

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 176, 171)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 176, 171) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 176, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1B09C
RGB	161, 176, 156
RGB Percent	63%, 69%, 61%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3098, 0.3882
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	105°, 11%, 65%
HSV	105°, 11%, 69%
XYZ	36.2240, 41.0280, 37.4625
YIQ	169.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

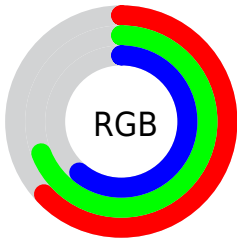
Format	Color
RYB	156, 176, 171
Decimal	10596508
CIELab	70.20, -9.02, 8.47
CIElCh	70, 12.373, 136.806
Yxy	41.0280, 0.3158, 0.3577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288786588 (0xFFA1B09C)
YUV	169.2350, -6.5249, -7.2221
Hunter-Lab	64.0531, -11.1457, 10.1605

Details

The RYB color **156, 176, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 156, 176**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 232, 226**, and **105, 124, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 176, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 176, 176**.

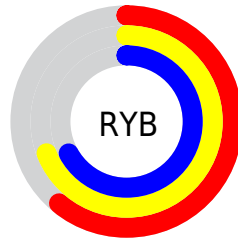
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (69%)

Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (67%)

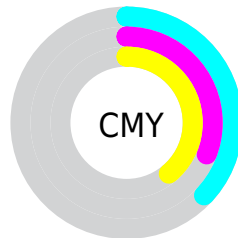


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 176, 171 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, 176, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 176, 171

255, 255, 255

 210, 232, 226

 239, 255, 250

 156, 176, 171

 130, 149, 144

 105, 124, 120

 81, 99, 95

 58, 75, 71

 36, 52, 48

 15, 31, 26

 0, 1, 1


 0, 0, 0

 156, 176, 171

 156, 176, 171


 138, 176, 166


 174, 176, 176

 121, 176, 162


 187, 176, 191

 103, 176, 158


 201, 176, 209


 86, 176, 154


 214, 176, 226

 68, 176, 149


 227, 176, 244

 50, 176, 144

 240, 176, 255

 33, 176, 140

 253, 176, 255

 15, 176, 136

 255, 176, 255

 0, 176, 132

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 174, 150



156, 176, 171



150, 168, 178

Triad

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



156, 176, 171



154, 167, 193



196, 164, 166

Complementary

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



156, 176, 171



171, 156, 176

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.



192, 164, 177



156, 176, 171



168, 170, 193

Square

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



156, 176, 171



145, 163, 188



181, 167, 187



194, 170, 156

Rectangle

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



156, 176, 171



145, 163, 178



181, 167, 187



195, 164, 169

Sweetspot

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



156, 176, 171



223, 230, 229



163, 176, 156



110, 115, 114



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



156, 176, 171



197, 230, 222



156, 172, 176



80, 89, 86



0, 153, 115



0, 26, 20

Inverse Universe

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



171, 156, 176



221, 197, 230



176, 156, 171



87, 80, 89



115, 0, 153



19, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 176, 171 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, 176, 171 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, 176, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 176, 171.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 176, 171.

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](#).

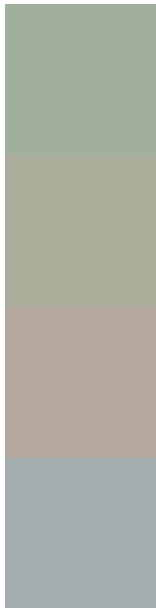
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
166, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 176, 171

Protanomaly
154, 173, 155

Deuteranomaly
181, 181, 157

Tritanomaly
164, 169, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 176, 171

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
164, 172, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 176, 171 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(161, 176, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 176, 156)  
}
```

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(161, 176, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 176, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 176, 171 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(161, 176, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 176, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 176, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 176, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 176, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 176,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 176, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 176, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
176, 156) }
```

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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