

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 172, 178)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 172, 178) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 172, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB2A4
RGB	156, 178, 164
RGB Percent	61%, 70%, 64%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3020, 0.3559
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.08, 0.30
HSL	143°, 12%, 65%
HSV	143°, 12%, 70%
XYZ	36.3541, 41.5981, 41.3536
YIQ	169.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

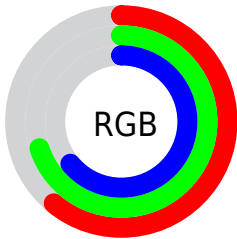
Format	Color
RYB	156, 172, 178
Decimal	10269348
CIELab	70.59, -10.30, 4.46
CIELCh	71, 11.224, 156.583
Yxy	41.5981, 0.3047, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288459428 (0xFF9CB2A4)
YUV	169.8260, -2.8722, -12.1254
Hunter-Lab	64.4966, -12.2557, 7.1323

Details

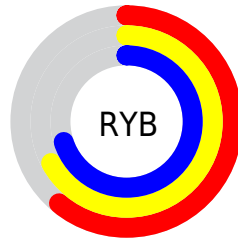
The RYB color **156, 172, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 156, 170**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 228, 234**, and **105, 120, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 167, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 177, 178**.

Distribution



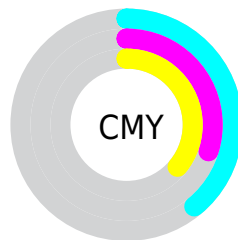
- Red (61%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 172, 178 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, 172, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 172, 178

255, 255, 255


 211, 228, 234

 239, 249, 255

 156, 172, 178

 130, 145, 151

 105, 119, 125

 80, 94, 100

 57, 70, 76


 35, 48, 54

 15, 27, 32

 0, 4, 4


 0, 0, 0


 156, 172, 178

 156, 172, 178

 138, 167, 178


 174, 177, 178

 120, 162, 178


 192, 178, 187

 103, 158, 178


 209, 178, 198

 85, 153, 178


 227, 178, 209

 67, 148, 178


 245, 178, 220

 49, 142, 178

 255, 178, 231


 31, 138, 178

 255, 178, 242

 14, 134, 178

 255, 178, 253

 0, 129, 178

 255, 178, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 176, 165



156, 172, 178



149, 165, 179

Triad

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



156, 172, 178



165, 171, 193



194, 168, 161

Complementary

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



156, 172, 178



178, 156, 170

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.



194, 166, 171



156, 172, 178



178, 169, 189

Square

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



156, 172, 178



153, 167, 191



188, 167, 181



189, 180, 154

Rectangle

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



156, 172, 178



147, 163, 181



188, 167, 181



195, 166, 164

Sweetspot

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



156, 172, 178



223, 230, 232



156, 178, 164



111, 115, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



156, 172, 178



197, 223, 232



156, 168, 178



80, 86, 89



0, 111, 153



0, 19, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 156, 170



232, 197, 219



178, 156, 159



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 96



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 172, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

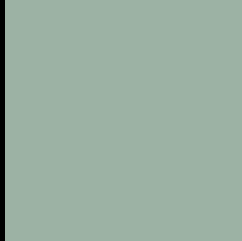
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 178 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, 172, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 172, 178.

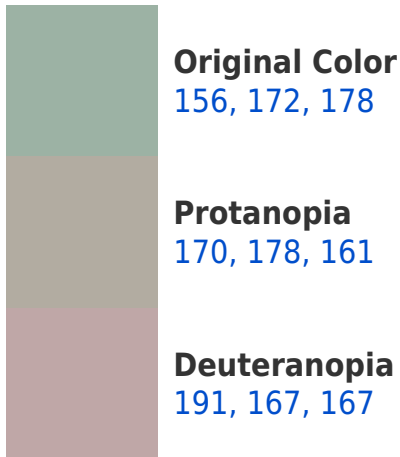


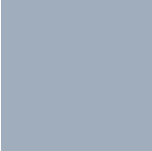
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 172, 178.

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
160, 169, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 172, 178

Protanomaly

162, 174, 166

Deuteranomaly

178, 175, 166

Tritanomaly

159, 168, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 172, 178

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

165, 171, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 172, 178 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, 178, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 178, 164)  
}
```

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, 178, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 178, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 172, 178 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, 178, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 178, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 178, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 178, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 178, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 178,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 172, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 178, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
178, 164) }
```

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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