

# Converting Colors

`RYB(135, 192, 170)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(135, 192, 170) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(135, 192, 170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9DC087
RGB	157, 192, 135
RGB Percent	62%, 75%, 53%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2471, 0.4706
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.30, 0.25
HSL	97°, 31%, 64%
HSV	97°, 30%, 75%
XYZ	37.1274, 46.6166, 29.9628
YIQ	175.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

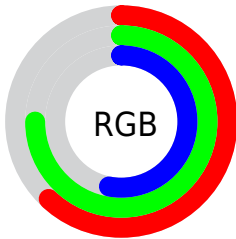
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">135, 192, 170</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10338439</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">73.94, -22.19, 24.99</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">74, 33.417, 131.604</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">46.6166, 0.3265, 0.4100</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288528519</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF9DC087</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">175.0370, -19.7382, -15.8184</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">68.2764, -22.4187, 21.7743</a>

# Details

The RYB color **135, 192, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 135, 192**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 249, 226**, and **85, 138, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 192, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 192, 177**.

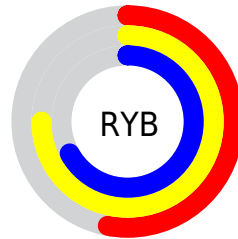
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (75%)

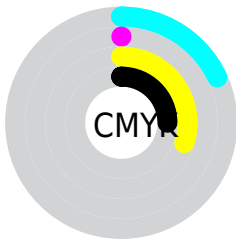
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (67%)

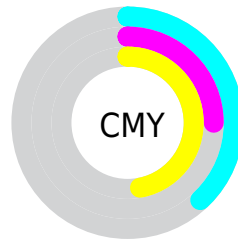


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 135, 192, 170 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 135, 192, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 135, 192, 170

255, 255, 255


 189, 249, 226


 217, 255, 231

 245, 255, 245

 135, 192, 170

 109, 165, 144

 85, 138, 118

 61, 113, 94

 38, 88, 70


 16, 65, 49

 0, 42, 30

 0, 22, 22


 0, 0, 0

 135, 192, 170


 135, 192, 170

 116, 192, 163


 154, 192, 177

 97, 192, 156


 173, 192, 184

 77, 192, 147


 192, 192, 193

 58, 192, 140

 204, 192, 212


 39, 192, 133

 216, 192, 231


 20, 192, 126

 228, 192, 250

 1, 192, 119

 240, 192, 255

 0, 192, 118

 251, 192, 255

 255, 192, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129, 191, 121



135, 192, 170



121, 171, 197

# Triad

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



135, 192, 170



112, 160, 239



243, 159, 171

# Complementary

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



135, 192, 170



170, 135, 192

# 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.



230, 161, 202



135, 192, 170



159, 176, 242

# Square

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



135, 192, 170



80, 144, 221



201, 170, 228



238, 171, 142

# Rectangle

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



135, 192, 170



98, 153, 199



201, 170, 228



240, 159, 181



# Sweetspot

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



135, 192, 170



227, 250, 241



174, 192, 135



111, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

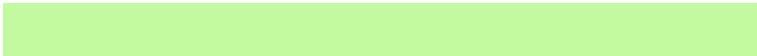


# Same Dimension

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



135, 192, 170



160, 250, 215



135, 187, 192



87, 97, 93



0, 161, 99



0, 33, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



170, 135, 192



215, 160, 250



192, 135, 186



93, 87, 97



99, 0, 161



20, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 135, 192, 170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

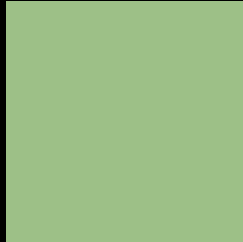
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 135, 192, 170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

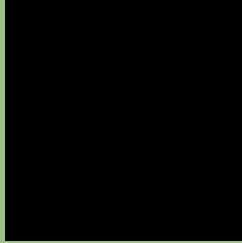
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 135, 192, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 135, 192, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 135, 192, 170.

# 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**  
135, 192, 170

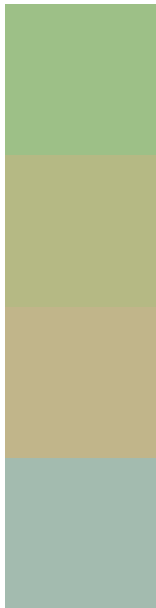
**Protanopia**  
148, 195, 130

**Deuteranopia**  
213, 205, 139



**Tritanopia**  
167, 178, 198

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
135, 192, 170

**Protanomaly**  
132, 185, 136

**Deuteranomaly**  
153, 193, 138

**Tritanomaly**  
163, 179, 187

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
135, 192, 170

**Achromatopsia**  
175, 175, 175

**Achromatomaly**  
160, 181, 173

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 192, 170 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(157, 192, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 192, 135)  
}
```

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(157, 192, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 192, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 135, 192, 170 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(157, 192, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 192, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 192, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 192, 135); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 192, 135); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 192, 135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 135, 192, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 192, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
192, 135) }
```

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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