

# Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 148, 154)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(156, 148, 154) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(156, 148, 154)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C949A
RGB	156, 148, 154
RGB Percent	61%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4196, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.01, 0.39
HSL	315°, 4%, 60%
HSV	315°, 5%, 61%
XYZ	30.1329, 30.5808, 34.8864
YIQ	151.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

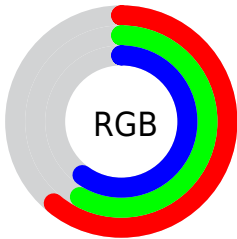
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 148, 154
Decimal	10261658
CIELab	62.15, 4.07, -2.11
CIELCh	62, 4.586, 332.604
Yxy	30.5808, 0.3152, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288451738 (0xFF9C949A)
YUV	151.0760, 1.4415, 4.3183
Hunter-Lab	55.2999, 0.4898, 1.3064




# Details

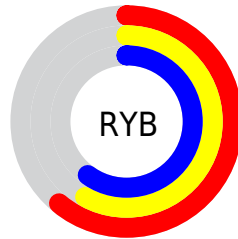
The RYB color **156, 148, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 154, 156**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 202, 208**, and **105, 97, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 132, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 162, 164**.

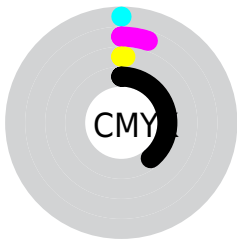
# Distribution







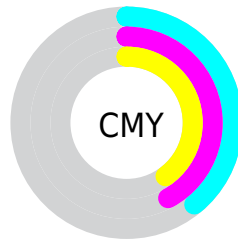
-  Red (61%)
-  Green (58%)
-  Blue (60%)






-  Red (61%)
-  Yellow (58%)
-  Blue (60%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (5%)
-  Yellow (1%)
-  Black (39%)



-  Cyan (39%)
-  Magenta (42%)
-  Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 148, 154 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 156, 148, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 156, 148, 154

255, 255, 255


 210, 202, 208


 239, 230, 237

 156, 148, 154


 130, 122, 128

 105, 97, 103

 81, 74, 79

 58, 51, 56


 36, 30, 35

 15, 5, 13

 0, 0, 0

 156, 148, 154

 156, 132, 150

 156, 148, 154

 156, 162, 164

156, 117, 146

156, 174, 179

156, 101, 142

156, 187, 195

156, 86, 138

156, 199, 210

156, 70, 134

156, 212, 226

156, 54, 131

156, 225, 242

156, 39, 127

156, 235, 255

156, 23, 123

156, 233, 255

156, 8, 119

156, 230, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



152, 149, 157



156, 148, 154



159, 148, 150

# Triad

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



156, 148, 154



146, 153, 142



141, 147, 154

# Complementary

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



156, 148, 154



148, 154, 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.



141, 148, 153



156, 148, 154



143, 151, 145

# Square

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



156, 148, 154



157, 154, 143



144, 150, 152



143, 148, 157

# Rectangle

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



156, 148, 154



159, 148, 147



144, 150, 152



140, 147, 153



# Sweetspot

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



156, 148, 154



204, 200, 203



150, 148, 156



102, 100, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



156, 148, 154



204, 192, 201



156, 148, 150



79, 74, 78



143, 0, 107



15, 0, 11



# Inverse Universe

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



156, 148, 154



204, 192, 201



148, 153, 156



79, 74, 78



143, 0, 107



15, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 148, 154 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

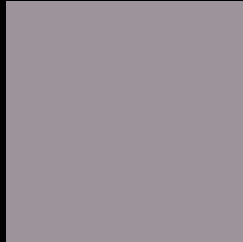
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156, 148, 154 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

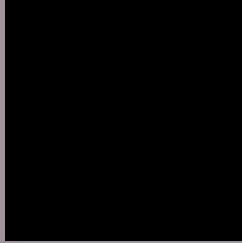
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 156, 148, 154 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 148, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 148, 154.

# 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

156, 148, 154

### Protanopia

151, 149, 155

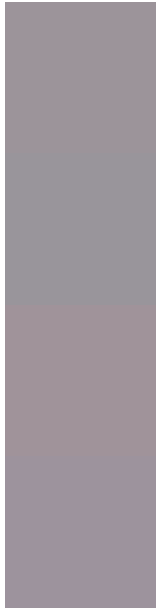
### Deuteranopia

163, 146, 154



**Tritanopia**  
157, 147, 159

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156, 148, 154

## Protanomaly

153, 149, 155

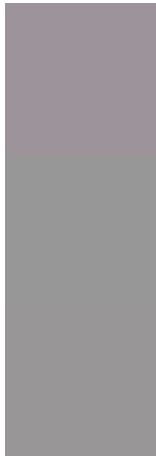
## Deuteranomaly

160, 147, 154

## Tritanomaly

157, 147, 157

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156, 148, 154

## Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

## Achromatomaly

153, 150, 152

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 148, 154 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, 148, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 148, 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(156, 148, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 148, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 148, 154 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, 148, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 148, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 148, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 148, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 148, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 148,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 148, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 148, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
148, 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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