

# Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 177, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(156, 177, 164) contains.

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# Color

**RYP(156, 177, 164)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	A9B19C
RGB	169, 177, 156
RGB Percent	66%, 69%, 61%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3059, 0.3882
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.12, 0.31
HSL	83°, 12%, 65%
HSV	83°, 12%, 69%
XYZ	38.0851, 42.2796, 37.6060
YIQ	172.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

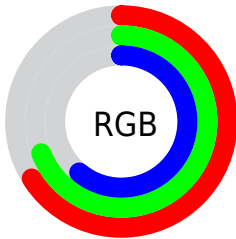
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">156, 177, 164</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11121052</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">71.06, -6.66, 9.79</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">71, 11.835, 124.220</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">42.2796, 0.3228, 0.3584</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289311132</a> (0xFFA9B19C)
YUV	<a href="#">172.2140, -7.9935, -2.8187</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">65.0228, -9.2390, 11.2255</a>

# Details

The RYB color **156, 177, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 156, 177**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 233, 219**, and **105, 124, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 177, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 177, 175**.

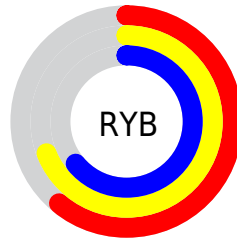
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (69%)

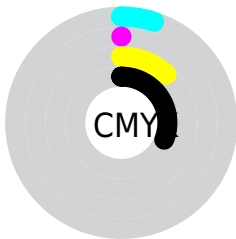
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (64%)

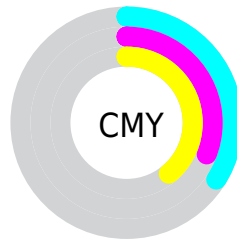


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 177, 164 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, 177, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 156, 177, 164

255, 255, 255


 210, 233, 219

 239, 255, 241

 156, 177, 164

 130, 150, 137

 105, 124, 112

 81, 100, 89

 58, 76, 65


 36, 53, 43

 15, 32, 21


 0, 7, 7


 0, 0, 0


 156, 177, 164

 156, 177, 164

 138, 177, 153


 174, 177, 175

 121, 177, 142


 182, 177, 191


 103, 177, 131

 189, 177, 209

 85, 177, 120

 196, 177, 227

 68, 177, 110

 203, 177, 245


 50, 177, 98


 209, 177, 255


 32, 177, 87

 216, 177, 255

 14, 177, 76

 223, 177, 255

 0, 177, 67

 230, 177, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162, 181, 153



156, 177, 164



157, 174, 179

# Triad

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



156, 177, 164



153, 168, 193



196, 167, 173

# Complementary

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



156, 177, 164



164, 156, 177

# 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.



190, 168, 184



156, 177, 164



164, 172, 195

# Square

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



156, 177, 164



147, 165, 186



178, 171, 192



197, 169, 162

# Rectangle

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



156, 177, 164



151, 168, 180



178, 171, 192



195, 167, 176



# Sweetspot

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



156, 177, 164



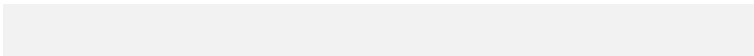
220, 230, 224



177, 169, 156



109, 115, 111



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115



# Same Dimension

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



156, 177, 164



197, 230, 210



156, 177, 174



80, 89, 83



0, 153, 58



0, 26, 10



# Inverse Universe

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



164, 156, 177



210, 197, 230



174, 156, 177



84, 80, 89



58, 0, 153

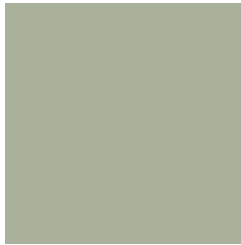


10, 0, 26



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 177, 164 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

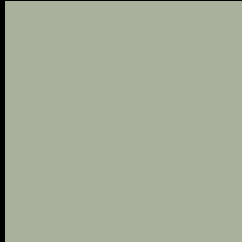
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 164 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

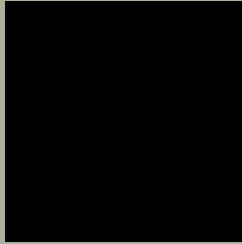
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

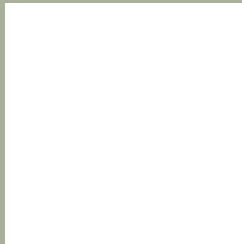
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 156, 177, 164 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 177, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 177, 164.

# 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, 177, 164

**Protanopia**

165, 181, 154

**Deuteranopia**

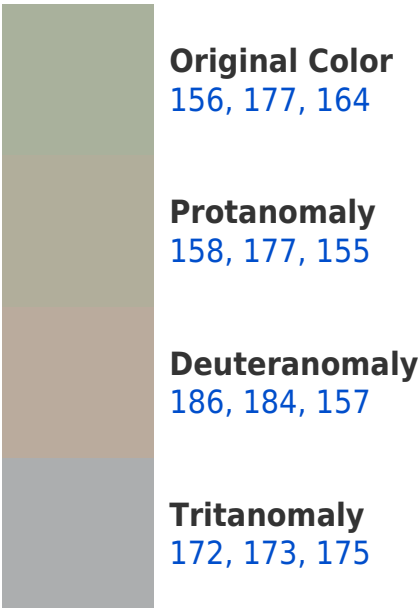
196, 172, 158



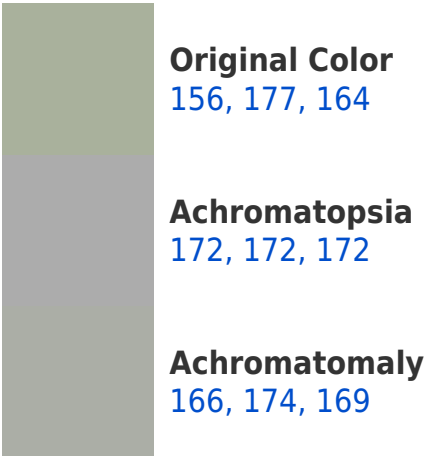
## **Tritanopia**

174, 173, 186

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 177, 164 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(169, 177, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 177, 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(169, 177, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 177, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 177, 164 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(169, 177, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 177, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 177, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 177, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 177, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 177,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 177, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 177, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
177, 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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