

Converting Colors

`RYB(140, 183, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(140, 183, 173) contains.

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Color

R_YB(140, 183, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96B78C
RGB	150, 183, 140
RGB Percent	59%, 72%, 55%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2824, 0.4510
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.23, 0.28
HSL	106°, 23%, 63%
HSV	106°, 23%, 72%
XYZ	34.2448, 42.2445, 31.1600
YIQ	168.2310, -5.8650, -20.3690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

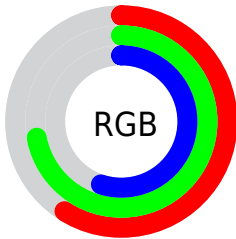
Format	Color
RYB	140, 183, 173
Decimal	9877388
CIELab	71.04, -19.38, 18.27
CIELCh	71, 26.636, 136.694
Yxy	42.2445, 0.3181, 0.3924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288067468 (0xFF96B78C)
YUV	168.2310, -13.9179, -15.9886
Hunter-Lab	64.9957, -19.6949, 17.0724

Details

The RYB color **140, 183, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **173, 140, 183**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 239, 228**, and **90, 130, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 183, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 183, 177**.

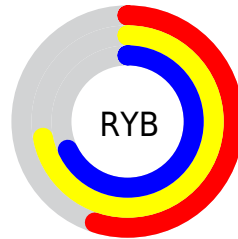
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (72%)

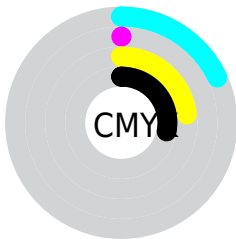
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (68%)

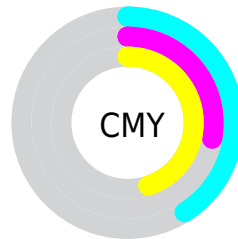


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (28%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 140, 183, 173 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 140, 183, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 183, 173


255, 255, 255


 194, 239, 228


 222, 255, 244

 250, 255, 250

 140, 183, 173

 114, 156, 146

 90, 130, 121

 66, 105, 97

 44, 80, 73


 22, 57, 51


 0, 35, 27

 0, 7, 7


 0, 0, 0

 140, 183, 173


 140, 183, 173


 122, 183, 169


 158, 183, 177

 103, 183, 164

 177, 183, 182


 85, 183, 160


 192, 183, 195

 67, 183, 156

 206, 183, 213

 49, 183, 152

 220, 183, 232

 30, 183, 147

 234, 183, 250

 12, 183, 143

 248, 183, 255

 0, 183, 140

 255, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 178, 127



140, 183, 173



123, 163, 187

Triad

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



140, 183, 173



129, 161, 220



223, 157, 161

Complementary

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



140, 183, 173



173, 140, 183

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.



215, 157, 186



140, 183, 173



163, 170, 220

Square

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



140, 183, 173



105, 150, 208



194, 163, 207



218, 169, 140

Rectangle

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



140, 183, 173



109, 151, 188



194, 163, 207



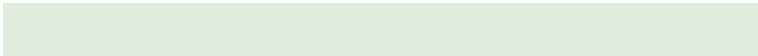
222, 156, 169

Sweetspot

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



140, 183, 173



221, 237, 234



153, 183, 140



110, 120, 118



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



140, 183, 173



171, 237, 222



140, 174, 183



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 120



0, 28, 21

Inverse Universe

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



173, 140, 183



222, 171, 237



183, 140, 172



90, 83, 92



119, 0, 156



22, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 183, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

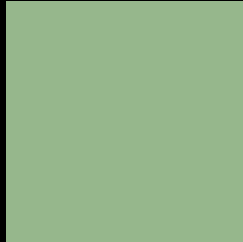
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 140, 183, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

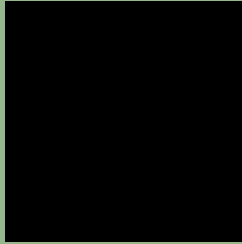
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 140, 183, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 183, 173.

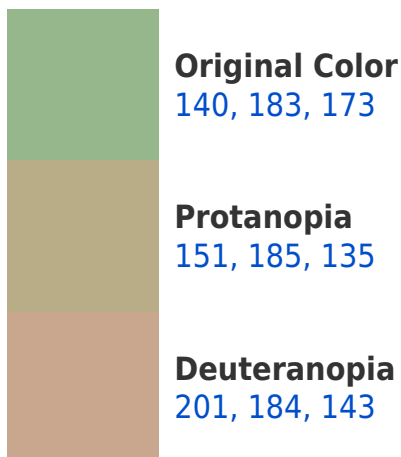


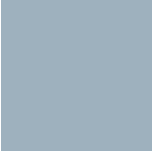
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 183, 173.

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](#).

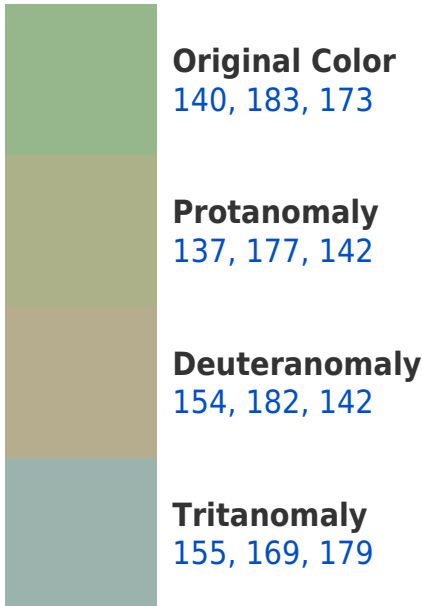
Dichromacy



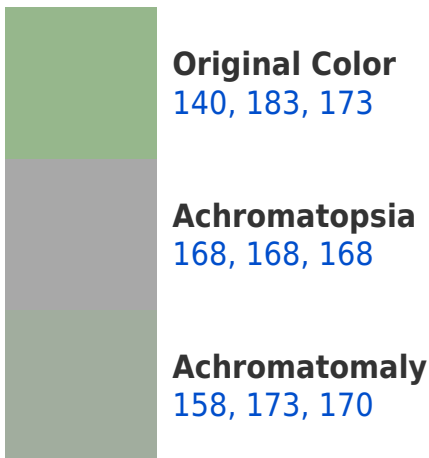


Tritanopia
158, 170, 190

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 140, 183, 173 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(150, 183, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 183, 140)  
}
```

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(150, 183, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 183, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 140, 183, 173 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(150, 183, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 183, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 183, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 183, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 183, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 183,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 140, 183, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 183, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
183, 140) }
```

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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