

Converting Colors

`RYB(124, 164, 138)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(124, 164, 138) contains.

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Color

R_YB(124, 164, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96A47C
RGB	150, 164, 124
RGB Percent	59%, 64%, 49%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3569, 0.5137
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.24, 0.36
HSL	81°, 18%, 56%
HSV	81°, 24%, 64%
XYZ	29.4912, 34.4902, 24.1717
YIQ	155.2540, 4.4960, -15.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

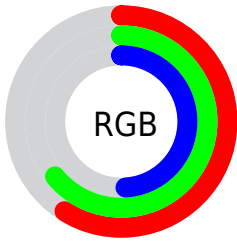
Format	Color
RYB	124, 164, 138
Decimal	9872508
CIELab	65.35, -12.15, 19.16
CIELCh	65, 22.685, 122.380
Yxy	34.4902, 0.3345, 0.3913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288062588 (0xFF96A47C)
YUV	155.2540, -15.4082, -4.6078
Hunter-Lab	58.7283, -13.1384, 16.7070

Details

The RYB color **124, 164, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **138, 124, 164**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 219, 192**, and **75, 112, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 164, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 164, 148**.

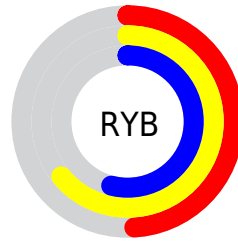
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (64%)

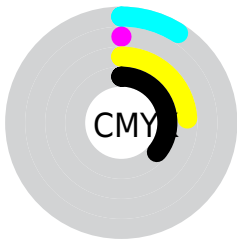
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (54%)

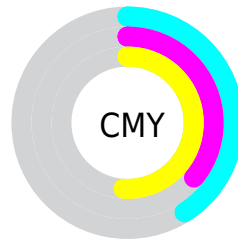


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 124, 164, 138 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 124, 164, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 124, 164, 138


255, 255, 255

 177, 219, 192

 204, 247, 218

 232, 255, 232

 124, 164, 138

 99, 138, 113

 75, 112, 88


 52, 88, 65

 30, 64, 43

 7, 42, 19

 0, 23, 23

 0, 0, 0

 124, 164, 138

 108, 164, 128

 124, 164, 138

 140, 164, 148

■ 91, 164, 116

■ 157, 164, 160

■ 75, 164, 106

■ 167, 164, 173

■ 58, 164, 95

■ 173, 164, 190

■ 42, 164, 85

■ 179, 164, 206

■ 26, 164, 74

■ 184, 164, 222

■ 9, 164, 63

■ 190, 164, 239

■ 0, 164, 57

■ 196, 164, 255

■ 202, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 172, 118



124, 164, 138



127, 159, 168

Triad

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



124, 164, 138



111, 144, 194



199, 144, 158

Complementary

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



124, 164, 138



138, 124, 164

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.



186, 147, 178



124, 164, 138



136, 153, 199

Square

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



124, 164, 138



100, 137, 180



164, 153, 193



199, 147, 138

Rectangle

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



124, 164, 138



113, 146, 170



164, 153, 193



196, 144, 165

Sweetspot

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



124, 164, 138



199, 214, 204



164, 146, 124



99, 107, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



124, 164, 138



152, 214, 174



124, 164, 158



73, 82, 76



0, 145, 51



0, 18, 6

Inverse Universe

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



138, 124, 164



174, 152, 214



158, 124, 164



76, 73, 82



51, 0, 145



6, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 124, 164, 138 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 124, 164, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

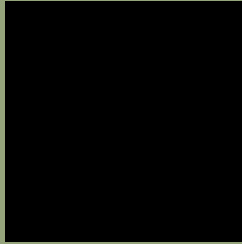
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 124, 164, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 124, 164, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 124, 164, 138.

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
124, 164, 138

Protanopia
135, 169, 121

Deuteranopia
185, 172, 126



Tritanopia
157, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
124, 164, 138

Protanomaly
124, 162, 122

Deuteranomaly
149, 172, 125

Tritanomaly
153, 160, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
124, 164, 138

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
144, 158, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 124, 164, 138 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(150, 164, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 164, 124)  
}
```

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(150, 164, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 164, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 124, 164, 138 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(150, 164, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 164, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 164, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 164, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 164, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 164,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 124, 164, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 164, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
164, 124) }
```

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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