

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 164, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(128, 164, 157) contains.

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Color

R_YB(128, 164, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87A480
RGB	135, 164, 128
RGB Percent	53%, 64%, 50%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3569, 0.4980
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.22, 0.36
HSL	108°, 17%, 57%
HSV	108°, 22%, 64%
XYZ	27.1634, 33.2603, 25.4103
YIQ	151.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

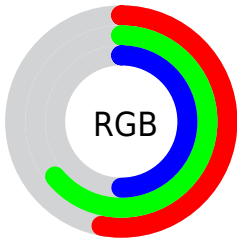
Format	Color
RYB	128, 164, 157
Decimal	8889472
CIELab	64.37, -17.08, 15.44
CIELCh	64, 23.023, 137.896
Yxy	33.2603, 0.3165, 0.3875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287079552 (0xFF87A480)
YUV	151.2250, -11.4499, -14.2293
Hunter-Lab	57.6718, -16.8521, 14.2469

Details

The RYB color **128, 164, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **157, 128, 164**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 219, 211**, and **79, 112, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 164, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 164, 160**.

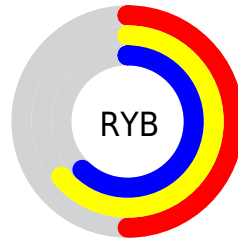
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (64%)

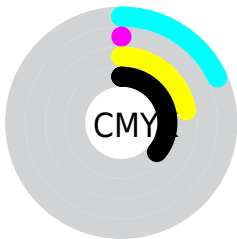
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (62%)

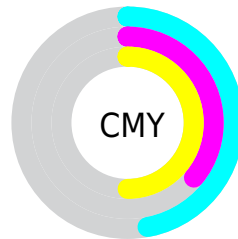


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 164, 157 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, 164, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 164, 157

255, 255, 255


 181, 219, 211

 209, 248, 240

 237, 255, 247

 128, 164, 157

 103, 138, 132

 79, 112, 106

 56, 88, 83

 34, 64, 60

 13, 42, 38


 0, 23, 23


 0, 0, 0


 128, 164, 157


 112, 164, 154

 128, 164, 157


 144, 164, 160

 95, 164, 150


 161, 164, 164


 79, 164, 148


 175, 164, 177

 62, 164, 144


 188, 164, 194

 46, 164, 141

 201, 164, 210


 30, 164, 138

 214, 164, 226

 13, 164, 134

 227, 164, 243

 0, 164, 132

 241, 164, 255

 254, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 159, 118



128, 164, 157



113, 146, 167

Triad

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



128, 164, 157



120, 146, 196



198, 142, 144

Complementary

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



128, 164, 157



157, 128, 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.



192, 142, 165



128, 164, 157



148, 153, 195

Square

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



128, 164, 157



100, 137, 186



174, 147, 184



193, 153, 126

Rectangle

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



128, 164, 157



101, 136, 168



174, 147, 184



197, 141, 151

Sweetspot

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



128, 164, 157



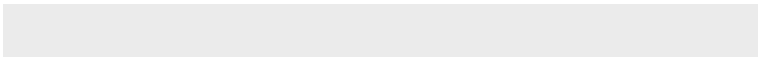
199, 214, 211



137, 164, 128



99, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



128, 164, 157



159, 214, 204



128, 156, 164



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 117



0, 18, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 128, 164



203, 159, 214



164, 128, 153



80, 73, 82



117, 0, 145



14, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 164, 157 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, 164, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

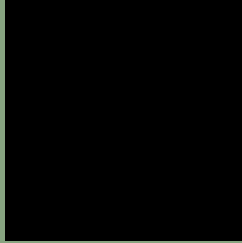
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 164, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 164, 157.

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](#).

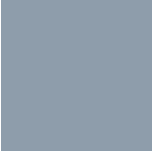
Dichromacy



Original Color
128, 164, 157

Protanopia
137, 165, 124

Deuteranopia
179, 162, 131



Tritanopia
142, 152, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 164, 157

Protanomaly
125, 158, 129

Deuteranomaly
141, 163, 130

Tritanomaly
139, 151, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 164, 157

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
143, 156, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 164, 157 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(135, 164, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 164, 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(135, 164, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 164, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 164, 157 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(135, 164, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 164, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 164, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 164, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 164, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 164,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 164, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 164, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
164, 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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