

# Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 154, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(136, 154, 166) contains.

<b>RYB(136, 154, 166)</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, 154, 166)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88A69C
RGB	136, 166, 156
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 61%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3490, 0.3882
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.06, 0.35
HSL	160°, 14%, 59%
HSV	160°, 18%, 65%
XYZ	29.7903, 34.9070, 36.6201
YIQ	155.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

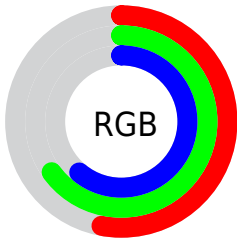
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	136, 154, 166
Decimal	8955548
CIELab	65.68, -12.42, 1.74
CIELCh	66, 12.536, 172.044
Yxy	34.9070, 0.2940, 0.3445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287145628 (0xFF88A69C)
YUV	155.8900, 0.0542, -17.4435
Hunter-Lab	59.0821, -13.3907, 4.6086

# Details

The RYB color **136, 154, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 136, 146**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 209, 221**, and **86, 103, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 147, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 161, 166**.

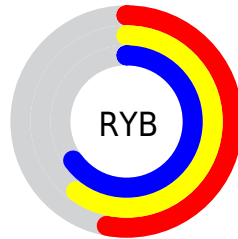
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (65%)

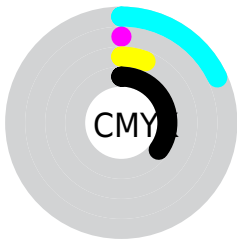
Blue (61%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

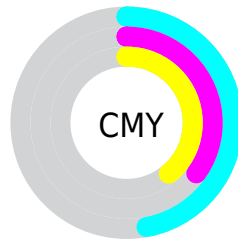


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 154, 166 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, 154, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 136, 154, 166

255, 255, 255


 190, 209, 221

 218, 237, 250

 246, 251, 255

 136, 154, 166


 110, 128, 140

 86, 103, 114

 62, 78, 89

 39, 55, 66


 17, 33, 44

 0, 15, 24

 0, 0, 0

 136, 154, 166


 119, 147, 166

 136, 154, 166


 153, 161, 166


 103, 141, 166


 169, 166, 167

 86, 134, 166


 186, 166, 173

 70, 128, 166


 202, 166, 178

 53, 121, 166

 219, 166, 184

 36, 114, 166

 236, 166, 189

 20, 108, 166

 252, 166, 195

 3, 101, 166

 255, 166, 200

 0, 99, 166

 255, 166, 206

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



145, 164, 162



136, 154, 166



131, 149, 167

# Triad

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



136, 154, 166



158, 158, 180



180, 160, 142

# Complementary

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



136, 154, 166



166, 136, 146

# 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.



184, 152, 152



136, 154, 166



171, 154, 173

# Square

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



136, 154, 166



144, 156, 181



181, 152, 163



160, 172, 137

# Rectangle

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



136, 154, 166



132, 150, 174



181, 152, 163



182, 155, 145



# Sweetspot

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



136, 154, 166



206, 213, 217



136, 166, 156



103, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



136, 154, 166



169, 198, 217



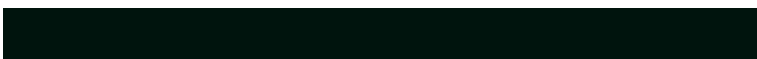
136, 150, 166



76, 81, 84



0, 89, 148



0, 12, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



166, 136, 146



217, 169, 185



166, 142, 136



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 154, 166 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

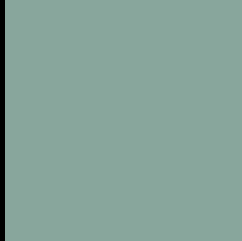
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 166 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

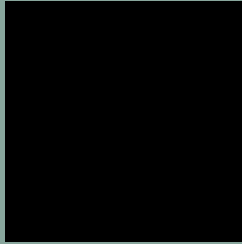
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 136, 154, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 154, 166.



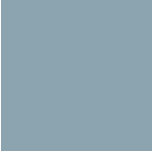
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 154, 166.

# 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](#).

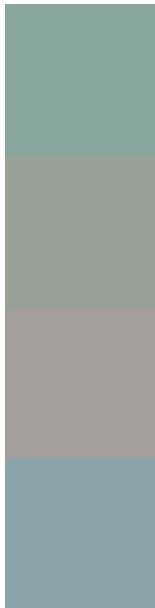
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
140, 154, 176

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

136, 154, 166

**Protanomaly**

153, 161, 160

**Deuteranomaly**

161, 158, 157

**Tritanomaly**

139, 153, 169

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

136, 154, 166

**Achromatopsia**

156, 156, 156

**Achromatomaly**

149, 156, 160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 136, 154, 166 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, 166, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 166, 156)  
}
```

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, 166, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 166, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 154, 166 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, 166, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 166, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 166, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 166, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 166, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 166,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 154, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 166, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
166, 156) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor