

Converting Colors

`RYB(137, 166, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(137, 166, 167) contains.

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Color

R_YB(137, 166, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89A78A
RGB	137, 167, 138
RGB Percent	54%, 65%, 54%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3451, 0.4587
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	122°, 15%, 60%
HSV	122°, 18%, 65%
XYZ	28.7252, 34.7918, 29.2594
YIQ	154.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

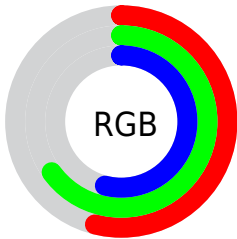
Format	Color
RYB	137, 166, 167
Decimal	9021322
CIELab	65.59, -16.12, 11.60
CIELCh	66, 19.866, 144.259
Yxy	34.7918, 0.3096, 0.3750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287211402 (0xFF89A78A)
YUV	154.7240, -8.2449, -15.5439
Hunter-Lab	58.9846, -16.2943, 11.8783

Details

The RYB color **137, 166, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **167, 137, 166**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 222, 222**, and **87, 114, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 165, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 167, 167**.

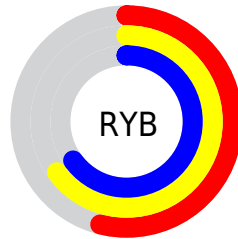
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (65%)

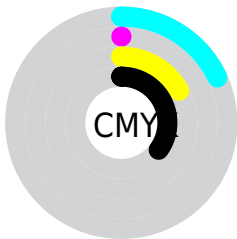
Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

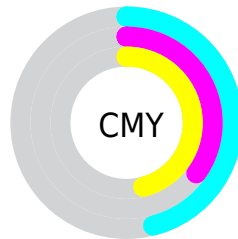


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 137, 166, 167 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 137, 166, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 137, 166, 167


255, 255, 255


 191, 221, 222


 219, 251, 251

 247, 254, 255

 137, 166, 167

 111, 139, 141

 87, 114, 115


 63, 88, 90


 40, 64, 67


 18, 41, 44


 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 137, 166, 167


 120, 165, 167

 137, 166, 167


 154, 167, 167

 104, 165, 167


 170, 167, 170


 87, 164, 167


 187, 167, 186

 70, 163, 167


 204, 167, 203

 53, 163, 167

 220, 167, 219

 37, 163, 167


 237, 167, 235

 20, 162, 167

 254, 167, 251

 3, 161, 167

 255, 167, 255

 0, 161, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 163, 133



137, 166, 167



119, 148, 169

Triad

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



137, 166, 167



134, 153, 194



196, 147, 145

Complementary

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



137, 166, 167



167, 137, 166

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.



193, 147, 163



137, 166, 167



158, 156, 192

Square

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



137, 166, 167



115, 145, 188



179, 150, 180



190, 161, 131

Rectangle

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



137, 166, 167



112, 142, 170



179, 150, 180



196, 147, 151

Sweetspot

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



137, 166, 167



206, 217, 217



137, 167, 138



103, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



137, 166, 167



169, 215, 217



137, 157, 167



76, 84, 84



0, 143, 148



0, 19, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 137, 166



217, 169, 215



167, 137, 151



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 143



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 137, 166, 167 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 137, 166, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

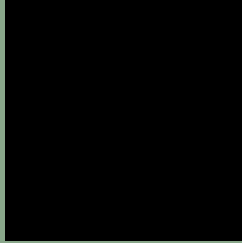
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 137, 166, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 137, 166, 167.

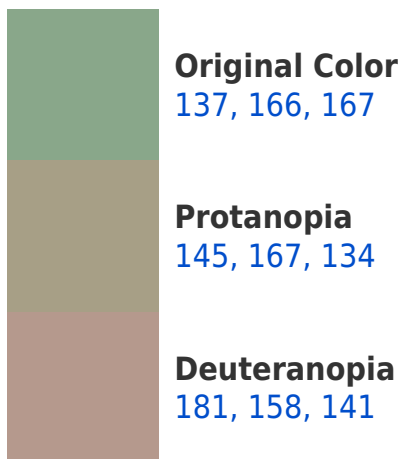


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 137, 166, 167.

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

143, 155, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 166, 167

Protanomaly
135, 162, 141

Deuteranomaly
150, 165, 140

Tritanomaly
141, 153, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 166, 167

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
148, 158, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 137, 166, 167 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(137, 167, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 167, 138)  
}
```

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(137, 167, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 167, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 137, 166, 167 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(137, 167, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 167, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 167, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 167, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 167, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 167,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 137, 166, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 167, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
167, 138) }
```

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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