

Converting Colors

`RYB(88, 161, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(88, 161, 143) contains.

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Color

R_YB(88, 161, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AA158
RGB	106, 161, 88
RGB Percent	42%, 63%, 35%
CMY	0.5843, 0.3686, 0.6549
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.45, 0.37
HSL	105°, 29%, 49%
HSV	105°, 45%, 63%
XYZ	20.4502, 29.2585, 13.8021
YIQ	136.2330, -9.3470, -34.3630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

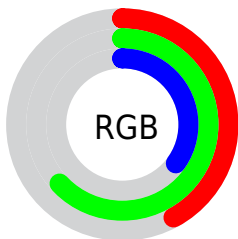
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 161, 143
Decimal	6988120
CIE _{Lab}	61.01, -32.33, 32.31
CIE _{LCh}	61, 45.702, 135.017
Yxy	29.2585, 0.3220, 0.4607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285178200 (0xFF6AA158)
YUV	136.2330, -23.7789, -26.5143
Hunter-Lab	54.0911, -27.1741, 22.7351

Details

The RYB color **88, 161, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 88, 161**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 216, 195**, and **40, 109, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 161, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 161, 147**.

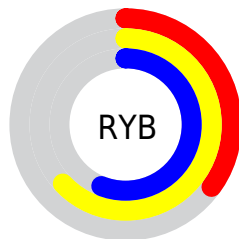
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (63%)

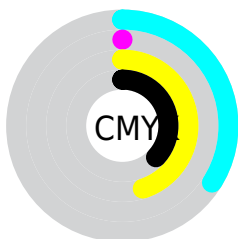
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (56%)

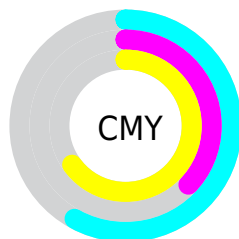


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 88, 161, 143 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, 161, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 161, 143



88, 161, 143

255, 255, 255



64, 135, 119



139, 216, 195



40, 109, 95



166, 245, 224



16, 84, 72



193, 255, 232



0, 60, 60



221, 255, 231



0, 39, 39



250, 255, 250



0, 7, 7



0, 0, 0



88, 161, 143




88, 161, 143





72, 161, 139




104, 161, 147


 56, 161, 135

 120, 161, 151

 40, 161, 131

 136, 161, 155

 24, 161, 128


 152, 161, 158

 8, 161, 124

 167, 161, 168

 0, 161, 121

 179, 161, 185

 191, 161, 201

 203, 161, 217

 215, 161, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66, 151, 66



88, 161, 143



36, 113, 166

Triad

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



88, 161, 143



0, 92, 225



223, 114, 128

Complementary

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



88, 161, 143



143, 88, 161

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.



212, 116, 169



88, 161, 143



116, 138, 225

Square

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



88, 161, 143



0, 91, 203



176, 129, 205



214, 134, 92

Rectangle

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



88, 161, 143



0, 88, 168



176, 129, 205



222, 113, 142

Sweetspot

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



88, 161, 143



180, 209, 202



112, 161, 88



87, 105, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



88, 161, 143



96, 209, 181



88, 147, 161



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 109



0, 18, 14

Inverse Universe

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



143, 88, 161



181, 96, 209



161, 88, 143



80, 73, 82



110, 0, 145



13, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 161, 143 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, 161, 143 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 88, 161, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 88, 161, 143.

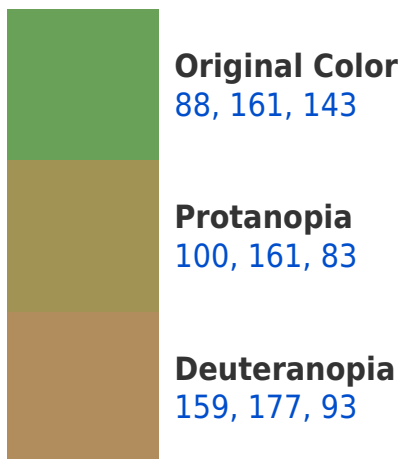



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 88, 161, 143.

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
119, 138, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 161, 143

Protanomaly
85, 152, 96

Deuteranomaly
94, 151, 91

Tritanomaly
114, 141, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 161, 143

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
119, 145, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 88, 161, 143 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(106, 161, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 161, 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(106, 161, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 161, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 88, 161, 143 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

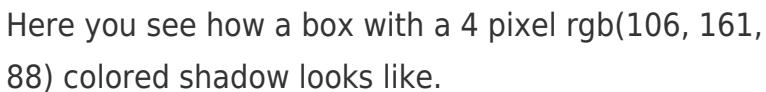
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(106, 161, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 161, 88) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 161, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 161, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 161, 88); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 161, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 88, 161, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 161, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
161, 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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