

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 157, 145)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(136, 157, 145) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 157, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	949D88
RGB	148, 157, 136
RGB Percent	58%, 62%, 53%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3843, 0.4667
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.13, 0.38
HSL	86°, 10%, 57%
HSV	86°, 13%, 62%
XYZ	28.7136, 32.1874, 27.9920
YIQ	151.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

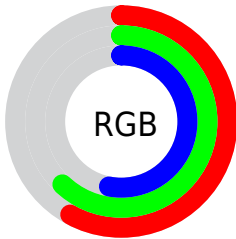
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 157, 145
Decimal	9739656
CIE Lab	63.50, -7.17, 9.89
CIE LCh	63, 12.216, 125.916
Yxy	32.1874, 0.3230, 0.3621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287929736 (0xFF949D88)
YUV	151.9150, -7.8461, -3.4335
Hunter-Lab	56.7340, -8.9437, 10.4607

Details

The RYB color **136, 157, 145** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 136, 157**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 212, 199**, and **86, 106, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 157, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 157, 154**.

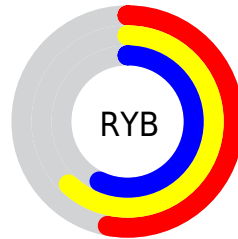
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (62%)

Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (57%)

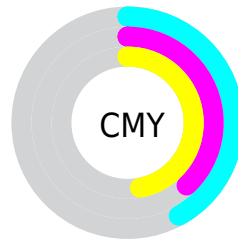


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 157, 145 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, 157, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 157, 145


255, 255, 255

 189, 212, 199


 217, 240, 227


 246, 255, 246


 136, 157, 145

 111, 131, 120

 86, 106, 95

 63, 82, 72

 41, 59, 49

 21, 37, 29

 0, 17, 16

 0, 0, 0


 136, 157, 145


 120, 157, 136

 136, 157, 145


 152, 157, 154

 105, 157, 127


 161, 157, 167

 89, 157, 118

 168, 157, 183

 73, 157, 109

 175, 157, 199

 57, 157, 100


 182, 157, 215


 42, 157, 91


 188, 157, 230

 26, 157, 82

 195, 157, 246

 10, 157, 73

 202, 157, 255

 0, 157, 67

 209, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 160, 132



136, 157, 145



136, 153, 159

Triad

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



136, 157, 145



133, 148, 173



176, 146, 152

Complementary

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



136, 157, 145



145, 136, 157

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.



170, 147, 163



136, 157, 145



145, 152, 175

Square

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



136, 157, 145



126, 144, 166



159, 150, 171



176, 148, 141

Rectangle

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



136, 157, 145



130, 147, 160



159, 150, 171



175, 146, 156

Sweetspot

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



136, 157, 145



196, 204, 199



157, 152, 136



97, 102, 99



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



136, 157, 145



171, 204, 185



136, 157, 155



71, 79, 74



0, 143, 61



0, 15, 6

Inverse Universe

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



145, 136, 157



185, 171, 204



155, 136, 157



75, 71, 79



61, 0, 143



7, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 157, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

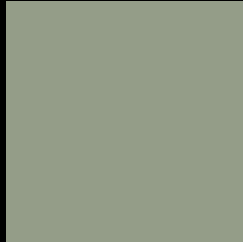
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 145 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, 157, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 157, 145.



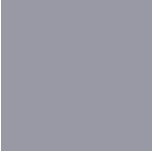
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 157, 145.

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
152, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 157, 145

Protanomaly

137, 156, 135

Deuteranomaly

165, 165, 137

Tritanomaly

151, 153, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 157, 145

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

146, 154, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 136, 157, 145 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(148, 157, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 157, 136)  
}
```

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(148, 157, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 157, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 157, 145 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

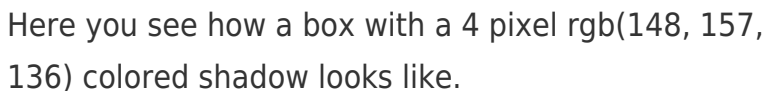
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 157, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 157, 136) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 157, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 157, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 157, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 157,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 157, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 157, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
157, 136) }
```

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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