

Converting Colors

`RYB(92, 149, 108)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(92, 149, 108) contains.

RYB(92, 149, 108)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(92, 149, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85955C
RGB	133, 149, 92
RGB Percent	52%, 58%, 36%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4157, 0.6392
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.38, 0.42
HSL	77°, 24%, 47%
HSV	77°, 38%, 58%
XYZ	22.3521, 27.2541, 14.2077
YIQ	137.7180, 8.7610, -21.1190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

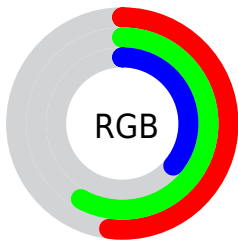
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 149, 108
Decimal	8754524
CIE _{Lab}	59.21, -15.55, 28.23
CIE _{LCh}	59, 32.229, 118.852
Y _{xy}	27.2541, 0.3503, 0.4271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286944604 (0xFF85955C)
YUV	137.7180, -22.5390, -4.1377
Hunter-Lab	52.2055, -14.9339, 20.4081

Details

The RYB color **92, 149, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **108, 92, 149**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 203, 159**, and **45, 98, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 149, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 149, 119**.

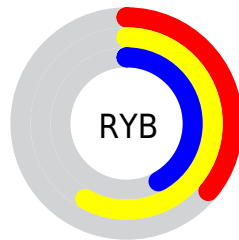
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (58%)

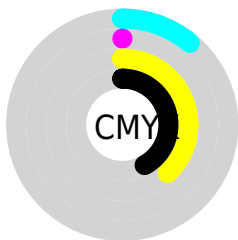
Blue (36%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (42%)

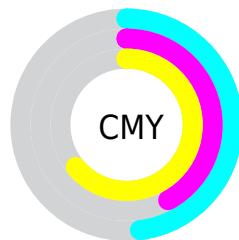


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 92, 149, 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 92, 149, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92, 149, 108



92, 149, 108

255, 255, 255



68, 123, 84



143, 203, 159



45, 98, 61



170, 231, 186



22, 74, 38



197, 255, 208



0, 52, 16



225, 255, 225



0, 31, 20

254, 255, 254



0, 0, 0



92, 149, 108



92, 149, 108



77, 149, 97



107, 149, 119



62, 149, 86



122, 149, 130

■ 47, 149, 76

■ 137, 149, 140

■ 32, 149, 65

■ 150, 149, 152

■ 18, 149, 55

■ 154, 149, 167

■ 3, 149, 44

■ 158, 149, 181

■ 0, 149, 42

■ 162, 149, 196

■ 166, 149, 211

■ 171, 149, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 162, 86



92, 149, 108



99, 144, 155

Triad

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



92, 149, 108



51, 110, 190



195, 121, 145

Complementary

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



92, 149, 108



108, 92, 149

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, 126, 172



92, 149, 108



100, 131, 199

Square

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



92, 149, 108



28, 95, 169



144, 136, 192



197, 123, 117

Rectangle

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



92, 149, 108



75, 124, 157



144, 136, 192



191, 122, 154

Sweetspot

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



92, 149, 108



172, 194, 178



149, 112, 92



84, 97, 88



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



92, 149, 108



105, 194, 130



92, 149, 136



67, 74, 69



0, 138, 39



0, 10, 3

Inverse Universe

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



108, 92, 149



130, 105, 194



136, 92, 149



69, 67, 74



39, 0, 138



3, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 92, 149, 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 92, 149, 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 92, 149, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 92, 149, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 92, 149, 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



Original Color
92, 149, 108

Protanopia
105, 155, 89

Deuteranopia
160, 171, 95



Tritanopia

141, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
92, 149, 108

Protanomaly
92, 147, 90

Deuteranomaly
115, 157, 94

Tritanomaly
131, 145, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
92, 149, 108

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
121, 142, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 92, 149, 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(133, 149, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 149, 92)  
}
```

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(133, 149, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 149, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 92, 149, 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(133, 149, 92) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 149, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 149, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 149, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 149, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 149,  
92) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 92, 149, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 149, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
149, 92) }
```

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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