

# Converting Colors

`RYB(139, 176, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(139, 176, 159) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(139, 176, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9CB08B
RGB	156, 176, 139
RGB Percent	61%, 69%, 55%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3098, 0.4549
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.21, 0.31
HSL	92°, 19%, 62%
HSV	92°, 21%, 69%
XYZ	33.8958, 39.9827, 30.3570
YIQ	165.8020, -0.0430, -15.7470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

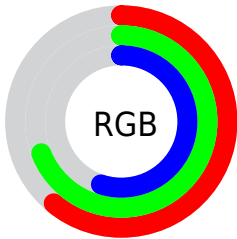
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">139, 176, 159</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10268811</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.46, -13.78, 16.68</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">69, 21.637, 129.548</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">39.9827, 0.3252, 0.3836</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288458891 (0xFF9CB08B)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">165.8020, -13.2134, -8.5964</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.2318, -14.9697, 15.7977</a>

# Details

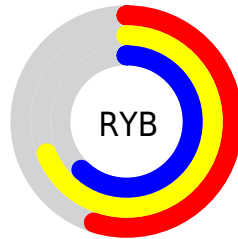
The RYB color **139, 176, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **159, 139, 176**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 232, 214**, and **89, 123, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 176, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 176, 167**.

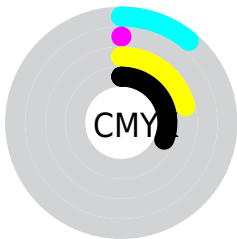
# Distribution



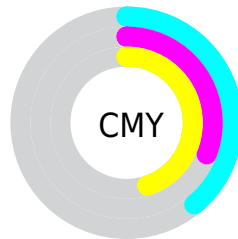
- Red (61%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 139, 176, 159 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 139, 176, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 139, 176, 159

255, 255, 255


 193, 232, 214

 221, 255, 237

 249, 255, 249

 139, 176, 159

 113, 149, 132

 89, 123, 108

 65, 99, 84

 43, 75, 61

 22, 52, 40

 0, 31, 15


 0, 0, 0

 139, 176, 159


 121, 176, 151

 139, 176, 159


 157, 176, 167

 104, 176, 143


 174, 176, 175

 86, 176, 135


 185, 176, 192

 69, 176, 127


 194, 176, 209

 51, 176, 119


 204, 176, 227

 33, 176, 110

 213, 176, 245

 16, 176, 103

 223, 176, 255

 0, 176, 95

 232, 176, 255

 242, 176, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141, 178, 131



139, 176, 159



134, 166, 180

# Triad

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



139, 176, 159



130, 158, 206



210, 156, 164

# Complementary

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



139, 176, 159



159, 139, 176

# 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.



200, 157, 184



139, 176, 159



155, 166, 208

# Square

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



139, 176, 159



116, 151, 194



181, 163, 200



208, 161, 146

# Rectangle

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



139, 176, 159



122, 155, 181



181, 163, 200



208, 156, 171



# Sweetspot

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



139, 176, 159



216, 230, 224



170, 176, 139



107, 115, 112



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115



# Same Dimension

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



139, 176, 159



172, 230, 204



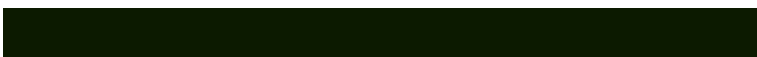
139, 175, 176



80, 89, 85



0, 153, 83



0, 26, 14



# Inverse Universe

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



159, 139, 176



203, 172, 230



176, 139, 175



85, 80, 89



83, 0, 153



14, 0, 26



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 139, 176, 159 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 139, 176, 159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

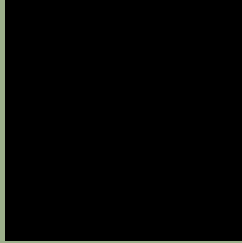
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 139, 176, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 139, 176, 159.

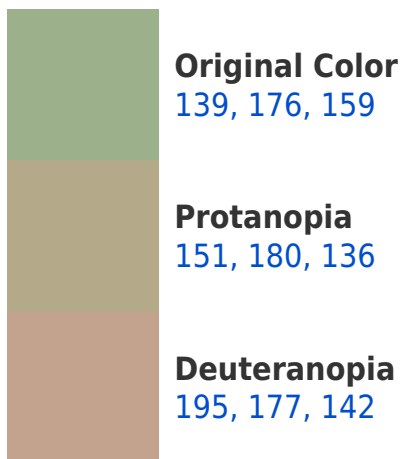


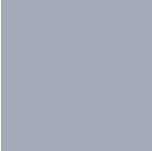
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 139, 176, 159.

# 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**  
163, 168, 183

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

139, 176, 159

**Protanomaly**

137, 172, 138

**Deuteranomaly**

160, 181, 141

**Tritanomaly**

160, 168, 172

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

139, 176, 159

**Achromatopsia**

166, 166, 166

**Achromatomaly**

156, 170, 164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 139, 176, 159 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, 176, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 176, 139)  
}
```

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, 176, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 176, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 139, 176, 159 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, 176, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 176, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 176, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 176, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 176, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 176,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 139, 176, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 176, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
176, 139) }
```

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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