

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 167, 130)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(136, 167, 130) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 167, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A282
RGB	167, 162, 130
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 51%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3653, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.22, 0.35
HSL	52°, 17%, 58%
HSV	52°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	32.8573, 35.6105, 26.2609
YIQ	159.8470, 13.2520, -8.8920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

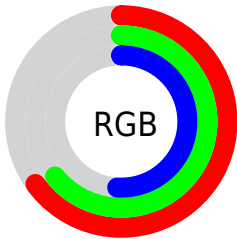
Format	Color
RYB	136, 167, 130
Decimal	10986114
CIELab	66.22, -3.49, 17.27
CIELCh	66, 17.616, 101.419
Yxy	35.6105, 0.3469, 0.3759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289176194 (0xFFA7A282)
YUV	159.8470, -14.7146, 6.2732
Hunter-Lab	59.6746, -6.1470, 15.6806

Details

The RYB color **136, 167, 130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **130, 134, 167**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 222, 183**, and **87, 115, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 167, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 167, 147**.

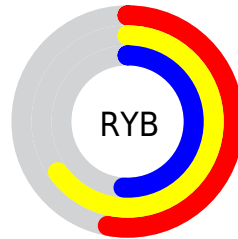
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

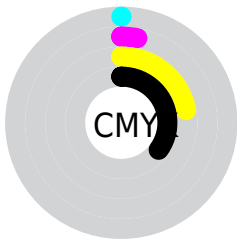
Blue (51%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (51%)

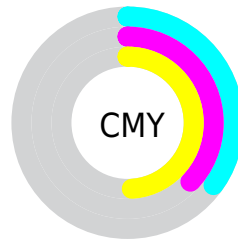


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 167, 130 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, 167, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136, 167, 130

255, 255, 255

■ 189, 222, 183

■ 218, 251, 211

■ 239, 255, 239

■ 136, 167, 130

■ 110, 140, 105

■ 87, 115, 81

■ 62, 90, 57

■ 38, 66, 35

■ 17, 43, 15

■ 1, 22, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 167, 130

■ 121, 167, 113

■ 136, 167, 130

■ 151, 167, 147

■ 109, 167, 97

■ 164, 167, 163

■ 94, 167, 80

■ 167, 169, 180

■ 79, 167, 63

■ 167, 171, 197

■ 66, 167, 46

■ 167, 172, 213

■ 52, 167, 30

■ 167, 175, 230

■ 37, 167, 13

■ 167, 177, 247

■ 27, 167, 0

■ 167, 178, 255

■ 167, 181, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 182, 131



136, 167, 130



137, 166, 154

Triad

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



136, 167, 130



120, 147, 181



187, 151, 171

Complementary

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



136, 167, 130



130, 134, 167

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.



171, 155, 185



136, 167, 130



131, 153, 190

Square

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



136, 167, 130



120, 146, 170



151, 158, 192



194, 150, 155

Rectangle

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



136, 167, 130



137, 163, 169



151, 158, 192



182, 152, 176

Sweetspot

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



136, 167, 130



204, 217, 202



167, 130, 136



104, 110, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



136, 167, 130



167, 217, 158



130, 167, 143



77, 84, 76



24, 148, 0



2, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



130, 134, 167



158, 165, 217



143, 130, 167



76, 77, 84



0, 18, 148



0, 3, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 167, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

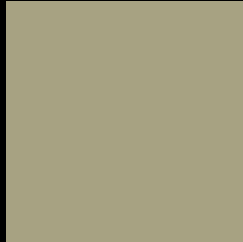
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

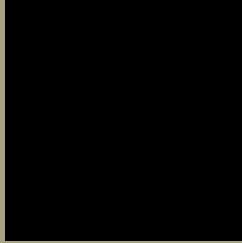
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

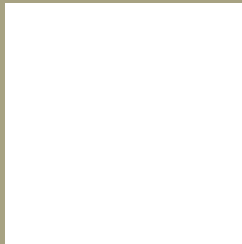
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 136, 167, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 167, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 167, 130.

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



Original Color

136, 167, 130

Protanopia

142, 171, 129

Deuteranopia

187, 173, 131



Tritanopia
172, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 167, 130

Protanomaly
141, 170, 129

Deuteranomaly
174, 180, 131

Tritanomaly
170, 160, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 167, 130

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
151, 163, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 167, 130 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(167, 162, 130) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 162, 130)  
}
```

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(167, 162, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 162, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 167, 130 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

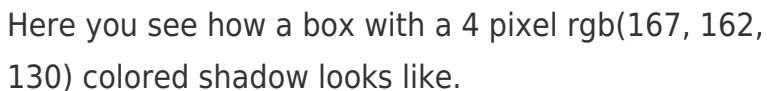
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 162, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 162, 130) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 162, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 162, 130); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 162, 130); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 162, 130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 167, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 162, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
162, 130) }
```

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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