

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 168, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(136, 168, 159) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 168, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91A888
RGB	145, 168, 136
RGB Percent	57%, 66%, 53%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3412, 0.4667
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.19, 0.34
HSL	103°, 16%, 60%
HSV	103°, 19%, 66%
XYZ	30.1236, 35.8026, 28.6155
YIQ	157.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

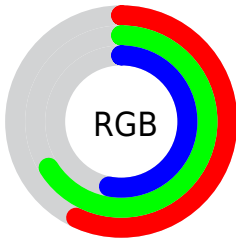
Format	Color
RYB	136, 168, 159
Decimal	9545864
CIELab	66.37, -14.14, 13.91
CIELCh	66, 19.832, 135.473
Yxy	35.8026, 0.3186, 0.3787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287735944 (0xFF91A888)
YUV	157.4750, -10.5872, -10.9406
Hunter-Lab	59.8353, -14.8472, 13.5300

Details

The RYB color **136, 168, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **159, 136, 168**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 223, 213**, and **86, 116, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 168, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 168, 164**.

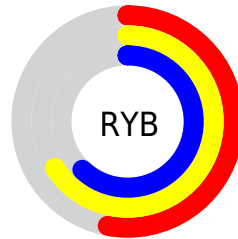
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (66%)

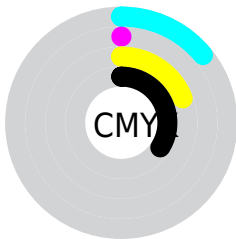
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (62%)

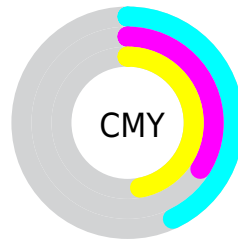


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 168, 159 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, 168, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 168, 159


255, 255, 255


 189, 223, 213


 217, 252, 242


 246, 255, 246

 136, 168, 159

 111, 142, 134

 86, 116, 108

 63, 91, 84

 41, 68, 62


 20, 45, 39

 0, 26, 26


 0, 0, 0

 136, 168, 159


 119, 168, 154


 136, 168, 159


 153, 168, 164

 102, 168, 149


 169, 168, 170

 86, 168, 145


 181, 168, 186

 69, 168, 140

 193, 168, 203


 52, 168, 135

 205, 168, 220


 35, 168, 130

 217, 168, 237

 18, 168, 126

 230, 168, 254

 2, 168, 122

 242, 168, 255

 0, 168, 121

 254, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 165, 127



136, 168, 159



126, 155, 171

Triad

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



136, 168, 159



130, 153, 195



198, 149, 153

Complementary

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



136, 168, 159



159, 136, 168

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.



192, 150, 171



136, 168, 159



153, 159, 195

Square

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



136, 168, 159



114, 146, 186



176, 154, 186



195, 157, 137

Rectangle

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



136, 168, 159



116, 146, 172



176, 154, 186



197, 149, 159

Sweetspot

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



136, 168, 159



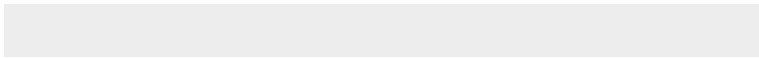
206, 219, 215



149, 168, 136



102, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



136, 168, 159



169, 219, 205



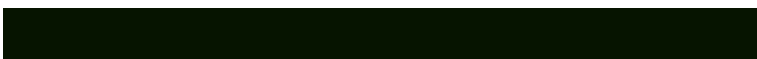
136, 162, 168



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 106



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



159, 136, 168



205, 169, 219



168, 136, 161



82, 76, 84



106, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 168, 159 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, 168, 159 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, 168, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 168, 159.



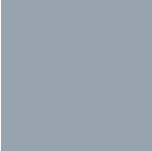
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 168, 159.

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
151, 159, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 168, 159

Protanomaly
133, 164, 136

Deuteranomaly
153, 170, 138

Tritanomaly
149, 158, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 168, 159

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
149, 161, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 168, 159 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(145, 168, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 168, 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(145, 168, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 168, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 168, 159 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(145, 168, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 168, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 168, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 168, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 168, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 168,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 168, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 168, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
168, 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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