

# Converting Colors

`RYB(139, 183, 195)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(139, 183, 195) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(139, 183, 195)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BC39A
RGB	139, 195, 154
RGB Percent	55%, 76%, 60%
CMY	0.4549, 0.2353, 0.3950
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.21, 0.24
HSL	136°, 32%, 65%
HSV	136°, 29%, 76%
XYZ	36.0180, 46.8614, 37.8379
YIQ	173.5820, -20.2150, -24.6230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

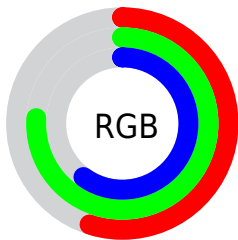
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">139, 183, 195</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9159578</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">74.10, -26.54, 14.74</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">74, 30.359, 150.962</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">46.8614, 0.2984, 0.3882</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287349658</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF8BC39A</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">173.5820, -9.6539, -30.3284</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">68.4554, -25.8784, 15.1469</a>

# Details

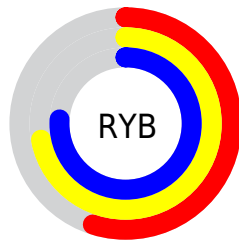
The RYB color **139, 183, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **195, 139, 180**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 241, 252**, and **87, 129, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 179, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 187, 195**.

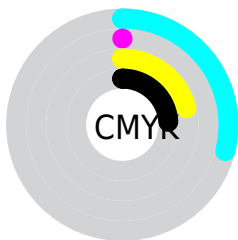
# Distribution



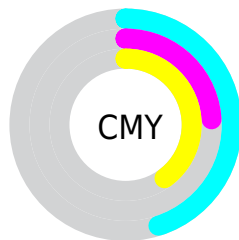
- Red (55%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 139, 183, 195 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, 183, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 139, 183, 195

255, 255, 255


 194, 240, 252


 222, 245, 255

 251, 253, 255

 139, 183, 195


 113, 156, 168

 87, 129, 141

 62, 102, 115

 37, 76, 90


 9, 50, 67

 0, 34, 44

 0, 23, 23


 0, 0, 0


 139, 183, 195


 139, 183, 195

 119, 179, 195


 158, 187, 195

 100, 175, 195


 178, 191, 195


 80, 170, 195


 197, 195, 197

 61, 166, 195

 217, 195, 211

 41, 162, 195

 236, 195, 225

 22, 158, 195

 255, 195, 239

 2, 153, 195

 255, 195, 254

 0, 153, 195

 255, 195, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134, 189, 152



139, 183, 195



109, 158, 198

# Triad

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



139, 183, 195



148, 174, 237



237, 165, 155

# Complementary

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



139, 183, 195



195, 139, 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.



236, 162, 182



139, 183, 195



187, 175, 230

# Square

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



139, 183, 195



110, 159, 230



219, 166, 210



224, 197, 134

# Rectangle

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



139, 183, 195



96, 147, 201



219, 166, 210



238, 162, 164

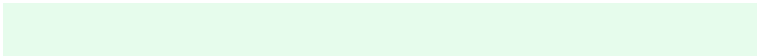


# Sweetspot

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



139, 183, 195



230, 247, 252



139, 195, 154



113, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

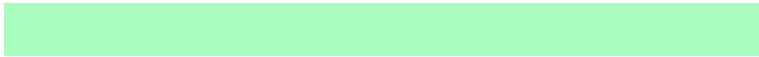


# Same Dimension

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



139, 183, 195



167, 234, 252



139, 171, 195



87, 95, 97



0, 126, 161



0, 26, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



195, 139, 180



252, 167, 229



195, 139, 152



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 117

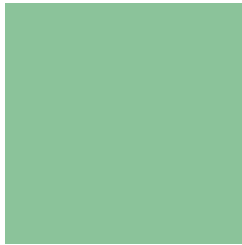


33, 0, 24



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 139, 183, 195 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, 183, 195 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, 183, 195 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 139, 183, 195.

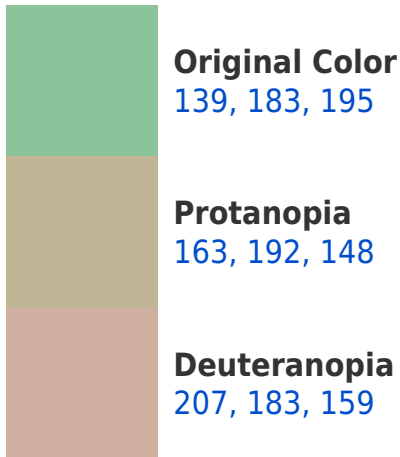


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 139, 183, 195.

# 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**  
148, 171, 203

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

139, 183, 195



**Protanomaly**

150, 186, 163



**Deuteranomaly**

157, 182, 157



**Tritanomaly**

145, 170, 191

# Monochromacy



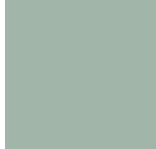
**Original Color**

139, 183, 195



**Achromatopsia**

174, 174, 174



**Achromatomaly**

161, 177, 182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 139, 183, 195 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(139, 195, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 195, 154)  
}
```

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(139, 195, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 195, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 139, 183, 195 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(139, 195, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 195, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 195, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 195, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 195, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 195, 154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 139, 183, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 195, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
195, 154) }
```

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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