

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 176, 176)`

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

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Color

`RYB(156, 176, 176)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB09C
RGB	156, 176, 156
RGB Percent	61%, 69%, 61%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3098, 0.3882
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	120°, 11%, 65%
HSV	120°, 11%, 69%
XYZ	35.2364, 40.5189, 37.4163
YIQ	167.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

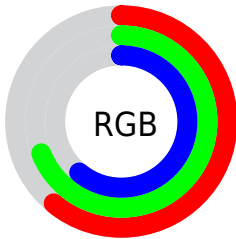
Format	Color
RYB	156, 176, 176
Decimal	10268828
CIELab	69.84, -10.80, 7.91
CIELCh	70, 13.388, 143.789
Yxy	40.5189, 0.3114, 0.3580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288458908 (0xFF9CB09C)
YUV	167.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960
Hunter-Lab	63.6544, -12.5853, 9.7073

Details

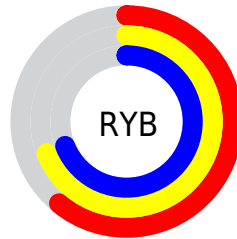
The RYB color **156, 176, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 156, 176**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 232, 231**, and **105, 123, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 176, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 176, 176**.

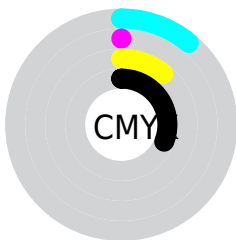
Distribution



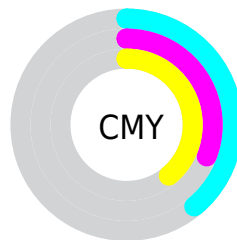
- Red (61%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 156, 176, 176

255, 255, 255

 210, 232, 231

 239, 255, 255

 156, 176, 176

 130, 149, 149

 105, 123, 123

 80, 98, 99

 57, 74, 75


 35, 51, 52

 15, 31, 31


 0, 0, 0


 156, 176, 176


 138, 176, 176

 156, 176, 176


 174, 176, 176

 121, 176, 176


 191, 176, 191


 103, 176, 176


 209, 176, 209

 86, 176, 176


 226, 176, 226


 68, 176, 176

 244, 176, 244

 50, 176, 176

 255, 176, 255

 33, 176, 176

 15, 176, 176

 0, 176, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 173, 151



156, 176, 176



145, 164, 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, 176



155, 167, 194



197, 163, 161

Complementary

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



156, 176, 176



176, 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.



194, 163, 174



156, 176, 176



170, 168, 193

Square

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



156, 176, 176



143, 162, 190



184, 165, 185



193, 172, 151

Rectangle

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



156, 176, 176



140, 160, 178



184, 165, 185



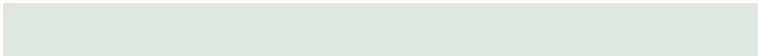
197, 162, 165

Sweetspot

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



156, 176, 176



223, 230, 230



156, 176, 156



110, 115, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



156, 176, 176



197, 230, 230



156, 169, 176



80, 89, 89



0, 153, 153



0, 26, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 156, 176



230, 197, 230



176, 156, 166



89, 80, 89



153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

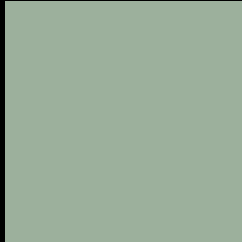
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

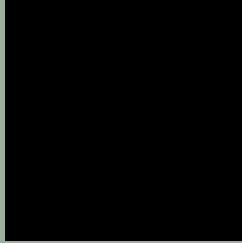
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

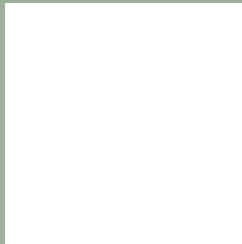
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 156, 176, 176 Background



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



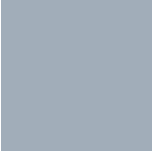
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 176, 176.

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
161, 169, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 176, 176

Protanomaly
154, 172, 156

Deuteranomaly
176, 178, 157

Tritanomaly
159, 166, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 176, 176

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
164, 171, 171

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 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(156, 176, 156) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 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(156, 176, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

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

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