

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 165, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(136, 165, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 165, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CA588
RGB	140, 165, 136
RGB Percent	55%, 65%, 53%
CMY	0.4510, 0.3529, 0.4667
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.18, 0.35
HSL	112°, 14%, 59%
HSV	112°, 18%, 65%
XYZ	28.7143, 34.2633, 28.3926
YIQ	154.2190, -5.5910, -14.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

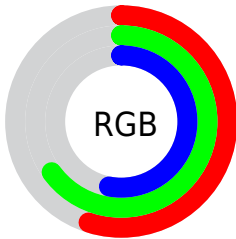
Format	Color
RYB	136, 165, 161
Decimal	9217416
CIELab	65.17, -14.38, 12.18
CIELCh	65, 18.840, 139.740
Yxy	34.2633, 0.3143, 0.3750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287407496 (0xFF8CA588)
YUV	154.2190, -8.9820, -12.4701
Hunter-Lab	58.5349, -14.8728, 12.2155

Details

The RYB color **136, 165, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 136, 165**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 220, 215**, and **86, 113, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 165, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 165, 163**.

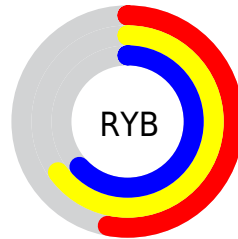
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (65%)

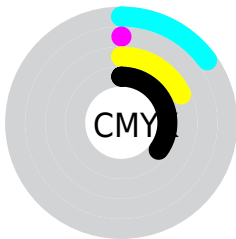
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (63%)

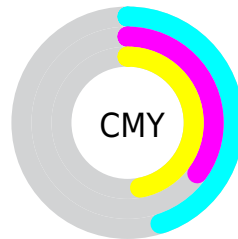


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 165, 161 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, 165, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 165, 161


255, 255, 255


 189, 220, 215

 217, 249, 244


 246, 255, 251

 136, 165, 161

 111, 139, 136

 86, 113, 109

 63, 89, 86

 41, 65, 63


 20, 43, 41


 0, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 136, 165, 161


 119, 165, 158

 136, 165, 161


 152, 165, 163

 103, 165, 156


 168, 165, 169


 86, 165, 154


 183, 165, 186

 70, 165, 152


 197, 165, 202


 53, 165, 149

 211, 165, 218

 37, 165, 147

 225, 165, 235

 21, 165, 146

 240, 165, 251

 4, 165, 143

 254, 165, 255

 0, 165, 142

 255, 165, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 161, 128



136, 165, 161



123, 150, 168

Triad

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



136, 165, 161



131, 151, 191



193, 147, 148

Complementary

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



136, 165, 161



161, 136, 165

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.



188, 147, 165



136, 165, 161



154, 156, 190

Square

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



136, 165, 161



115, 144, 183



174, 150, 180



189, 157, 133

Rectangle

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



136, 165, 161



115, 143, 168



174, 150, 180



193, 146, 153

Sweetspot

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



136, 165, 161



203, 214, 212



141, 165, 136



101, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



136, 165, 161



169, 214, 208



136, 158, 165



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 125



0, 18, 16

Inverse Universe

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



161, 136, 165



208, 169, 214



165, 136, 155



80, 73, 82



125, 0, 145



15, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 165, 161 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, 165, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

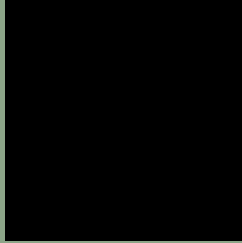
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 136, 165, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 136, 165, 161.

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
146, 155, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 165, 161

Protanomaly
133, 160, 136

Deuteranomaly
149, 165, 138

Tritanomaly
144, 154, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 165, 161

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
147, 158, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 165, 161 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(140, 165, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 165, 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(140, 165, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 165, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 165, 161 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(140, 165, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 165, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 165, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 165, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 165, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 165,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 165, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 165, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
165, 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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