

# Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 156, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(148, 156, 139) contains.

<b>RYB(148, 156, 139)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(148, 156, 139)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C968B
RGB	156, 150, 139
RGB Percent	61%, 59%, 55%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4113, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.11, 0.39
HSL	39°, 8%, 58%
HSV	39°, 11%, 61%
XYZ	29.2953, 30.7815, 28.8235
YIQ	150.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

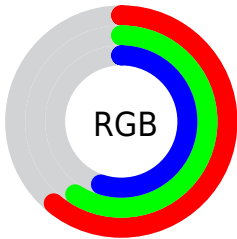
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 156, 139
Decimal	10262155
CIELab	62.32, 0.15, 6.62
CIELCh	62, 6.623, 88.725
Yxy	30.7815, 0.3295, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452235 (0xFF9C968B)
YUV	150.5400, -5.6892, 4.7884
Hunter-Lab	55.4811, -2.8399, 8.0345

# Details

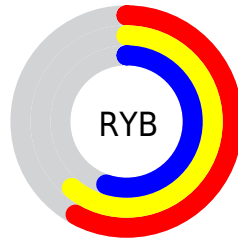
The RYB color **148, 156, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 143, 156**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 211, 192**, and **99, 105, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 156, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 156, 155**.

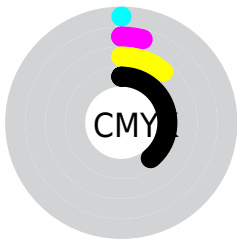
# Distribution



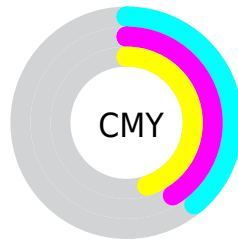
- Red (61%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 156, 139 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 148, 156, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 148, 156, 139


255, 255, 255

 203, 211, 192

 231, 239, 220

 249, 255, 249

 148, 156, 139


 124, 130, 114

 99, 105, 89

 74, 81, 66


 52, 58, 44

 29, 36, 23

 8, 13, 0


 0, 0, 0

 148, 156, 139


 140, 156, 123


 148, 156, 139


 155, 156, 155

 134, 156, 108

 156, 160, 170

 126, 156, 92


 156, 164, 186


 118, 156, 77

 156, 168, 201

 112, 156, 61

 156, 172, 217


 103, 156, 45

 156, 176, 233


 98, 156, 30

 156, 180, 248

 89, 156, 14

 156, 183, 255

 83, 156, 0

 156, 186, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161, 152, 141



148, 156, 139



140, 152, 143

# Triad

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



148, 156, 139



136, 145, 156



158, 148, 157

# Complementary

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



148, 156, 139



139, 143, 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.



152, 149, 161



148, 156, 139



139, 147, 160

# Square

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



148, 156, 139



138, 147, 154



144, 149, 162



163, 147, 151

# Rectangle

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



148, 156, 139



143, 153, 151



144, 149, 162



156, 148, 158



# Sweetspot

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



148, 156, 139



201, 204, 198



156, 139, 145



99, 102, 98



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



148, 156, 139



191, 204, 177



139, 156, 142



76, 79, 71



77, 143, 0



8, 15, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



139, 143, 156



177, 184, 204



142, 139, 156



71, 73, 79



0, 36, 143



0, 4, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 156, 139 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 148, 156, 139 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

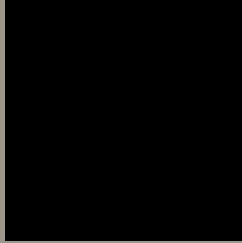
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

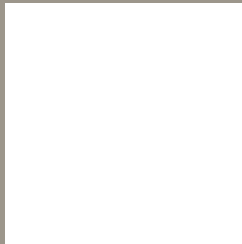
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 148, 156, 139 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 156, 139.

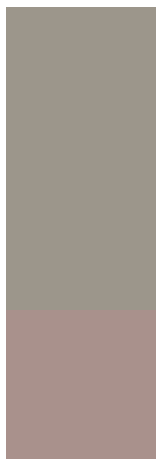


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 156, 139.

# 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**

148, 156, 139

**Protanopia**

148, 156, 139

**Deuteranopia**

169, 146, 140



**Tritanopia**  
159, 147, 159

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

148, 156, 139

## Protanomaly

148, 156, 139

## Deuteranomaly

164, 150, 140

## Tritanomaly

158, 148, 152

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

148, 156, 139

## Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

## Achromatomaly

150, 153, 147

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 156, 139 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, 150, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 150, 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, 150, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 150, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 156, 139 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, 150, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 150, 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, 150, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 150, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 150, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 150,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 156, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 150, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
150, 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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