

Converting Colors

`RYB(90, 127, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(90, 127, 110) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(90, 127, 110)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B7F5A
RGB	107, 127, 90
RGB Percent	42%, 50%, 35%
CMY	0.5804, 0.5020, 0.6471
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.29, 0.50
HSL	92°, 17%, 43%
HSV	92°, 29%, 50%
XYZ	15.4982, 19.0427, 12.5316
YIQ	116.8020, -0.0430, -15.7470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

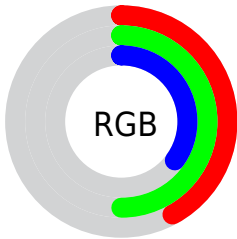
Format	Color
RYB	90, 127, 110
Decimal	7044954
CIELab	50.74, -14.50, 17.78
CIELCh	51, 22.942, 129.199
Yxy	19.0427, 0.3292, 0.4045
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285235034 (0xFF6B7F5A)
YUV	116.8020, -13.2134, -8.5964
Hunter-Lab	43.6380, -12.9713, 13.5201

Details

The RYB color **90, 127, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **110, 90, 127**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 180, 161**, and **44, 78, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 127, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 127, 116**.

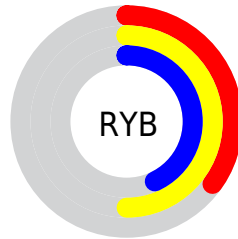
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (50%)

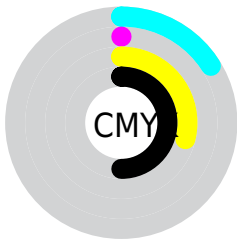
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (43%)

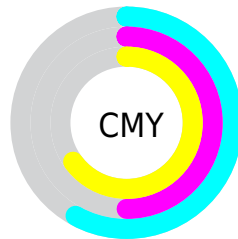


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 90, 127, 110 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 90, 127, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 127, 110



90, 127, 110

255, 255, 255



66, 102, 86



140, 180, 161



44, 78, 63



167, 207, 188



23, 55, 41



194, 236, 216



0, 33, 15



222, 255, 235



0, 5, 5



251, 255, 251



0, 0, 0



90, 127, 110



90, 127, 110



77, 127, 104



103, 127, 116



65, 127, 99



115, 127, 121

■ 52, 127, 93

■ 128, 127, 128

■ 39, 127, 86

■ 134, 127, 141

■ 27, 127, 81

■ 141, 127, 154

■ 14, 127, 75

■ 148, 127, 166

■ 1, 127, 69

■ 155, 127, 179

■ 0, 127, 69

■ 162, 127, 192

■ 169, 127, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 129, 82



90, 127, 110



84, 116, 131

Triad

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



90, 127, 110



76, 107, 157



160, 106, 115

Complementary

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



90, 127, 110



110, 90, 127

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.



151, 108, 135



90, 127, 110



104, 117, 159

Square

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



90, 127, 110



59, 98, 145



131, 114, 151



158, 112, 97

Rectangle

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



90, 127, 110



70, 104, 132



131, 114, 151



158, 106, 122

Sweetspot

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



90, 127, 110



151, 166, 159



121, 127, 90



75, 84, 80



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



90, 127, 110



108, 166, 140



90, 126, 127



57, 64, 61



0, 128, 69



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 90, 127



139, 108, 166



127, 90, 126



61, 57, 64



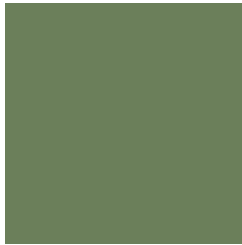
69, 0, 128



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 90, 127, 110 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 90, 127, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

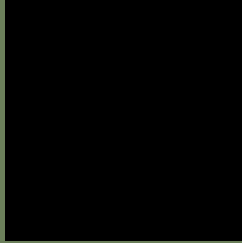
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

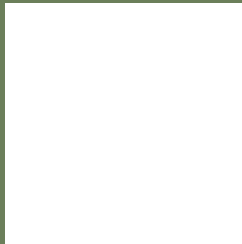
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 90, 127, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 90, 127, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 90, 127, 110.

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

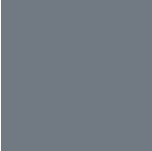
90, 127, 110

Protanopia

100, 130, 87

Deuteranopia

142, 138, 92



Tritanopia
113, 119, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 127, 110

Protanomaly

88, 123, 89

Deuteranomaly

103, 129, 91

Tritanomaly

111, 120, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 127, 110

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

107, 121, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 90, 127, 110 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(107, 127, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 127, 90)  
}
```

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(107, 127, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 127, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 90, 127, 110 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(107, 127, 90) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 127, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 127, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 127, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 127, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 127,  
90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 90, 127, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 127, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
127, 90) }
```

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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