

Converting Colors

`RYB(87, 166, 128)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(87, 166, 128) contains.

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Color

`RYB(87, 166, 128)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DA657
RGB	125, 166, 87
RGB Percent	49%, 65%, 34%
CMY	0.5098, 0.3490, 0.6588
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.48, 0.35
HSL	91°, 31%, 50%
HSV	91°, 48%, 65%
XYZ	23.8140, 32.3205, 14.0002
YIQ	144.7350, 0.9230, -33.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

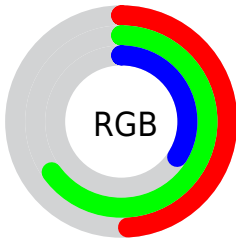
Format	Color
RYB	87, 166, 128
Decimal	8234583
CIELab	63.61, -27.92, 36.31
CIELCh	64, 45.803, 127.562
Yxy	32.3205, 0.3395, 0.4608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286424663 (0xFF7DA657)
YUV	144.7350, -28.4634, -17.3076
Hunter-Lab	56.8511, -24.7189, 25.1950

Details

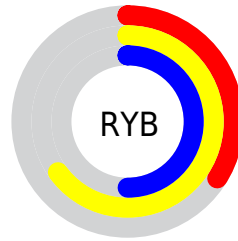
The RYB color **87, 166, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **128, 87, 166**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138, 221, 180**, and **38, 114, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 166, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 166, 136**.

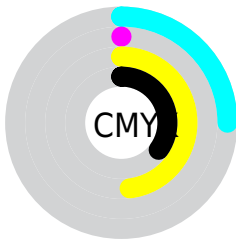
Distribution



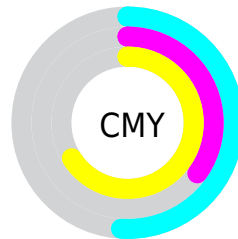
- Red (49%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 87, 166, 128 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 87, 166, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 87, 166, 128  87, 166, 128

255, 255, 255  62, 139, 102

 138, 221, 180  38, 114, 79

 165, 250, 208  13, 89, 54

 193, 255, 212  0, 65, 41

 221, 255, 221  0, 43, 43

 250, 255, 250  0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 87, 166, 128  87, 166, 128

 70, 166, 120  104, 166, 136

■ 54, 166, 112

■ 120, 166, 144

■ 37, 166, 104

■ 137, 166, 152

■ 21, 166, 96

■ 153, 166, 160

■ 4, 166, 88

■ 168, 166, 170

■ 0, 166, 86

■ 177, 166, 187

■ 185, 166, 203

■ 194, 166, 220

■ 203, 166, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 169, 70



87, 166, 128



68, 138, 173

Triad

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



87, 166, 128



0, 97, 229



230, 120, 145

Complementary

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



87, 166, 128



128, 87, 166

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.



213, 125, 186



87, 166, 128



104, 141, 235

Square

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



87, 166, 128



0, 93, 203



171, 139, 219



226, 131, 106

Rectangle

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



87, 166, 128



0, 95, 175



171, 139, 219



227, 120, 159

Sweetspot

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



87, 166, 128



186, 217, 202



160, 166, 87



91, 110, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



87, 166, 128



93, 217, 157



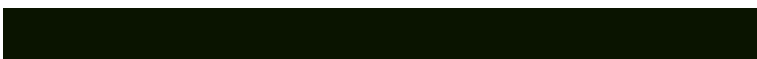
87, 165, 166



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 77



0, 20, 10

Inverse Universe

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



128, 87, 166



157, 93, 217



166, 87, 165



80, 76, 84



77, 0, 148



11, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 87, 166, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87, 166, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

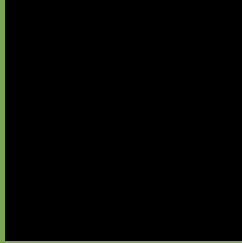
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 87, 166, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 87, 166, 128.

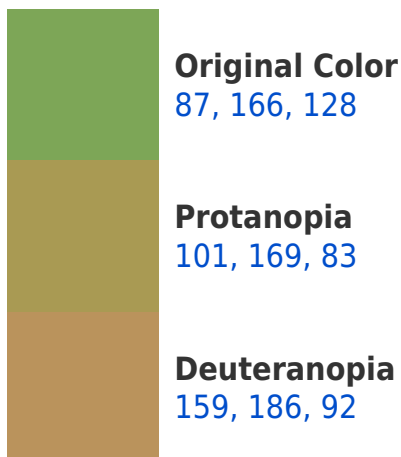


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 87, 166, 128.

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
137, 149, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
87, 166, 128

Protanomaly
84, 158, 89

Deuteranomaly
102, 164, 90

Tritanomaly
133, 155, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
87, 166, 128

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
124, 153, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 87, 166, 128 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(125, 166, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 166, 87)  
}
```

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(125, 166, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 166, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 87, 166, 128 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(125, 166, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 166, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 166, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 166, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 166, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 166,  
87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 166, 128 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 166, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
166, 87) }
```

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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