

Converting Colors

`RYB(71, 163, 126)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(71, 163, 126) contains.

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Color

R_YB(71, 163, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CA347
RGB	108, 163, 71
RGB Percent	42%, 64%, 28%
CMY	0.5765, 0.3608, 0.7216
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.56, 0.36
HSL	96°, 39%, 46%
HSV	96°, 56%, 64%
XYZ	20.4189, 29.8375, 10.6443
YIQ	136.0670, -3.2480, -40.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

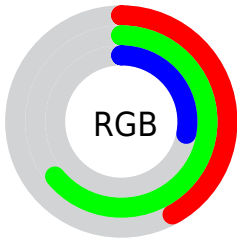
Format	Color
RYB	71, 163, 126
Decimal	7119687
CIELab	61.51, -34.65, 41.51
CIElCh	62, 54.075, 129.855
Yxy	29.8375, 0.3353, 0.4899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285309767 (0xFF6CA347)
YUV	136.0670, -32.0780, -24.6148
Hunter-Lab	54.6237, -28.8664, 26.6830

Details

The RYB color **71, 163, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **126, 71, 163**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122, 218, 178**, and **20, 111, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 163, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 163, 132**.

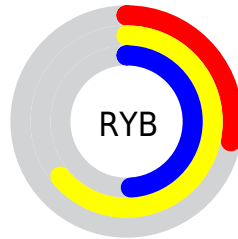
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (64%)

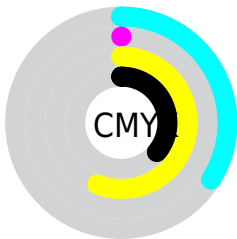
Blue (28%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (49%)

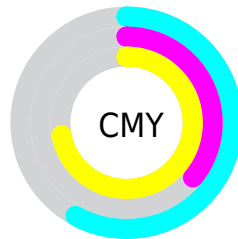


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 71, 163, 126 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 71, 163, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 71, 163, 126  71, 163, 126

255, 255, 255  46, 136, 100

 122, 218, 178  20, 111, 76

 149, 247, 206  0, 86, 59

 176, 255, 212  0, 62, 62

 204, 255, 211  0, 40, 40

 232, 255, 232  0, 10, 10

 0, 0, 0

 71, 163, 126  71, 163, 126

 55, 163, 120  87, 163, 132

■ 38, 163, 112

■ 104, 163, 140

■ 22, 163, 106

■ 120, 163, 146

■ 6, 163, 100

■ 136, 163, 152

■ 0, 163, 97

■ 153, 163, 159

■ 166, 163, 169

■ 176, 163, 185

■ 186, 163, 201

■ 196, 163, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57, 160, 47



71, 163, 126



0, 102, 170

Triad

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



71, 163, 126



0, 96, 238



237, 105, 135

Complementary

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



71, 163, 126



126, 71, 163

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.



219, 111, 183



71, 163, 126



87, 131, 243

Square

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



71, 163, 126



0, 94, 209



172, 129, 222



229, 122, 90

Rectangle

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



71, 163, 126



0, 93, 172



172, 129, 222



234, 105, 151

Sweetspot

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



71, 163, 126



176, 212, 198



136, 163, 71



86, 107, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



71, 163, 126



68, 212, 154



71, 156, 163



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 87



0, 18, 11

Inverse Universe

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



126, 71, 163



154, 68, 212



163, 71, 155



78, 73, 82



87, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 71, 163, 126 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 71, 163, 126 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 71, 163, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 71, 163, 126.

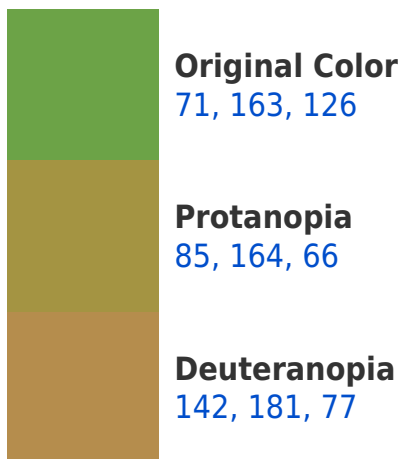


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 71, 163, 126.

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
122, 140, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

71, 163, 126

Protanomaly

68, 153, 77

Deuteranomaly

80, 154, 75

Tritanomaly

117, 147, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

71, 163, 126

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

112, 146, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 71, 163, 126 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(108, 163, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 163, 71)  
}
```

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(108, 163, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 163, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 71, 163, 126 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(108, 163, 71) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 163, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 163, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 163, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 163, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 163,  
71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 71, 163, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 163, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
163, 71) }
```

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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