

Converting Colors

`RYB(138, 156, 109)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(138, 156, 109) contains.

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Color

R_YB(138, 156, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C8A6D
RGB	156, 138, 109
RGB Percent	61%, 54%, 43%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4586, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.30, 0.39
HSL	37°, 19%, 52%
HSV	37°, 30%, 61%
XYZ	25.5685, 26.3679, 18.2099
YIQ	140.0760, 20.0370, -5.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

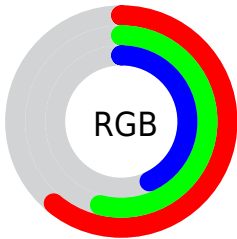
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 156, 109
Decimal	10259053
CIE Lab	58.38, 2.15, 18.06
CIE LCh	58, 18.185, 83.222
Yxy	26.3679, 0.3645, 0.3759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288449133 (0xFF9C8A6D)
YUV	140.0760, -15.3205, 13.9653
Hunter-Lab	51.3497, -0.9814, 14.9190

Details

The RYB color **138, 156, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **109, 122, 156**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 211, 161**, and **86, 104, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 156, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 156, 125**.

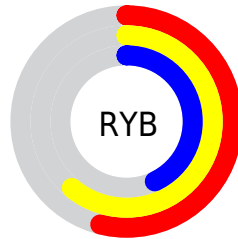
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (54%)

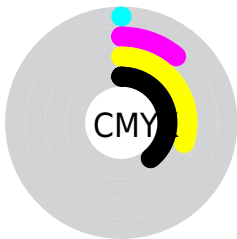
Blue (43%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (43%)

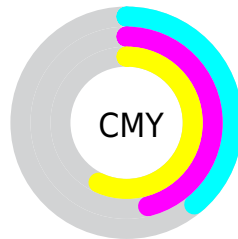


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 138, 156, 109 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, 156, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 156, 109

255, 255, 255

 194, 211, 161

 223, 240, 188


 223, 255, 215

 244, 255, 244

 138, 156, 109

 112, 130, 85

 86, 104, 61


 61, 79, 39

 38, 56, 18


 16, 34, 0


 0, 0, 0


 138, 156, 109

 132, 156, 93

 127, 156, 78

 138, 156, 109

 145, 156, 125

 150, 156, 140

■ 120, 156, 62

■ 156, 156, 156

■ 115, 156, 47

■ 156, 160, 171

■ 109, 156, 31

■ 156, 165, 187

■ 103, 156, 15

■ 156, 169, 203

■ 98, 156, 0

■ 156, 173, 218

■ 156, 178, 234

■ 156, 182, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 142, 115



138, 156, 109



111, 143, 115

Triad

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



138, 156, 109



96, 123, 152



158, 132, 160

Complementary

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



138, 156, 109



109, 122, 156

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.



138, 138, 169



138, 156, 109



101, 128, 165

Square

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



138, 156, 109



105, 131, 149



117, 135, 172



170, 129, 145

Rectangle

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



138, 156, 109



117, 146, 136



117, 135, 172



152, 134, 164

Sweetspot

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



138, 156, 109



197, 204, 186



156, 109, 127



97, 102, 91



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



138, 156, 109



176, 204, 131



109, 156, 114



76, 79, 71



89, 143, 0



10, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 122, 156



131, 151, 204



114, 109, 156



71, 73, 79



0, 39, 143



0, 4, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 138, 156, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

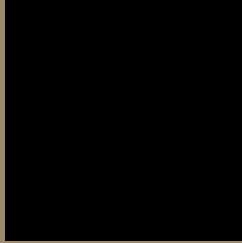
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

R Y B 138, 156, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 138, 156, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 138, 156, 109.

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, 156, 109

Protanopia

123, 150, 110

Deuteranopia

164, 157, 110



Tritanopia
160, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 156, 109

Protanomaly

129, 152, 110

Deuteranomaly

159, 161, 110

Tritanomaly

159, 136, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 156, 109

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

141, 146, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 138, 156, 109 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(156, 138, 109) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 138, 109)  
}
```

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(156, 138, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 138, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 138, 156, 109 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(156, 138, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 138, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 138, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 138, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 138, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 138,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 138, 156, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 138, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
138, 109) }
```

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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