

Converting Colors

`RYB(108, 156, 129)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(108, 156, 129) contains.

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Color

R_YB(108, 156, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	879C6C
RGB	135, 156, 108
RGB Percent	53%, 61%, 42%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3882, 0.5765
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.31, 0.39
HSL	86°, 20%, 52%
HSV	86°, 31%, 61%
XYZ	24.5869, 30.0105, 18.6841
YIQ	144.2490, 2.8920, -19.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

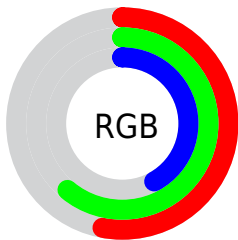
Format	Color
RYB	108, 156, 129
Decimal	8887404
CIELab	61.66, -16.17, 22.76
CIELCh	62, 27.922, 125.390
Yxy	30.0105, 0.3355, 0.4095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287077484 (0xFF879C6C)
YUV	144.2490, -17.8708, -8.1114
Hunter-Lab	54.7819, -15.7549, 18.1257

Details

The RYB color **108, 156, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **129, 108, 156**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 211, 182**, and **60, 105, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 156, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 156, 138**.

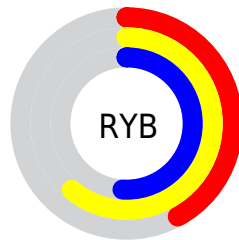
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (61%)

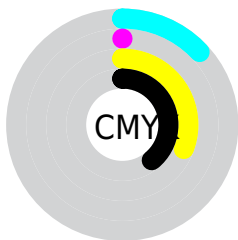
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (51%)

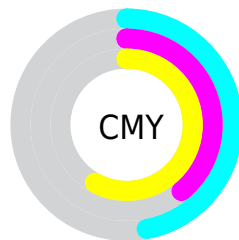


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 108, 156, 129 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 108, 156, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108, 156, 129

255, 255, 255

■ 160, 211, 182

■ 187, 239, 209

■ 215, 255, 225

■ 243, 255, 243

■ 108, 156, 129

■ 92, 156, 120

■ 108, 156, 129

■ 83, 130, 104

■ 60, 105, 80

■ 37, 81, 57

■ 16, 58, 36

■ 0, 36, 18

■ 0, 11, 11

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 108, 156, 129

■ 124, 156, 138

■ 77, 156, 112

■ 139, 156, 146

■ 61, 156, 102

■ 155, 156, 156

■ 46, 156, 94

■ 162, 156, 170

■ 30, 156, 85

■ 169, 156, 186

■ 14, 156, 76

■ 176, 156, 202

■ 0, 156, 68

■ 183, 156, 217

■ 190, 156, 233

■ 196, 156, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 162, 100



108, 156, 129



106, 145, 161

Triad

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



108, 156, 129



87, 129, 193



197, 130, 145

Complementary

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



108, 156, 129



129, 108, 156

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.



184, 133, 170



108, 156, 129



123, 143, 198

Square

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



108, 156, 129



68, 118, 177



158, 141, 189



196, 135, 121

Rectangle

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



108, 156, 129



87, 130, 162



158, 141, 189



194, 131, 154

Sweetspot

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



108, 156, 129



186, 204, 194



156, 145, 108



91, 102, 96



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



108, 156, 129



129, 204, 162



108, 156, 153



71, 79, 74



0, 143, 63



0, 15, 6

Inverse Universe

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



129, 108, 156



162, 129, 204



153, 108, 156



75, 71, 79



62, 0, 143



7, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 108, 156, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

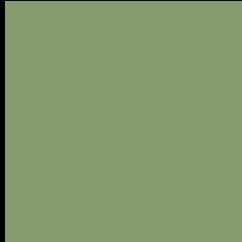
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 108, 156, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

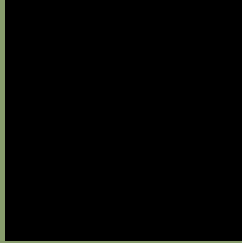
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 108, 156, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 108, 156, 129.

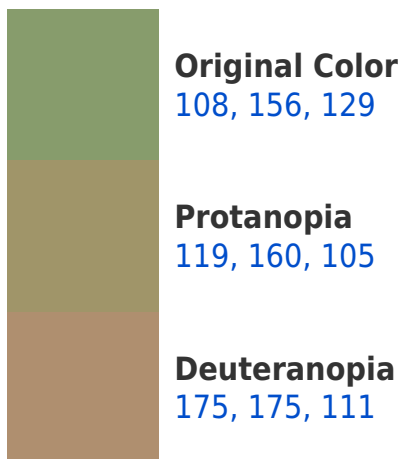


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 108, 156, 129.

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, 148, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
108, 156, 129

Protanomaly
106, 152, 107

Deuteranomaly
126, 160, 110

Tritanomaly
140, 150, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
108, 156, 129

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
131, 148, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 108, 156, 129 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(135, 156, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 156, 108)  
}
```

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(135, 156, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 156, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 108, 156, 129 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

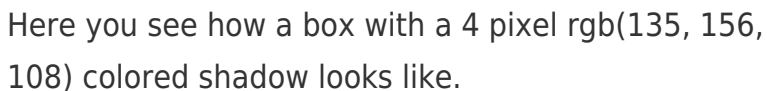
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(135, 156, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 156, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 156, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 156, 108); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 156, 108); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 156, 108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 108, 156, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 156, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
156, 108) }
```

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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