

# Converting Colors

`RYB(154, 158, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(154, 158, 136) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(154, 158, 136)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9488
RGB	158, 148, 136
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 53%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4192, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.14, 0.38
HSL	33°, 10%, 58%
HSV	33°, 14%, 62%
XYZ	29.1501, 30.2579, 27.5965
YIQ	149.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

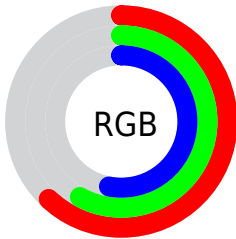
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">154, 158, 136</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10392712</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.88, 1.51, 7.70</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">62, 7.847, 78.876</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">30.2579, 0.3350, 0.3478</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288582792 (0xFF9E9488)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">149.6220, -6.7156, 7.3475</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">55.0072, -1.6696, 8.7598</a>

# Details

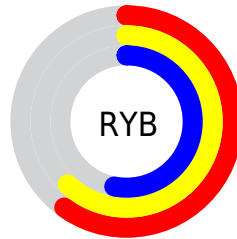
The RYB color **154, 158, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 143, 158**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 213, 189**, and **105, 107, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 158, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 158, 152**.

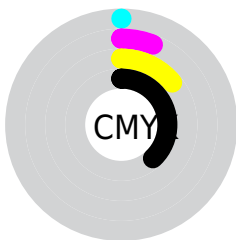
# Distribution



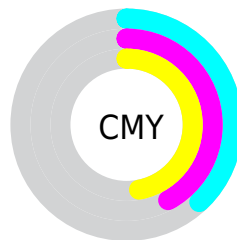
- Red (62%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 154, 158, 136 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 154, 158, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 154, 158, 136

255, 255, 255

 209, 213, 189

 237, 241, 217

 246, 255, 246

 154, 158, 136

 130, 132, 111

 102, 107, 86

 77, 82, 63

 55, 59, 41


 33, 37, 21

 14, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 158, 136

 151, 158, 120

 154, 158, 136

 158, 158, 152

■ 147, 158, 104

■ 158, 161, 168

■ 145, 158, 89

■ 158, 166, 183

■ 142, 158, 73

■ 158, 171, 199

■ 138, 158, 57

■ 158, 176, 215

■ 138, 158, 41

■ 158, 181, 231

■ 134, 158, 25

■ 158, 186, 247

■ 132, 158, 10

■ 158, 190, 255

■ 129, 158, 0

■ 158, 193, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163, 149, 139



154, 158, 136



137, 151, 136

# Triad

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



154, 158, 136



132, 143, 154



156, 146, 159

# Complementary

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



154, 158, 136



136, 143, 158

# 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.



148, 149, 163



154, 158, 136



134, 145, 160

# Square

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



154, 158, 136



136, 147, 154



139, 147, 163



162, 145, 152

# Rectangle

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



154, 158, 136



139, 152, 146



139, 147, 163



153, 147, 160



# Sweetspot

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



154, 158, 136



205, 207, 198



158, 136, 146



105, 105, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



154, 158, 136



200, 207, 171



136, 158, 137



79, 79, 71



116, 143, 0



13, 15, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



136, 143, 158



171, 182, 207



137, 136, 158



71, 74, 79



0, 44, 143



0, 5, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 154, 158, 136 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

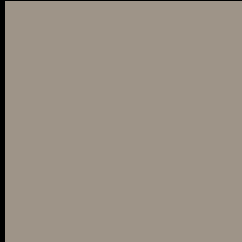
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 154, 158, 136 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

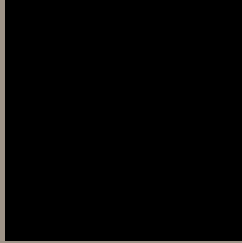
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 154, 158, 136 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 154, 158, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 154, 158, 136.

# 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


154, 158, 136

### Protanopia

145, 155, 136

### Deuteranopia

169, 146, 137



**Tritanopia**  
161, 145, 156

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154, 158, 136

## Protanomaly

147, 156, 136

## Deuteranomaly

165, 148, 137

## Tritanomaly

160, 146, 149

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154, 158, 136

## Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

## Achromatomaly

153, 153, 145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 154, 158, 136 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(158, 148, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 148, 136)  
}
```

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(158, 148, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 148, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 154, 158, 136 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(158, 148, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 148, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 148, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 148, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 154, 158, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 148, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
148, 136) }
```

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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