

Converting Colors

`RYB(88, 146, 108)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(88, 146, 108) contains.

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Color

R_YB(88, 146, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E9258
RGB	126, 146, 88
RGB Percent	49%, 57%, 35%
CMY	0.5059, 0.4275, 0.6549
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.40, 0.43
HSL	81°, 25%, 46%
HSV	81°, 40%, 57%
XYZ	20.6445, 25.6980, 13.1046
YIQ	133.4080, 6.6980, -22.2780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

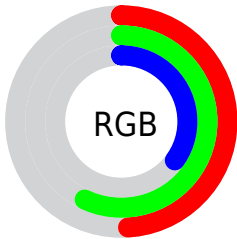
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 146, 108
Decimal	8295000
CIE _{Lab}	57.75, -17.33, 28.41
CIE _{LCh}	58, 33.276, 121.383
Yxy	25.6980, 0.3473, 0.4323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286485080 (0xFF7E9258)
YUV	133.4080, -22.3861, -6.4968
Hunter-Lab	50.6932, -16.0199, 20.1582

Details

The RYB color **88, 146, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **108, 88, 146**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 200, 159**, and **41, 95, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 146, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 146, 118**.

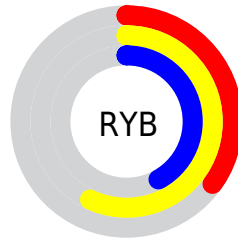
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (57%)

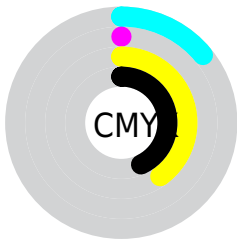
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (42%)

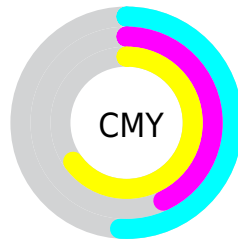


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 88, 146, 108 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 88, 146, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 146, 108



88, 146, 108

255, 255, 255



64, 120, 84



139, 200, 159



41, 95, 60



165, 228, 186



18, 72, 38



193, 255, 212



0, 49, 19



221, 255, 221



0, 29, 29



249, 255, 249



0, 0, 0



88, 146, 108



88, 146, 108



73, 146, 98



103, 146, 118



59, 146, 89



117, 146, 127

■ 44, 146, 79

■ 132, 146, 137

■ 30, 146, 70

■ 146, 146, 146

■ 15, 146, 60

■ 151, 146, 161

■ 0, 146, 50

■ 156, 146, 176

■ 161, 146, 190

■ 166, 146, 205

■ 171, 146, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 156, 80



88, 146, 108



91, 138, 152

Triad

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



88, 146, 108



43, 104, 189



193, 116, 138

Complementary

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



88, 146, 108



108, 88, 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.



176, 121, 167



88, 146, 108



98, 128, 197

Square

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



88, 146, 108



0, 80, 168



144, 131, 188



194, 120, 110

Rectangle

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



88, 146, 108



64, 116, 154



144, 131, 188



190, 117, 148

Sweetspot

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



88, 146, 108



166, 189, 174



146, 116, 88



81, 94, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



88, 146, 108



98, 189, 130



88, 146, 136



67, 74, 70



0, 138, 48



0, 10, 3

Inverse Universe

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



108, 88, 146



129, 98, 189



136, 88, 146



69, 67, 74



47, 0, 138



4, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 146, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

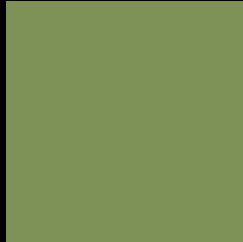
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88, 146, 108 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 88, 146, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 146, 108.

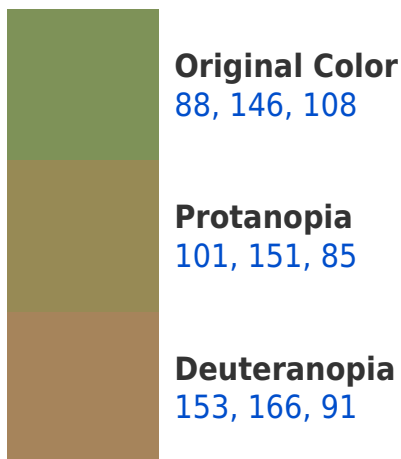


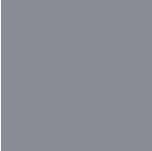
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 146, 108.

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
134, 138, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 146, 108

Protanomaly
87, 142, 86

Deuteranomaly
108, 151, 90

Tritanomaly
127, 142, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 146, 108

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
117, 138, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 88, 146, 108 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, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 146, 88)  
}
```

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, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 146, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 88, 146, 108 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, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 146, 88) }
```

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, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 146, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 146, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 146,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 88, 146, 108 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, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
146, 88) }
```

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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