

Converting Colors

`RYB(86, 146, 106)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(86, 146, 106) contains.

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Color

R_YB(86, 146, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E9256
RGB	126, 146, 86
RGB Percent	49%, 57%, 34%
CMY	0.5059, 0.4275, 0.6627
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.41, 0.43
HSL	80°, 26%, 45%
HSV	80°, 41%, 57%
XYZ	20.5628, 25.6653, 12.6742
YIQ	133.1800, 7.3400, -22.9000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

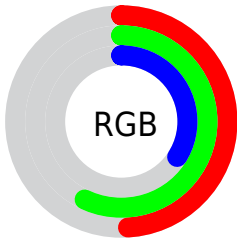
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 146, 106
Decimal	8294998
CIE _{Lab}	57.72, -17.59, 29.45
CIE _{LCh}	58, 34.301, 120.853
Yxy	25.6653, 0.3491, 0.4357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286485078 (0xFF7E9256)
YUV	133.1800, -23.2597, -6.2969
Hunter-Lab	50.6609, -16.2051, 20.6296

Details

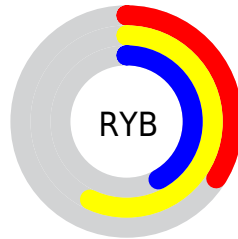
The RYB color **86, 146, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 86, 146**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137, 200, 157**, and **39, 95, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 146, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 146, 116**.

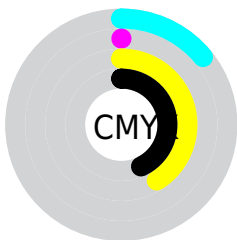
Distribution



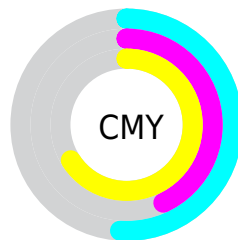
- Red (49%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 86, 146, 106 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 86, 146, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 146, 106



86, 146, 106

255, 255, 255



62, 120, 82



137, 200, 157



39, 95, 58



163, 228, 184



16, 72, 36



190, 255, 209



0, 49, 19



218, 255, 218



0, 29, 29



247, 255, 247



0, 0, 0



86, 146, 106



86, 146, 106



71, 146, 96



101, 146, 116



57, 146, 87



115, 146, 125

■ 42, 146, 77

■ 130, 146, 135

■ 28, 146, 67

■ 144, 146, 145

■ 13, 146, 57

■ 150, 146, 159

■ 0, 146, 49

■ 155, 146, 174

■ 160, 146, 188

■ 165, 146, 203

■ 170, 146, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 157, 78



86, 146, 106



90, 138, 152

Triad

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



86, 146, 106



33, 100, 190



195, 115, 139

Complementary

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



86, 146, 106



106, 86, 146

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.



177, 120, 168



86, 146, 106



95, 127, 198

Square

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



86, 146, 106



0, 80, 168



143, 131, 190



195, 119, 109

Rectangle

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



86, 146, 106



61, 115, 154



143, 131, 190



191, 116, 149

Sweetspot

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



86, 146, 106



166, 189, 174



146, 116, 86



81, 94, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



86, 146, 106



96, 189, 127



86, 146, 135



67, 74, 70



0, 138, 46



0, 10, 3

Inverse Universe

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



106, 86, 146



127, 96, 189



136, 86, 146



69, 67, 74



46, 0, 138



3, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 86, 146, 106 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 86, 146, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

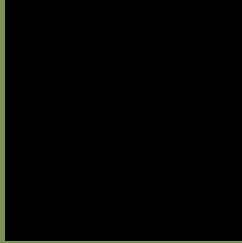
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86, 146, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 146, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 146, 106.

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
86, 146, 106

Protanopia
99, 151, 83

Deuteranopia
152, 167, 89



Tritanopia

134, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 146, 106

Protanomaly

85, 142, 84

Deuteranomaly

108, 152, 88

Tritanomaly

126, 142, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 146, 106

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

116, 138, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 86, 146, 106 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(126, 146, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 146, 86)  
}
```

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(126, 146, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 146, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 86, 146, 106 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(126, 146, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 146, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 146, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 146, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 146, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 146,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 86, 146, 106 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 146, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
146, 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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