

Converting Colors

`RYB(119, 158, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(119, 158, 136) contains.

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Color

R_YB(119, 158, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D9E77
RGB	141, 158, 119
RGB Percent	55%, 62%, 47%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3804, 0.5333
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.25, 0.38
HSL	86°, 17%, 54%
HSV	86°, 25%, 62%
XYZ	26.5411, 31.4483, 22.1240
YIQ	148.4710, 2.3870, -15.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

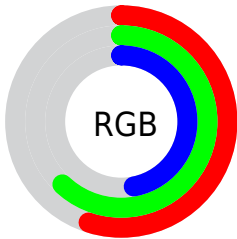
Format	Color
RYB	119, 158, 136
Decimal	9281143
CIELab	62.88, -13.21, 18.43
CIELCh	63, 22.672, 125.629
Yxy	31.4483, 0.3313, 0.3925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287471223 (0xFF8D9E77)
YUV	148.4710, -14.5292, -6.5521
Hunter-Lab	56.0788, -13.6570, 15.8643

Details

The RYB color **119, 158, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **136, 119, 158**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 213, 189**, and **70, 107, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 158, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 158, 145**.

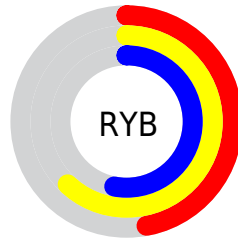
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (62%)

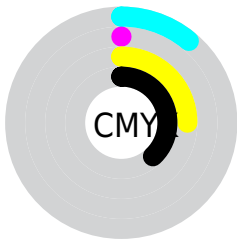
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (53%)

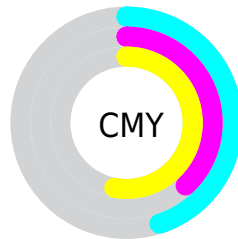


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 119, 158, 136 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 119, 158, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 119, 158, 136

255, 255, 255

■ 171, 213, 189

■ 199, 241, 217

■ 227, 255, 230

■ 119, 158, 136

■ 94, 132, 111

■ 70, 107, 87

■ 48, 82, 63

■ 26, 59, 41

■ 1, 37, 14

■ 0, 18, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 119, 158, 136

■ 103, 158, 127

■ 119, 158, 136

■ 135, 158, 145

■ 87, 158, 118

■ 151, 158, 154

■ 72, 158, 110

■ 162, 158, 166

■ 56, 158, 101

■ 169, 158, 182

■ 40, 158, 91

■ 175, 158, 198

■ 24, 158, 82

■ 182, 158, 214

■ 8, 158, 73

■ 189, 158, 230

■ 0, 158, 69

■ 196, 158, 245

■ 203, 158, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 163, 112



119, 158, 136



118, 150, 162

Triad

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



119, 158, 136



107, 139, 188



192, 138, 149

Complementary

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



119, 158, 136



136, 119, 158

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.



181, 140, 169



119, 158, 136



133, 148, 192

Square

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



119, 158, 136



93, 130, 175



160, 146, 185



192, 142, 130

Rectangle

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



119, 158, 136



105, 138, 163



160, 146, 185



190, 138, 156

Sweetspot

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



119, 158, 136



192, 207, 199



158, 149, 119



96, 105, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



119, 158, 136



145, 207, 172



119, 158, 155



71, 79, 74



0, 143, 62



0, 15, 6

Inverse Universe

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



136, 119, 158



172, 145, 207



155, 119, 158



75, 71, 79



62, 0, 143



7, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 119, 158, 136 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 119, 158, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

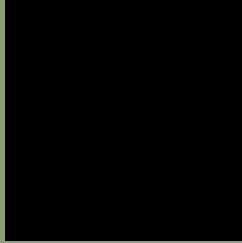
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 119, 158, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 158, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 158, 136.

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](#).

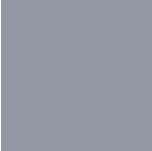
Dichromacy



Original Color
[119, 158, 136](#)

Protanopia
[129, 162, 116](#)

Deuteranopia
[177, 165, 122](#)



Tritanopia
148, 151, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
119, 158, 136

Protanomaly
117, 154, 117

Deuteranomaly
142, 164, 121

Tritanomaly
145, 152, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
119, 158, 136

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
137, 152, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 119, 158, 136 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(141, 158, 119) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 158, 119)  
}
```

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(141, 158, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 158, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 119, 158, 136 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(141, 158, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 158, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 158, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 158, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 158, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 158,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 119, 158, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 158, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
158, 119) }
```

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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