

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 183, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 183, 159) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 183, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4B79C
RGB	180, 183, 156
RGB Percent	71%, 72%, 61%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2824, 0.3882
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.15, 0.28
HSL	67°, 16%, 66%
HSV	67°, 15%, 72%
XYZ	41.7566, 45.9706, 38.1249
YIQ	179.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

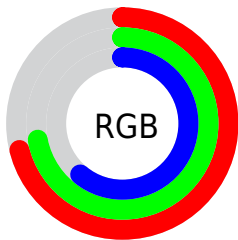
Format	Color
RYB	156, 183, 159
Decimal	11843484
CIELab	73.53, -5.79, 13.39
CIELCh	74, 14.588, 113.379
Yxy	45.9706, 0.3318, 0.3653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290033564 (0xFFB4B79C)
YUV	179.0250, -11.3513, 0.8551
Hunter-Lab	67.8016, -8.7209, 14.1223

Details

The RYB color **156, 183, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **159, 156, 183**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 239, 214**, and **105, 130, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 183, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 183, 175**.

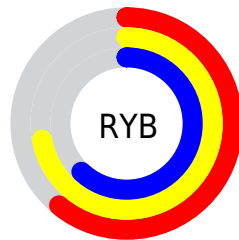
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (72%)

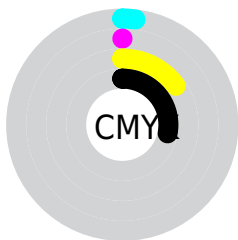
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (62%)

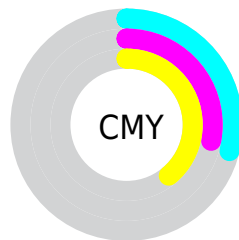


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 183, 159 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, 183, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 183, 159

255, 255, 255


 211, 239, 214

 239, 255, 239

 156, 183, 159

 130, 156, 133

 105, 130, 108

 81, 105, 84

 58, 81, 61

 36, 58, 39

 15, 36, 18

 0, 16, 11


 0, 0, 0

 156, 183, 159


 156, 183, 159

 138, 183, 143

 174, 183, 175

 119, 183, 126

 184, 183, 193


 101, 183, 110

 186, 183, 211

 83, 183, 94

 188, 183, 229

 65, 183, 78


 190, 183, 248

 46, 183, 61


 192, 183, 255


 28, 183, 45

 194, 183, 255

 10, 183, 29

 196, 183, 255

 0, 183, 20

 198, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 194, 154



156, 183, 159



164, 186, 185

Triad

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



156, 183, 159



150, 171, 202



206, 172, 184

Complementary

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



156, 183, 159



159, 156, 183

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.



195, 174, 197



156, 183, 159



163, 177, 207

Square

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



156, 183, 159



146, 168, 191



180, 178, 205



209, 172, 171

Rectangle

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



156, 183, 159



156, 177, 188



180, 178, 205



203, 172, 189

Sweetspot

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



156, 183, 159



228, 237, 229



183, 159, 156



114, 120, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



156, 183, 159



194, 237, 199



156, 183, 172



83, 92, 84



0, 156, 18



0, 28, 3

Inverse Universe

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



159, 156, 183



199, 194, 237



172, 156, 183



84, 83, 92



17, 0, 156



3, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 183, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

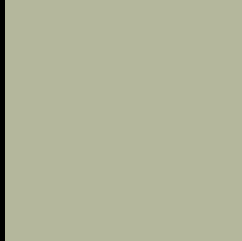
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

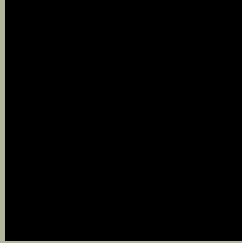
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

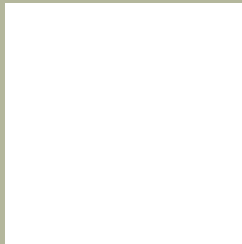
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 156, 183, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 183, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 183, 159.

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, 183, 159

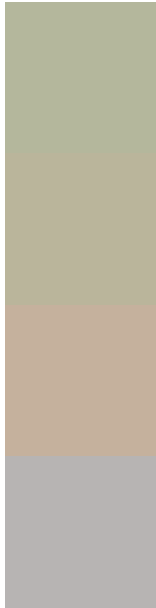
Protanopia
169, 190, 155

Deuteranopia
206, 182, 158



Tritanopia
185, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 183, 159

Protanomaly
161, 186, 155

Deuteranomaly
197, 197, 157

Tritanomaly
183, 180, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 183, 159

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
171, 180, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 183, 159 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(180, 183, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 183, 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(180, 183, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 183, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 183, 159 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(180, 183, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 183, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 183, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 183, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 183, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 183,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 183, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 183, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
183, 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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