

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 152, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(136, 152, 167) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 152, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88A7A5
RGB	136, 167, 165
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3451, 0.3527
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	176°, 15%, 59%
HSV	176°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	30.7693, 35.5906, 40.8751
YIQ	157.5030, -17.8340, -7.1940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

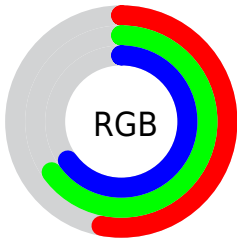
Format	Color
RYB	136, 152, 167
Decimal	8955813
CIELab	66.21, -11.02, -2.54
CIElCh	66, 11.307, 192.994
Yxy	35.5906, 0.2869, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287145893 (0xFF88A7A5)
YUV	157.5030, 3.6960, -18.8581
Hunter-Lab	59.6578, -12.3376, 1.1374

Details

The RYB color **136, 152, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 136, 138**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 207, 222**, and **85, 101, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 144, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 160, 167**.

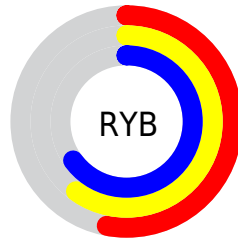
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (65%)

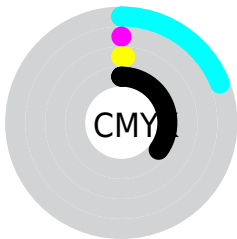
Blue (65%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

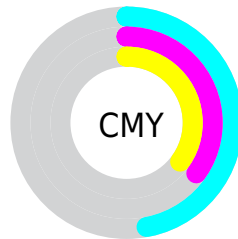


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 152, 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 136, 152, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 152, 167


255, 255, 255

 190, 207, 222

 218, 235, 251

 246, 251, 255

 136, 152, 167


 110, 126, 141

 85, 101, 115

 62, 76, 90

 39, 53, 67


 16, 31, 45

 0, 13, 25

 0, 0, 0

 136, 152, 167

 119, 144, 167

 136, 152, 167

 153, 160, 167

■ 103, 136, 167

■ 169, 167, 167

■ 86, 128, 167

■ 186, 167, 168

■ 69, 120, 167

■ 203, 167, 169

■ 52, 111, 167

■ 219, 167, 170

■ 36, 104, 167

■ 236, 167, 171

■ 19, 95, 167

■ 253, 167, 172

■ 2, 87, 167

■ 255, 167, 173

■ 0, 86, 167

■ 255, 167, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 158, 167



136, 152, 167



136, 153, 174

Triad

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



136, 152, 167



168, 157, 176



175, 173, 142

Complementary

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



136, 152, 167



167, 136, 138

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.



181, 157, 147



136, 152, 167



178, 155, 167

Square

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



136, 152, 167



156, 159, 181



183, 154, 157



144, 165, 141

Rectangle

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



136, 152, 167



141, 155, 179



183, 154, 157



178, 166, 143

Sweetspot

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



136, 152, 167



204, 211, 217



136, 167, 165



102, 106, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



136, 152, 167



169, 194, 217



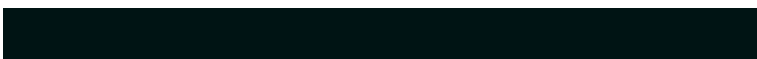
136, 147, 167



76, 80, 84



0, 76, 148



0, 10, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 136, 138



217, 169, 172



167, 158, 136



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 9



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 152, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

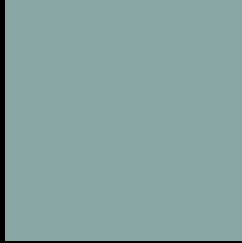
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 136, 152, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

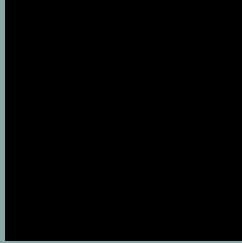
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

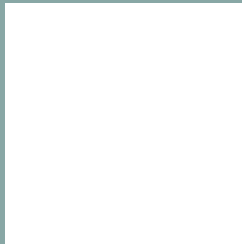
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 136, 152, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 152, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 152, 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
139, 155, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 152, 167

Protanomaly

153, 158, 163

Deuteranomaly

160, 160, 166

Tritanomaly

138, 154, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 152, 167

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

150, 156, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 136, 152, 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(136, 167, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 167, 165)  
}
```

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(136, 167, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 167, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 152, 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(136, 167, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 167, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 167, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 167, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 167, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 167,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 152, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 167, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
167, 165) }
```

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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