

# Converting Colors

`RYB(134, 183, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(134, 183, 167) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(134, 183, 167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96B786
RGB	150, 183, 134
RGB Percent	59%, 72%, 53%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2824, 0.4745
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.27, 0.28
HSL	100°, 25%, 62%
HSV	100°, 27%, 72%
XYZ	33.8142, 42.0722, 28.8928
YIQ	167.5470, -3.9390, -22.2350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

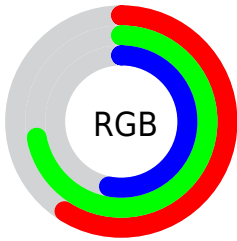
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 183, 167</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9877382</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">70.92, -20.37, 21.34</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">71, 29.503, 133.664</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">42.0722, 0.3227, 0.4015</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288067462 (0xFF96B786)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">167.5470, -16.5387, -15.3887</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">64.8631, -20.4554, 18.9939</a>

# Details

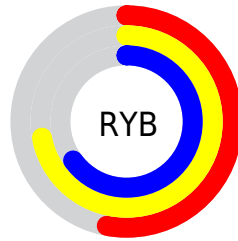
The RYB color **134, 183, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 134, 183**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 239, 221**, and **84, 130, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 183, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 183, 173**.

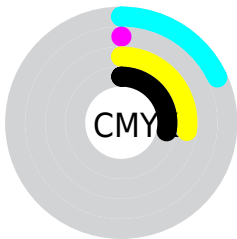
# Distribution



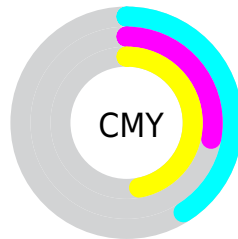
- Red (59%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 134, 183, 167 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 134, 183, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 134, 183, 167

255, 255, 255


 187, 239, 221


 215, 255, 237

 244, 255, 244

 134, 183, 167


 109, 156, 141

 84, 130, 116

 60, 105, 91


 38, 80, 68


 17, 57, 47

 0, 35, 29

 0, 6, 6


 0, 0, 0


 134, 183, 167


 134, 183, 167

 116, 183, 161


 152, 183, 173

 97, 183, 155


 171, 183, 179


 79, 183, 149


 187, 183, 189

 61, 183, 143

 199, 183, 207

 43, 183, 138

 212, 183, 226

 24, 183, 131

 224, 183, 244

 6, 183, 125

 236, 183, 255

 0, 183, 123

 249, 183, 255

 255, 183, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125, 180, 121



134, 183, 167



119, 162, 187

# Triad

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



134, 183, 167



118, 157, 224



227, 154, 162

# Complementary

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



134, 183, 167



167, 134, 183

# 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.



217, 155, 189



134, 183, 167



157, 169, 225

# Square

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



134, 183, 167



91, 144, 210



193, 162, 213



223, 164, 138

# Rectangle

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



134, 183, 167



101, 148, 188



193, 162, 213



226, 154, 171



# Sweetspot

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



134, 183, 167



218, 237, 231



158, 183, 134



108, 120, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

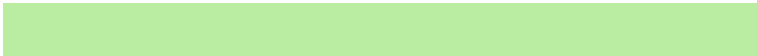


# Same Dimension

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



134, 183, 167



161, 237, 212



134, 176, 183



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 105



0, 28, 19



# Inverse Universe

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



167, 134, 183



212, 161, 237



183, 134, 175



89, 83, 92



105, 0, 156



19, 0, 28



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 134, 183, 167 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

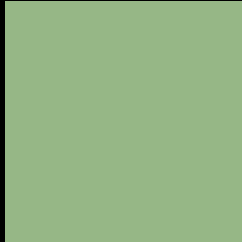
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 134, 183, 167 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

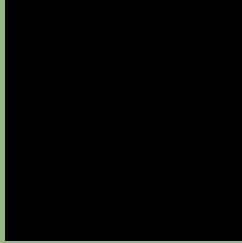
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 134, 183, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 134, 183, 167.

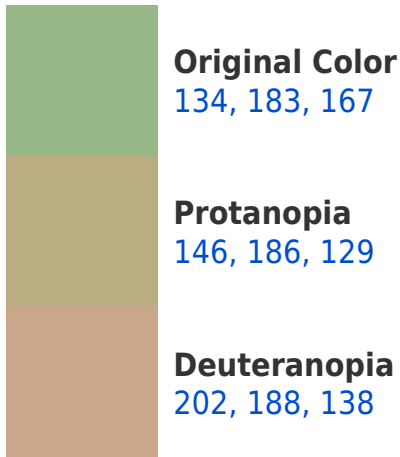


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 134, 183, 167.

# 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**  
159, 170, 190

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
134, 183, 167

**Protanomaly**  
131, 177, 135

**Deuteranomaly**  
151, 183, 137

**Tritanomaly**  
156, 170, 179

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
134, 183, 167

**Achromatopsia**  
168, 168, 168

**Achromatomaly**  
156, 173, 168

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 134, 183, 167 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, 183, 134) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 183, 134)  
}
```

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, 183, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 183, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 134, 183, 167 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, 183, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 183, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 183, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 183, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 183, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 183,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 134, 183, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 183, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
183, 134) }
```

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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