

Converting Colors

`RYB(119, 167, 132)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(119, 167, 132) contains.

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Color

R_YB(119, 167, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AA777
RGB	154, 167, 119
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 47%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3451, 0.5333
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.29, 0.35
HSL	76°, 21%, 56%
HSV	76°, 29%, 65%
XYZ	30.4749, 35.8394, 22.7643
YIQ	157.6410, 7.6600, -17.6840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

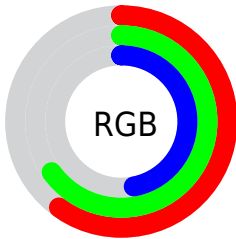
Format	Color
RYB	119, 167, 132
Decimal	10135415
CIELab	66.40, -12.94, 23.36
CIELCh	66, 26.705, 118.983
Yxy	35.8394, 0.3421, 0.4023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288325495 (0xFF9AA777)
YUV	157.6410, -19.0500, -3.1932
Hunter-Lab	59.8660, -13.8997, 19.3610

Details

The RYB color **119, 167, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **132, 119, 167**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 222, 185**, and **70, 115, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 167, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 167, 144**.

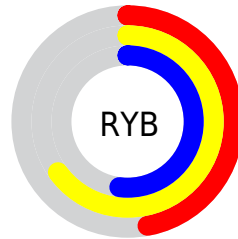
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (65%)

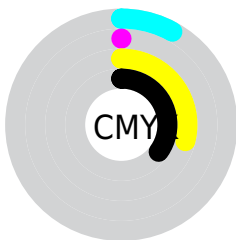
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (52%)

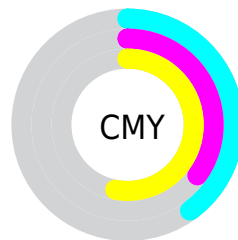


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 119, 167, 132 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, 167, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 119, 167, 132


255, 255, 255

 172, 222, 185

 199, 251, 213

 227, 255, 227

 119, 167, 132

 94, 141, 107

 70, 115, 83

 47, 91, 60

 25, 67, 38

 0, 45, 12

 0, 25, 23

 0, 0, 0

 119, 167, 132

 102, 167, 120

 119, 167, 132

 136, 167, 144

■ 86, 167, 108

■ 152, 167, 156

■ 69, 167, 96

■ 168, 167, 169

■ 52, 167, 83

■ 172, 167, 186

■ 35, 167, 71

■ 177, 167, 202

■ 19, 167, 59

■ 181, 167, 219

■ 2, 167, 47

■ 186, 167, 236

■ 0, 167, 45

■ 190, 167, 253

■ 195, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 179, 114



119, 167, 132



126, 164, 172

Triad

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



119, 167, 132



99, 141, 202



207, 144, 163

Complementary

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



119, 167, 132



132, 119, 167

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.



191, 148, 187



119, 167, 132



130, 154, 209

Square

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



119, 167, 132



87, 133, 184



164, 156, 203



209, 146, 139

Rectangle

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



119, 167, 132



109, 148, 174



164, 156, 203



203, 145, 171

Sweetspot

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



119, 167, 132



197, 217, 203



167, 137, 119



98, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



119, 167, 132



143, 217, 163



119, 167, 156



76, 84, 78



0, 148, 40



0, 20, 5

Inverse Universe

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



132, 119, 167



163, 143, 217



156, 119, 167



78, 76, 84



40, 0, 148



6, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 119, 167, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

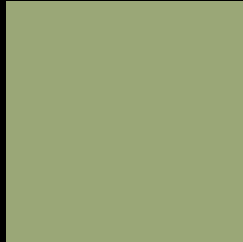
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

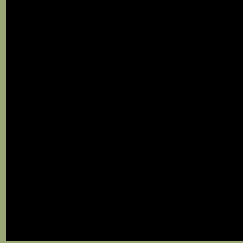
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 119, 167, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 167, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 167, 132.

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, 167, 132

Protanopia
131, 173, 116

Deuteranopia
190, 186, 122



Tritanopia
161, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
119, 167, 132

Protanomaly
120, 166, 117

Deuteranomaly
148, 177, 121

Tritanomaly
153, 163, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
119, 167, 132

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
144, 161, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 119, 167, 132 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(154, 167, 119) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 167, 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(154, 167, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 167, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 119, 167, 132 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(154, 167, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 167, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 167, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 167, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 167, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 167,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 119, 167, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 167, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
167, 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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