

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 169, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 169, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(132, 169, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85A984
RGB	133, 169, 132
RGB Percent	52%, 66%, 52%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3373, 0.4824
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.22, 0.34
HSL	118°, 18%, 59%
HSV	118°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	28.0257, 35.0284, 27.1138
YIQ	154.0180, -9.5790, -19.1390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

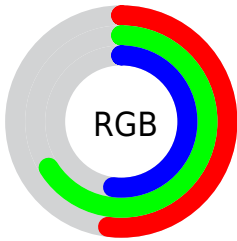
Format	Color
RYB	132, 169, 168
Decimal	8759684
CIELab	65.77, -19.67, 15.16
CIELCh	66, 24.829, 142.377
Yxy	35.0284, 0.3108, 0.3885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286949764 (0xFF85A984)
YUV	154.0180, -10.8549, -18.4328
Hunter-Lab	59.1848, -19.0486, 14.2673

Details

The RYB color **132, 169, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 132, 169**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 224, 222**, and **82, 117, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 169, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 169, 169**.

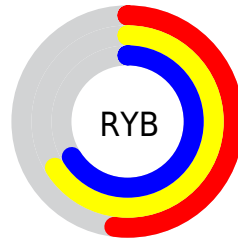
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (66%)

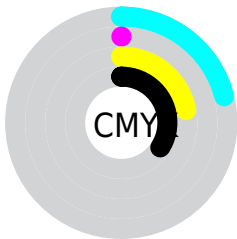
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)

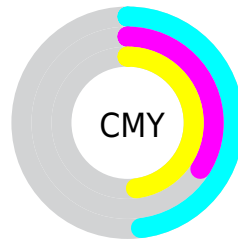


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 169, 168 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 132, 169, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 169, 168


255, 255, 255


 185, 224, 222

 213, 253, 251

 241, 255, 253

 132, 169, 168

 107, 142, 142

 82, 117, 116

 59, 92, 92

 36, 67, 68

 13, 43, 46

 0, 27, 27


 0, 0, 0

 132, 169, 168


 115, 169, 167


 132, 169, 168


 149, 169, 169

 98, 169, 167


 166, 169, 169

 81, 169, 166


 182, 169, 183


 64, 169, 166


 199, 169, 200

 47, 169, 165

 215, 169, 216

 31, 169, 166

 232, 169, 233

 14, 169, 165

 248, 169, 250

 0, 169, 164

 255, 169, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 164, 123



132, 169, 168



109, 146, 172

Triad

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



132, 169, 168



124, 151, 203



205, 144, 144

Complementary

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



132, 169, 168



168, 132, 169

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.



200, 144, 166



132, 169, 168



156, 156, 201

Square

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



132, 169, 168



99, 139, 194



183, 149, 187



198, 161, 125

Rectangle

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



132, 169, 168



97, 136, 172



183, 149, 187



205, 144, 151

Sweetspot

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



132, 169, 168



204, 219, 219



133, 169, 132



101, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



132, 169, 168



162, 219, 217



132, 157, 169



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 144



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 132, 169



218, 162, 219



169, 132, 152



84, 76, 84



144, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 169, 168 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 132, 169, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

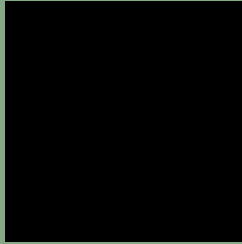
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 132, 169, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 169, 168.

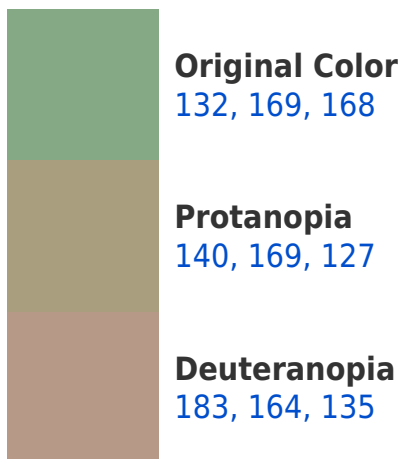


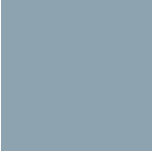
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 169, 168.

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
141, 155, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
132, 169, 168

Protanomaly
129, 163, 136

Deuteranomaly
141, 165, 134

Tritanomaly
138, 153, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 169, 168

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
146, 159, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 169, 168 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, 169, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 169, 132)  
}
```

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, 169, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 169, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 169, 168 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, 169, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 169, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 169, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 169, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 169, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 169,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 169, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 169, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
169, 132) }
```

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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