

Converting Colors

`RYB(81, 141, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(81, 141, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(81, 141, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	519C64
RGB	81, 156, 100
RGB Percent	32%, 61%, 39%
CMY	0.6824, 0.3882, 0.6088
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.36, 0.39
HSL	135°, 32%, 46%
HSV	135°, 48%, 61%
XYZ	17.5700, 26.4415, 16.1709
YIQ	127.1910, -26.7240, -33.3160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

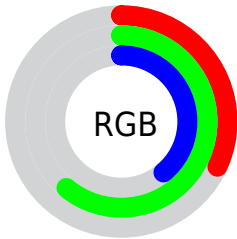
Format	Color
RYB	81, 141, 156
Decimal	5348452
CIELab	58.45, -36.09, 22.45
CIELCh	58, 42.509, 148.115
Yxy	26.4415, 0.2919, 0.4394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283538532 (0xFF519C64)
YUV	127.1910, -13.4052, -40.5095
Hunter-Lab	51.4213, -28.9963, 17.3495

Details

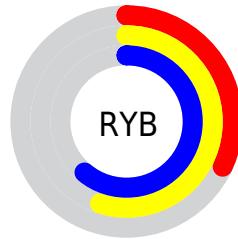
The RYB color **81, 141, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **156, 81, 137**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 198, 211**, and **24, 83, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 138, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 145, 156**.

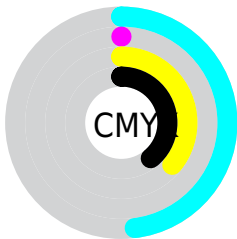
Distribution



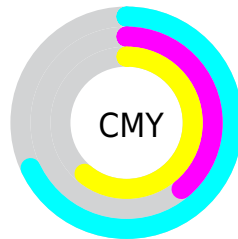
- Red (32%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 81, 141, 156 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 81, 141, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81, 141, 156



81, 141, 156

255, 255, 255



54, 114, 130



135, 198, 211



24, 83, 104



162, 227, 240



0, 57, 79



190, 242, 255



0, 50, 56



219, 244, 255



0, 36, 36



248, 252, 255



0, 0, 0



81, 141, 156



81, 141, 156



65, 138, 156



97, 145, 156



50, 135, 156



112, 147, 156

■ 34, 131, 156

■ 128, 150, 156

■ 19, 129, 156

■ 143, 153, 156

■ 3, 126, 156

■ 159, 156, 158

■ 0, 125, 156

■ 175, 156, 170

■ 190, 156, 182

■ 206, 156, 193

■ 221, 156, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72, 149, 94



81, 141, 156



0, 85, 159

Triad

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



81, 141, 156



69, 119, 215



210, 113, 107

Complementary

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



81, 141, 156



156, 81, 137

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.



208, 110, 144



81, 141, 156



140, 132, 206

Square

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



81, 141, 156



0, 88, 203



184, 118, 180



194, 154, 78

Rectangle

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



81, 141, 156



0, 80, 162



184, 118, 180



211, 110, 119

Sweetspot

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



81, 141, 156



175, 198, 204



81, 156, 100



85, 99, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



81, 141, 156



86, 181, 204



81, 124, 156



71, 77, 79



0, 114, 143



0, 12, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 81, 137



204, 86, 174



156, 81, 100



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 107



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 81, 141, 156 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 81, 141, 156 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 81, 141, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 81, 141, 156.

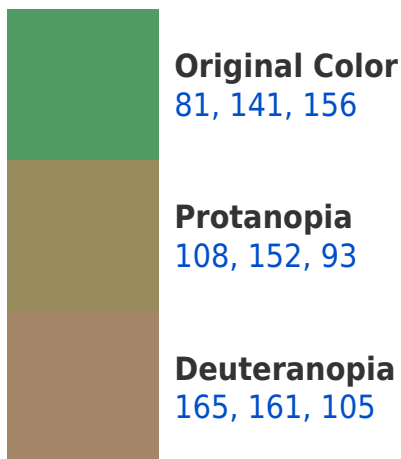


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 81, 141, 156.

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
95, 125, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
81, 141, 156

Protanomaly
95, 146, 115

Deuteranomaly
103, 142, 111

Tritanomaly
90, 125, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
81, 141, 156

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
110, 132, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 81, 141, 156 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(81, 156, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 156, 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(81, 156, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 156, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 81, 141, 156 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(81, 156, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 156, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(81, 156, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 156, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 156, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 156,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 81, 156, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 156, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 156,  
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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