

Converting Colors

`RYB(98, 161, 125)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(98, 161, 125) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(98, 161, 125)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86A162
RGB	134, 161, 98
RGB Percent	53%, 63%, 38%
CMY	0.4745, 0.3686, 0.6157
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.39, 0.37
HSL	86°, 25%, 51%
HSV	86°, 39%, 63%
XYZ	24.7810, 31.4399, 16.3177
YIQ	145.7450, 4.1310, -25.3170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

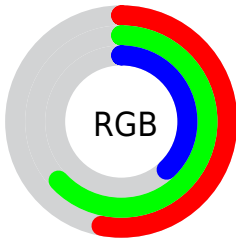
Format	Color
RYB	98, 161, 125
Decimal	8823138
CIELab	62.88, -20.57, 29.76
CIELCh	63, 36.177, 124.647
Yxy	31.4399, 0.3416, 0.4334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287013218 (0xFF86A162)
YUV	145.7450, -23.5383, -10.3004
Hunter-Lab	56.0713, -19.2358, 21.9955

Details

The RYB color **98, 161, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **125, 98, 161**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 216, 178**, and **50, 109, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 161, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 161, 134**.

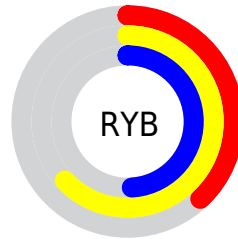
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (63%)

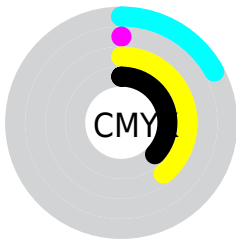
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (49%)

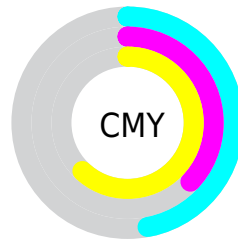


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 98, 161, 125 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 98, 161, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98, 161, 125

■ 98, 161, 125

255, 255, 255

■ 74, 135, 101

■ 150, 216, 178

■ 50, 109, 76

■ 176, 244, 204

■ 27, 85, 53

■ 204, 255, 214

■ 3, 62, 30

■ 232, 255, 232

■ 0, 39, 26

■ 0, 18, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 98, 161, 125

■ 98, 161, 125

■ 82, 161, 116

■ 114, 161, 134

■ 66, 161, 107

■ 130, 161, 143

■ 50, 161, 98

■ 146, 161, 152

■ 34, 161, 89

■ 162, 161, 162

■ 18, 161, 79

■ 168, 161, 179

■ 1, 161, 69

■ 175, 161, 195

■ 0, 161, 69

■ 182, 161, 211

■ 189, 161, 227

■ 196, 161, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 168, 87



98, 161, 125



94, 146, 167

Triad

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



98, 161, 125



51, 117, 209



213, 127, 148

Complementary

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



98, 161, 125



125, 98, 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, 180



98, 161, 125



113, 142, 216

Square

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



98, 161, 125



0, 89, 188



162, 142, 205



212, 133, 117

Rectangle

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



98, 161, 125



63, 123, 169



162, 142, 205



210, 127, 159

Sweetspot

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



98, 161, 125



184, 209, 195



161, 142, 98



90, 105, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



98, 161, 125



111, 209, 153



98, 161, 156



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 62



0, 18, 8

Inverse Universe

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



125, 98, 161



153, 111, 209



156, 98, 161



77, 73, 82



62, 0, 145



8, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 98, 161, 125 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 98, 161, 125 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 98, 161, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 98, 161, 125.

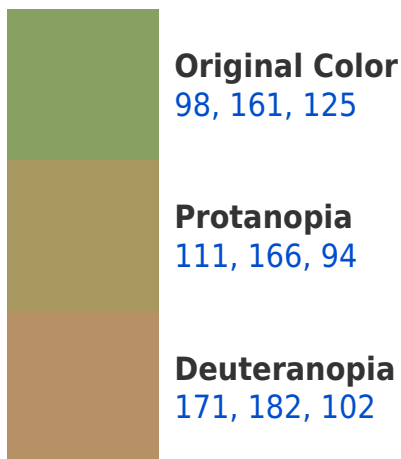


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 98, 161, 125.

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
143, 150, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

98, 161, 125

Protanomaly

95, 155, 96

Deuteranomaly

119, 165, 101

Tritanomaly

140, 155, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

98, 161, 125

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

129, 151, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 98, 161, 125 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, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 161, 98)  
}
```

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, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 161, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 98, 161, 125 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, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 161, 98) }
```

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, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 161, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 161, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 161,  
98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 98, 161, 125 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, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
161, 98) }
```

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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