

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 170, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(136, 170, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 170, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AAA88
RGB	138, 170, 136
RGB Percent	54%, 67%, 53%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3333, 0.4667
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.20, 0.33
HSL	116°, 17%, 60%
HSV	116°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	29.2999, 35.9303, 28.6835
YIQ	156.5560, -8.1580, -17.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

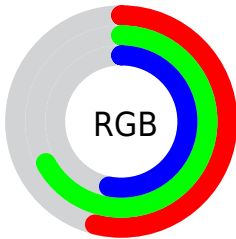
Format	Color
RYB	136, 170, 168
Decimal	9087624
CIELab	66.47, -17.70, 13.97
CIELCh	66, 22.549, 141.703
Yxy	35.9303, 0.3120, 0.3826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287277704 (0xFF8AAA88)
YUV	156.5560, -10.1341, -16.2736
Hunter-Lab	59.9419, -17.6466, 13.5877

Details

The RYB color **136, 170, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 136, 170**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 225, 222**, and **86, 118, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 170, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 170, 169**.

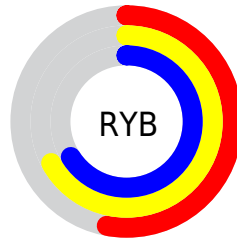
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (67%)

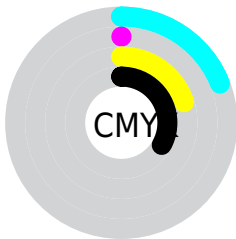
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (66%)

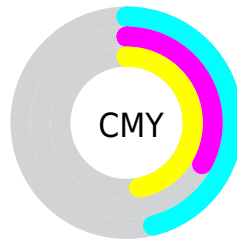


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 170, 168 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, 170, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 170, 168


255, 255, 255


 189, 225, 222

 217, 254, 251


 246, 255, 253

 136, 170, 168

 111, 143, 142

 86, 118, 117

 63, 93, 92

 41, 69, 69

 19, 46, 47

 0, 27, 27


 0, 0, 0


 136, 170, 168


 119, 170, 167

 136, 170, 168


 153, 170, 169

 102, 170, 166


 170, 170, 170

 85, 170, 165


 186, 170, 187

 68, 170, 164


 202, 170, 204


 51, 170, 163

 218, 170, 221

 34, 170, 162

 234, 170, 238

 17, 170, 161

 250, 170, 255

 0, 170, 160

 255, 170, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 165, 128



136, 170, 168



117, 150, 173

Triad

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



136, 170, 168



130, 153, 201



203, 148, 148

Complementary

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



136, 170, 168



168, 136, 170

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.



198, 148, 168



136, 170, 168



157, 158, 199

Square

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



136, 170, 168



109, 144, 193



182, 152, 187



197, 162, 131

Rectangle

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



136, 170, 168



107, 141, 173



182, 152, 187



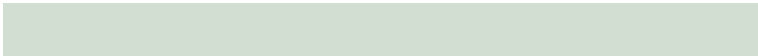
203, 147, 154

Sweetspot

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



136, 170, 168



209, 222, 222



138, 170, 136



104, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



136, 170, 168



169, 222, 219



136, 160, 170



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 139



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 136, 170



219, 169, 222



170, 136, 155



84, 76, 84



139, 0, 148



19, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 170, 168 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, 170, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

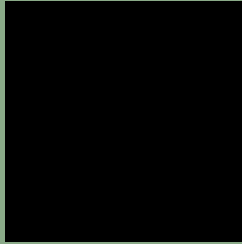
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 170, 168.



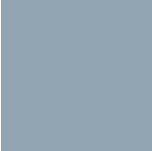
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 170, 168.

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
145, 157, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 170, 168

Protanomaly
133, 164, 138

Deuteranomaly
149, 168, 138

Tritanomaly
142, 155, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 170, 168

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
149, 162, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 170, 168 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(138, 170, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 170, 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(138, 170, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 170, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 170, 168 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(138, 170, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 170, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 170, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 170, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 170, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 170,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 170, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 170, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
170, 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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