

Converting Colors

`RYB(138, 152, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(138, 152, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(138, 152, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AA6A6
RGB	138, 166, 166
RGB Percent	54%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3490, 0.3490
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 14%, 60%
HSV	180°, 17%, 65%
XYZ	31.0004, 35.4289, 41.2810
YIQ	157.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

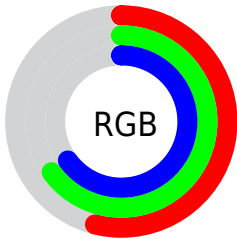
Format	Color
RYB	138, 152, 166
Decimal	9086630
CIELab	66.08, -9.62, -3.23
CIElCh	66, 10.152, 198.572
Yxy	35.4289, 0.2878, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287276710 (0xFF8AA6A6)
YUV	157.6280, 4.1274, -17.2138
Hunter-Lab	59.5222, -11.1973, 0.5456

Details

The RYB color **138, 152, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 138, 138**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 207, 221**, and **87, 101, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 144, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 161, 166**.

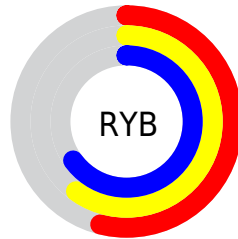
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (65%)

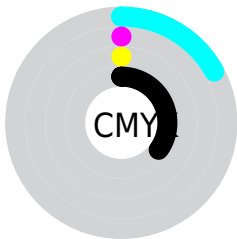
Blue (65%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

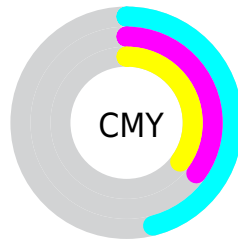


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 138, 152, 166 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 138, 152, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 152, 166


255, 255, 255


 192, 207, 221

 220, 235, 250


 248, 252, 255

 138, 152, 166


 112, 126, 140

 87, 101, 114

 64, 77, 90


 41, 54, 66

 19, 32, 44


 0, 12, 24

 0, 0, 0

 138, 152, 166

 121, 144, 166

 138, 152, 166

 155, 161, 166

■ 105, 136, 166

■ 171, 166, 166

■ 88, 127, 166

■ 188, 166, 166

■ 72, 119, 166

■ 204, 166, 166

■ 55, 111, 166

■ 221, 166, 166

■ 38, 102, 166

■ 238, 166, 166

■ 22, 94, 166

■ 254, 166, 166

■ 5, 86, 166

■ 255, 166, 166

■ 0, 83, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 157, 166



138, 152, 166



140, 154, 174

Triad

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



138, 152, 166



169, 157, 173



167, 172, 143

Complementary

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



138, 152, 166



166, 138, 138

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.



178, 160, 147



138, 152, 166



177, 155, 164

Square

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



138, 152, 166



158, 159, 178



180, 155, 155



143, 162, 143

Rectangle

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



138, 152, 166



144, 156, 177



180, 155, 155



174, 170, 144

Sweetspot

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



138, 152, 166



206, 212, 217



138, 166, 166



103, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



138, 152, 166



173, 195, 217



138, 147, 166



76, 80, 84



0, 74, 148



0, 10, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 138, 166



217, 173, 217



166, 166, 138



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 138, 152, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

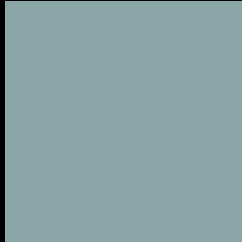
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 138, 152, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

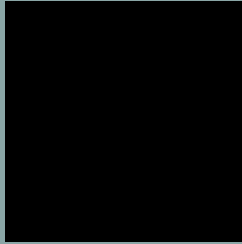
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 138, 152, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 138, 152, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 138, 152, 166.

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
138, 152, 166

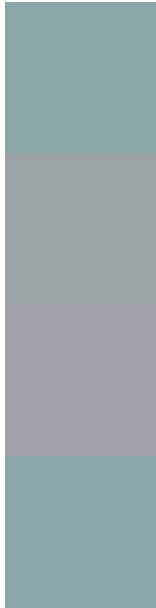
Protanopia
162, 159, 162

Deuteranopia
172, 155, 168



Tritanopia
140, 155, 177

Trichromacy



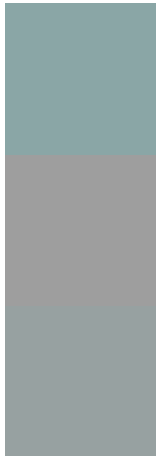
Original Color
138, 152, 166

Protanomaly
153, 158, 163

Deuteranomaly
160, 159, 167

Tritanomaly
139, 154, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 152, 166

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
151, 156, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 166, 166 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, 166, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 166, 166)  
}
```

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, 166, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 166, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 138, 152, 166 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, 166, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 166, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 166, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 166, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 166, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 166,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 138, 152, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 166, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
166, 166) }
```

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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