

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 161, 123)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 161, 123) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 161, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86A160
RGB	134, 161, 96
RGB Percent	53%, 63%, 38%
CMY	0.4745, 0.3686, 0.6235
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.40, 0.37
HSL	85°, 26%, 50%
HSV	85°, 40%, 63%
XYZ	24.6877, 31.4026, 15.8265
YIQ	145.5170, 4.7730, -25.9390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

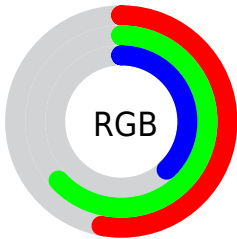
Format	Color
RYB	96, 161, 123
Decimal	8823136
CIELab	62.85, -20.83, 30.78
CIELCh	63, 37.172, 124.089
Yxy	31.4026, 0.3433, 0.4367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287013216 (0xFF86A160)
YUV	145.5170, -24.4119, -10.1004
Hunter-Lab	56.0380, -19.4279, 22.4817

Details

The RYB color **96, 161, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **123, 96, 161**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 216, 175**, and **48, 109, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 161, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 161, 132**.

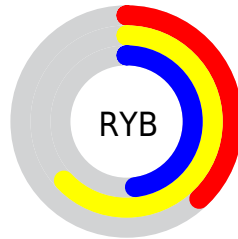
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (63%)

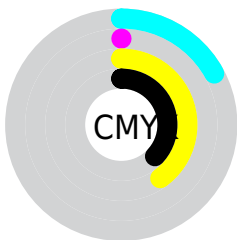
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (48%)

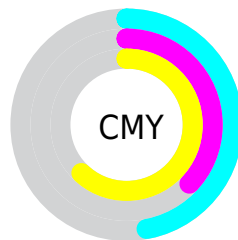


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (47%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 161, 123 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 96, 161, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 161, 123


255, 255, 255

 147, 216, 175

 174, 244, 202

 202, 255, 212

 230, 255, 230

 96, 161, 123

 72, 135, 99

 48, 109, 74


 25, 85, 51


 0, 62, 27


 0, 39, 27

 0, 18, 18

 0, 0, 0

 96, 161, 123

 80, 161, 114

 96, 161, 123

 112, 161, 132

■ 64, 161, 104

■ 128, 161, 142

■ 48, 161, 95

■ 144, 161, 151

■ 32, 161, 86

■ 160, 161, 160

■ 16, 161, 76

■ 167, 161, 177

■ 0, 161, 67

■ 174, 161, 193

■ 181, 161, 209

■ 188, 161, 225

■ 194, 161, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 169, 85



96, 161, 123



93, 146, 167

Triad

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



96, 161, 123



41, 112, 211



215, 126, 149

Complementary

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



96, 161, 123



123, 96, 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.



197, 131, 182



96, 161, 123



110, 141, 218

Square

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



96, 161, 123



0, 89, 188



162, 142, 207



213, 132, 117

Rectangle

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



96, 161, 123



60, 122, 169



162, 142, 207



211, 126, 160

Sweetspot

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



96, 161, 123



184, 209, 194



161, 139, 96



90, 105, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



96, 161, 123



109, 209, 151



96, 161, 154



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 60



0, 18, 8

Inverse Universe

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



123, 96, 161



150, 109, 209



155, 96, 161



77, 73, 82



60, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 161, 123 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 96, 161, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

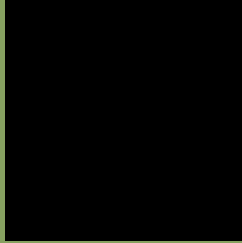
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 96, 161, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 161, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 161, 123.

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

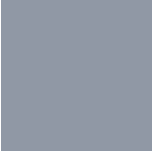
96, 161, 123

Protanopia

109, 166, 92

Deuteranopia

167, 182, 100



Tritanopia
144, 150, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 161, 123

Protanomaly
93, 155, 94

Deuteranomaly
117, 165, 99

Tritanomaly
140, 156, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 161, 123

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
128, 151, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 161, 123 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(134, 161, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 161, 96)  
}
```

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(134, 161, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 161, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 161, 123 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(134, 161, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 161, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(134, 161, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 161, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 161, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 161,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 161, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 161, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
161, 96) }
```

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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