

# Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 152, 116)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(136, 152, 116) contains.

<b>RYB(136, 152, 116)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(136, 152, 116)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	988B74
RGB	152, 139, 116
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4543, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.24, 0.40
HSL	39°, 15%, 53%
HSV	39°, 24%, 60%
XYZ	25.3546, 26.4430, 20.2907
YIQ	140.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

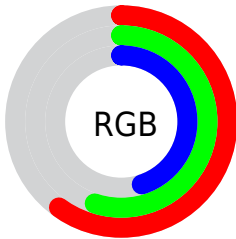
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 152, 116
Decimal	9997172
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.46, 0.94, 14.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 14.165, 86.198
Yxy	26.4430, 0.3517, 0.3668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288187252 (0xFF988B74)
YUV	140.2650, -11.9626, 10.2916
Hunter-Lab	51.4227, -1.9783, 12.6009

# Details

The RYB color **136, 152, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **116, 126, 152**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 207, 168**, and **87, 101, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 152, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 152, 131**.

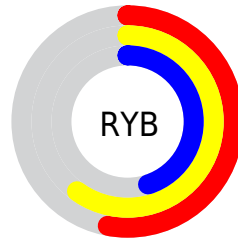
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (55%)

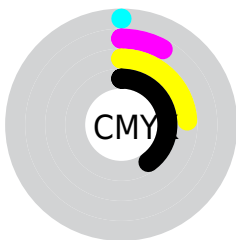
Blue (45%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (45%)

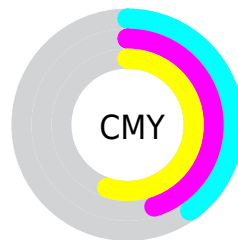


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 152, 116 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 136, 152, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 136, 152, 116

255, 255, 255

 190, 207, 168

 219, 235, 195

 230, 255, 223

252, 255, 252

 136, 152, 116


 129, 152, 101

 124, 152, 86

 136, 152, 116

 109, 126, 91

 87, 101, 68


 60, 76, 45

 37, 53, 24

 14, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 152, 116

 142, 152, 131

 149, 152, 146

■ 115, 152, 70

■ 152, 154, 162

■ 110, 152, 55

■ 152, 159, 177

■ 102, 152, 40

■ 152, 162, 192

■ 95, 152, 25

■ 152, 167, 207

■ 90, 152, 10

■ 152, 170, 222

■ 84, 152, 0

■ 152, 175, 238

■ 152, 179, 253

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162, 143, 120



136, 152, 116



118, 143, 122

# Triad

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



136, 152, 116



108, 129, 151



155, 134, 155

# Complementary

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



136, 152, 116



116, 126, 152

# 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.



141, 138, 163



136, 152, 116



112, 132, 161

# Square

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



136, 152, 116



113, 133, 148



125, 137, 165



164, 132, 143

# Rectangle

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



136, 152, 116



123, 145, 139



125, 137, 165



151, 135, 158



# Sweetspot

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



136, 152, 116



191, 196, 183



152, 116, 129



94, 99, 91



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99



# Same Dimension

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



136, 152, 116



170, 196, 141



116, 152, 121



74, 77, 69



78, 140, 0



8, 13, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



116, 126, 152



141, 156, 196



121, 116, 152



69, 71, 77



0, 37, 140



0, 4, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 152, 116 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

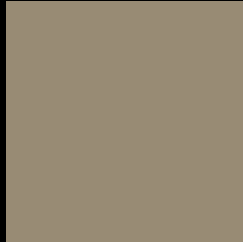
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136, 152, 116 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

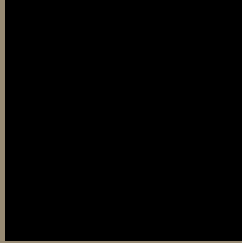
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

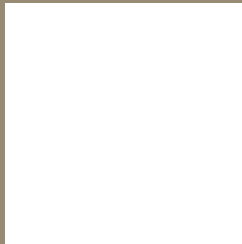
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## R<sub>Y</sub>B 136, 152, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R<sub>Y</sub>B color 136, 152, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R<sub>Y</sub>B color 136, 152, 116.

# 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**  
[136](#), [152](#), [116](#)

**Protanopia**  
[130](#), [149](#), [117](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[163](#), [147](#), [117](#)



**Tritanopia**  
156, 135, 146

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
136, 152, 116

**Protanomaly**  
131, 150, 117

**Deuteranomaly**  
159, 155, 117

**Tritanomaly**  
155, 137, 135

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
136, 152, 116

**Achromatopsia**  
140, 140, 140

**Achromatomaly**  
137, 144, 131

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 152, 116 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(152, 139, 116) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 139, 116)  
}
```

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(152, 139, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 139, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 152, 116 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(152, 139, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 139, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 139, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 139, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 139, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 139,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 152, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 139, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
139, 116) }
```

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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