

# Converting Colors

`RYB(127, 167, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(127, 167, 160) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(127, 167, 160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86A77F
RGB	134, 167, 127
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.4745, 0.3451, 0.5020
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.24, 0.35
HSL	110°, 19%, 58%
HSV	110°, 24%, 65%
XYZ	27.4810, 34.2381, 25.2389
YIQ	152.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

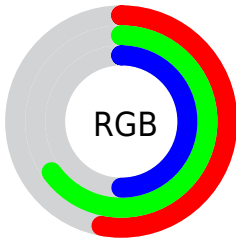
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	127, 167, 160
Decimal	8824703
CIELab	65.15, -19.16, 17.06
CIElCh	65, 25.657, 138.328
Yxy	34.2381, 0.3160, 0.3937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287014783 (0xFF86A77F)
YUV	152.5730, -12.6075, -16.2885
Hunter-Lab	58.5133, -18.5651, 15.3854

# Details

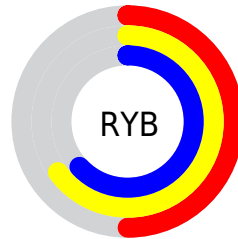
The RYB color **127, 167, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **160, 127, 167**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 222, 214**, and **78, 115, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 167, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 167, 163**.

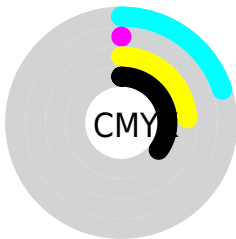
# Distribution



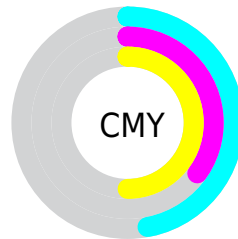
- Red (53%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 127, 167, 160 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 127, 167, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 127, 167, 160


255, 255, 255


 180, 222, 214

 207, 251, 242

 236, 255, 247


 127, 167, 160


 102, 141, 135

 78, 115, 109

 55, 90, 85


 33, 67, 63

 11, 44, 40


 0, 25, 25


 0, 0, 0


 127, 167, 160


 110, 167, 157

 127, 167, 160


 144, 167, 163

 94, 167, 155


 160, 167, 165

 77, 167, 151


 175, 167, 177

 60, 167, 148


 189, 167, 194


 43, 167, 145

 203, 167, 210

 27, 167, 143

 217, 167, 227

 10, 167, 139

 230, 167, 244

 0, 167, 138

 244, 167, 255

 255, 167, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



114, 161, 115



127, 167, 160



108, 146, 170

# Triad

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



127, 167, 160



117, 147, 203



205, 142, 145

# Complementary

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



127, 167, 160



160, 127, 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.



198, 142, 168



127, 167, 160



149, 154, 201

# Square

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



127, 167, 160



92, 135, 192



179, 148, 189



199, 154, 125

# Rectangle

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



127, 167, 160



95, 135, 171



179, 148, 189



204, 141, 152



# Sweetspot

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



127, 167, 160



202, 217, 215



135, 167, 127



101, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



127, 167, 160



154, 217, 206



127, 157, 167



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 122



0, 20, 16



# Inverse Universe

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



160, 127, 167



206, 154, 217



167, 127, 154



83, 76, 84



122, 0, 148



17, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 127, 167, 160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

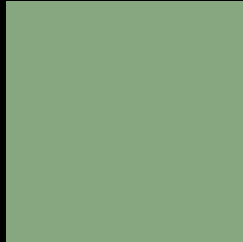
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 127, 167, 160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

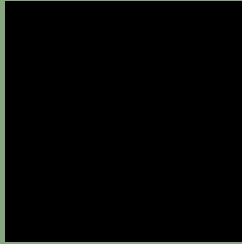
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 127, 167, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 127, 167, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 127, 167, 160.

# 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](#).

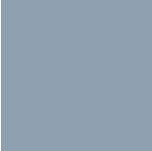
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
127, 167, 160

**Protanopia**  
138, 168, 123

**Deuteranopia**  
183, 168, 130



# Tritanopia

142, 154, 174

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

127, 167, 160

**Protanomaly**

124, 161, 129

**Deuteranomaly**

139, 165, 129

**Tritanomaly**

139, 153, 163

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

127, 167, 160

**Achromatopsia**

153, 153, 153

**Achromatomaly**

144, 158, 156

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 127, 167, 160 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, 167, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 167, 127)  
}
```

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, 167, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 167, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 127, 167, 160 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, 167, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 167, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 167, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 167, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 167, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 167,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 127, 167, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 167, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
167, 127) }
```

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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