribution



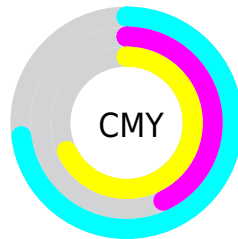
- Red (27%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 68, 135, 146 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 68, 135, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 135, 146



68, 135, 146

255, 255, 255



40, 106, 120



122, 193, 201



0, 70, 95



149, 222, 229



0, 60, 70



177, 248, 255



0, 47, 47



206, 250, 255



0, 24, 24



235, 250, 255



0, 0, 0



68, 135, 146



68, 135, 146



53, 132, 146




83, 137, 146




39, 131, 146




97, 139, 146


 24, 129, 146

 112, 142, 146

 10, 127, 146

 126, 143, 146

 0, 125, 146

 141, 145, 146

 156, 146, 154

 170, 146, 166

 185, 146, 178

 199, 146, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51, 138, 69



68, 135, 146



0, 83, 150

Triad

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



68, 135, 146



0, 83, 211



205, 97, 98

Complementary

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



68, 135, 146



146, 68, 133

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.



201, 95, 139



68, 135, 146



120, 122, 205

Square

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



68, 135, 146



0, 84, 196



173, 106, 178



189, 137, 64

Rectangle

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



68, 135, 146



0, 75, 150



173, 106, 178



206, 94, 112

Sweetspot

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



68, 135, 146



159, 185, 189



68, 146, 80



76, 91, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



68, 135, 146



68, 172, 189



68, 115, 146



67, 73, 74



0, 118, 138



0, 8, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 68, 133



189, 68, 169



146, 68, 95



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 115



10, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 68, 135, 146 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 68, 135, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

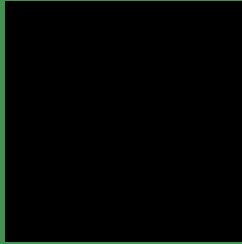
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 68, 135, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 68, 135, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 68, 135, 146.

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
68, 135, 146

Protanopia
91, 142, 75

Deuteranopia
142, 155, 86



Tritanopia
85, 114, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

68, 135, 146

Protanomaly

77, 135, 97

Deuteranomaly

84, 132, 93

Tritanomaly

79, 115, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

68, 135, 146

Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115

Achromatomaly

98, 122, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 68, 135, 146 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(68, 146, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 146, 81)  
}
```

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(68, 146, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 146, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 68, 135, 146 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(68, 146, 81) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 146, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 146, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 146, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 146, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 146,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 68, 135, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 146, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 146,  
81) }
```

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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