

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 160, 170)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(136, 160, 170) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 160, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88AA96
RGB	136, 170, 150
RGB Percent	53%, 67%, 59%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3333, 0.4111
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.12, 0.33
HSL	145°, 17%, 60%
HSV	145°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	30.0465, 36.1911, 34.3265
YIQ	157.5540, -13.8440, -13.4280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

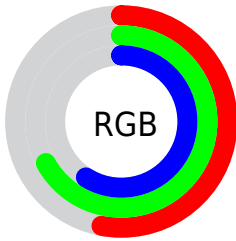
Format	Color
RYB	136, 160, 170
Decimal	8956566
CIELab	66.67, -15.71, 6.41
CIELCh	67, 16.966, 157.810
Yxy	36.1911, 0.2988, 0.3599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287146646 (0xFF88AA96)
YUV	157.5540, -3.7241, -18.9029
Hunter-Lab	60.1590, -16.1262, 8.2806

Details

The RYB color **136, 160, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 136, 156**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 215, 225**, and **86, 109, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 155, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 165, 170**.

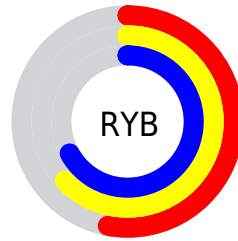
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (67%)

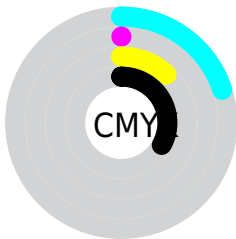
Blue (59%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (67%)

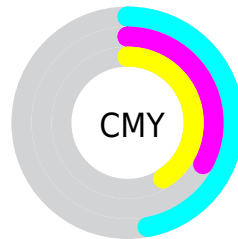


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 160, 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 136, 160, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 160, 170


255, 255, 255


 190, 215, 225

 218, 244, 254

 246, 251, 255

 136, 160, 170

 110, 133, 143

 86, 109, 118

 62, 83, 93

 39, 59, 69


 17, 37, 47

 0, 21, 27


 0, 0, 0


 136, 160, 170

 119, 155, 170

 136, 160, 170

 153, 165, 170


 102, 150, 170


 170, 170, 170


 85, 145, 170


 187, 170, 180


 68, 140, 170


 204, 170, 190

 51, 135, 170

 221, 170, 200

 34, 130, 170

 238, 170, 210

 17, 125, 170

 255, 170, 220

 0, 120, 170

 255, 170, 229

 255, 170, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 167, 152



136, 160, 170



124, 149, 171

Triad

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



136, 160, 170



150, 159, 192



193, 155, 144

Complementary

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



136, 160, 170



170, 136, 156

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.



194, 152, 159



136, 160, 170



170, 157, 186

Square

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



136, 160, 170



132, 154, 190



186, 153, 174



184, 177, 134

Rectangle

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



136, 160, 170



121, 147, 176



186, 153, 174



194, 152, 149

Sweetspot

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



136, 160, 170



209, 218, 222



136, 170, 150



104, 109, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



136, 160, 170



169, 206, 222



136, 154, 170



76, 82, 84



0, 104, 148



0, 14, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 136, 156



222, 169, 200



170, 136, 139



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 86



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 160, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

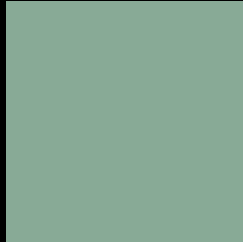
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 136, 160, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

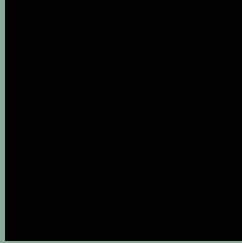
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 136, 160, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 136, 160, 170.

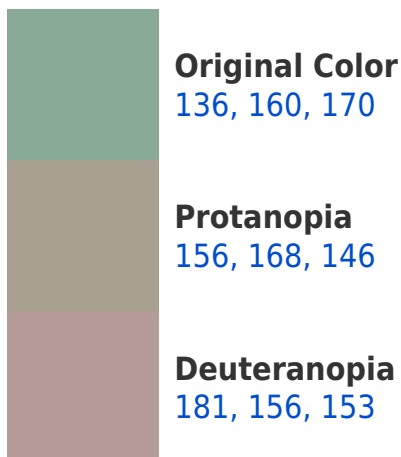


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 136, 160, 170.

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





Tritanopia
141, 156, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 160, 170

Protanomaly
148, 164, 156

Deuteranomaly
158, 165, 152

Tritanomaly
139, 153, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 160, 170

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
150, 158, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 136, 160, 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(136, 170, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 170, 150)  
}
```

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, 170, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 170, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 160, 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(136, 170, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 170, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 170, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 170, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 170, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 170,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 160, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 170, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
170, 150) }
```

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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