

Converting Colors

`RYB(136, 180, 138)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(136, 180, 138) contains.

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Color

R_YB(136, 180, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2B488
RGB	178, 180, 136
RGB Percent	70%, 71%, 53%
CMY	0.3020, 0.2941, 0.4667
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.24, 0.29
HSL	63°, 23%, 62%
HSV	63°, 24%, 71%
XYZ	39.1253, 43.8851, 29.7011
YIQ	174.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

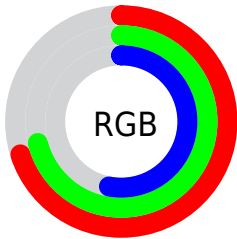
Format	Color
RYB	136, 180, 138
Decimal	11711624
CIELab	72.15, -8.02, 22.28
CIELCh	72, 23.677, 109.801
Yxy	43.8851, 0.3471, 0.3894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289901704 (0xFFB2B488)
YUV	174.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695
Hunter-Lab	66.2458, -10.5067, 19.7896

Details

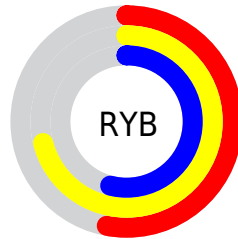
The RYB color **136, 180, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **138, 136, 180**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 236, 192**, and **86, 127, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 180, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 180, 155**.

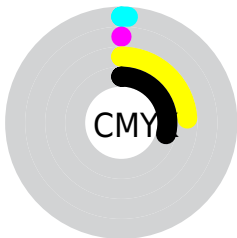
Distribution



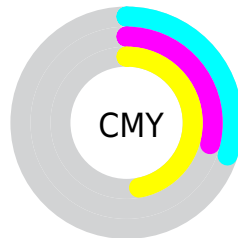
- Red (70%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 136, 180, 138 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, 180, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 180, 138


255, 255, 255

 190, 236, 192


 217, 255, 217

 246, 255, 246

 136, 180, 138

 110, 153, 112


 86, 127, 88

 62, 102, 64

 40, 78, 43

 18, 56, 22

 0, 34, 3

 0, 13, 13

 0, 0, 0

 136, 180, 138

 136, 180, 138

■ 118, 180, 121

■ 154, 180, 155

■ 100, 180, 104

■ 172, 180, 172

■ 82, 180, 86

■ 180, 180, 190

■ 64, 180, 69

■ 181, 180, 208

■ 46, 180, 52

■ 182, 180, 226

■ 28, 180, 35

■ 183, 180, 244

■ 10, 180, 18

■ 184, 180, 255

■ 0, 180, 8

■ 185, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 200, 135



136, 180, 138



148, 186, 181

Triad

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



136, 180, 138



120, 158, 209



215, 162, 185

Complementary

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



136, 180, 138



138, 136, 180

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, 167, 205



136, 180, 138



141, 167, 219

Square

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



136, 180, 138



116, 153, 191



171, 174, 217



221, 162, 163

Rectangle

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



136, 180, 138



137, 172, 188



171, 174, 217



211, 163, 192

Sweetspot

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



136, 180, 138



218, 235, 219



180, 137, 136



108, 117, 108



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



136, 180, 138



167, 235, 170



136, 180, 159



80, 89, 80



0, 153, 7



0, 26, 2

Inverse Universe

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



138, 136, 180



170, 167, 235



159, 136, 180



81, 80, 89



7, 0, 153



1, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 136, 180, 138 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, 180, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

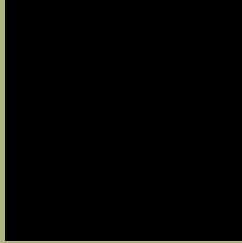
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 180, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 136, 180, 138.

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, 180, 138

Protanopia
149, 189, 134

Deuteranopia
207, 198, 138



Tritanopia
185, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 180, 138

Protanomaly
143, 185, 135

Deuteranomaly
172, 196, 137

Tritanomaly
179, 182, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 180, 138

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
160, 176, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 136, 180, 138 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(178, 180, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 180, 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(178, 180, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 180, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 136, 180, 138 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(178, 180, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 180, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 180, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 180, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 180, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 180,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 136, 180, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 180, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
180, 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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