

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 161, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(128, 161, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(128, 161, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A180
RGB	133, 161, 128
RGB Percent	52%, 63%, 50%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3686, 0.4980
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.20, 0.37
HSL	111°, 15%, 57%
HSV	111°, 20%, 63%
XYZ	26.3140, 32.0348, 25.2185
YIQ	148.8660, -6.0950, -16.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

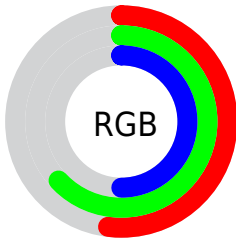
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 161, 156
Decimal	8757632
CIE Lab	63.37, -16.24, 14.02
CIE LCh	63, 21.459, 139.193
Yxy	32.0348, 0.3149, 0.3833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286947712 (0xFF85A180)
YUV	148.8660, -10.2869, -13.9145
Hunter-Lab	56.5993, -16.0609, 13.2021

Details

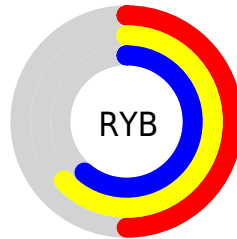
The RYB color **128, 161, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **156, 128, 161**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 216, 211**, and **79, 109, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 161, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 161, 158**.

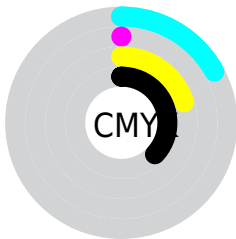
Distribution



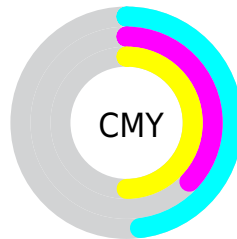
- Red (52%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 161, 156 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 128, 161, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 161, 156

255, 255, 255


 181, 216, 211

 208, 244, 238

 237, 255, 249

 128, 161, 156

 103, 135, 130

 79, 109, 105

 56, 85, 82

 34, 62, 59

 13, 40, 37


 0, 20, 20


 0, 0, 0

 128, 161, 156


 112, 161, 154

 128, 161, 156


 144, 161, 158

 96, 161, 151


 160, 161, 161


 80, 161, 149


 174, 161, 176

 64, 161, 147


 188, 161, 192

 48, 161, 144

 201, 161, 209

 31, 161, 141

 215, 161, 225

 15, 161, 139

 229, 161, 241

 0, 161, 137

 242, 161, 255

 255, 161, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 156, 118



128, 161, 156



113, 144, 164

Triad

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



128, 161, 156



121, 145, 190



193, 140, 142

Complementary

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



128, 161, 156



156, 128, 161

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.



187, 140, 161



128, 161, 156



147, 151, 189

Square

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



128, 161, 156



103, 137, 182



171, 145, 179



188, 152, 125

Rectangle

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



128, 161, 156



103, 135, 164



171, 145, 179



192, 140, 148

Sweetspot

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



128, 161, 156



197, 209, 208



135, 161, 128



97, 105, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



128, 161, 156



157, 209, 201



128, 153, 161



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 123



0, 18, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 128, 161



201, 157, 209



161, 128, 150



80, 73, 82



123, 0, 145



15, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 161, 156 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 128, 161, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

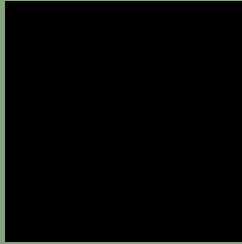
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 128, 161, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 161, 156.



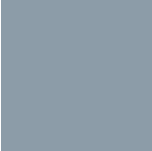
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 161, 156.

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
140, 150, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 161, 156

Protanomaly

125, 156, 130

Deuteranomaly

141, 160, 130

Tritanomaly

137, 149, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 161, 156

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

141, 153, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 161, 156 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(133, 161, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 161, 128)  
}
```

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(133, 161, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 161, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 161, 156 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(133, 161, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 161, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 161, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 161, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 161, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 161,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 161, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 161, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
161, 128) }
```

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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