

# Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 187, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(156, 187, 156) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(156, 187, 156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBBB9C
RGB	187, 187, 156
RGB Percent	73%, 73%, 61%
CMY	0.2667, 0.2667, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.17, 0.27
HSL	60°, 19%, 67%
HSV	60°, 17%, 73%
XYZ	44.2646, 48.5057, 38.4820
YIQ	183.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

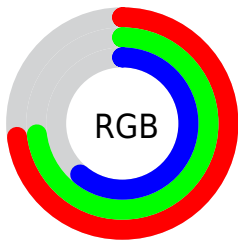
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 187, 156
Decimal	12303260
CIELab	75.14, -5.29, 15.74
CIELCh	75, 16.605, 108.590
Yxy	48.5057, 0.3372, 0.3696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290493340 (0xFFBBBB9C)
YUV	183.4660, -13.5407, 3.0993
Hunter-Lab	69.6461, -8.4323, 15.9923

# Details

The RYB color **156, 187, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **156, 156, 187**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 243, 211**, and **105, 134, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 187, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 187, 175**.

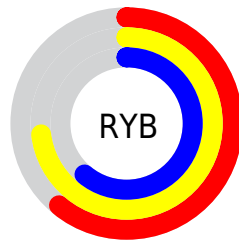
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (73%)

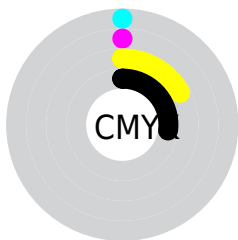
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (61%)

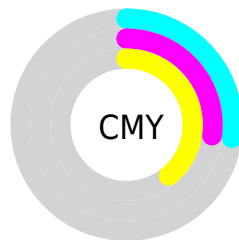


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 187, 156 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, 187, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 156, 187, 156


255, 255, 255

 211, 243, 211

 239, 255, 239

 156, 187, 156

 130, 160, 130


 105, 134, 105

 80, 109, 81

 57, 84, 57

 36, 61, 37


 15, 40, 17

 0, 19, 4


 0, 0, 0

 156, 187, 156


 156, 187, 156

 137, 187, 137


 175, 187, 175

 119, 187, 119

 187, 187, 193

 100, 187, 100

 187, 187, 212

 81, 187, 81

 187, 187, 231

 63, 187, 63

 187, 187, 250

 44, 187, 44

 187, 187, 255

 25, 187, 25

 6, 187, 6

 0, 187, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



192, 203, 155



156, 187, 156



164, 191, 186

# Triad

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



156, 187, 156



148, 173, 207



212, 175, 191

# Complementary

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



156, 187, 156



156, 156, 187

# 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.



199, 178, 205



156, 187, 156



161, 179, 215

# Square

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



156, 187, 156



145, 170, 194



180, 183, 214



218, 175, 176

# Rectangle

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



156, 187, 156



159, 183, 193



180, 183, 214



209, 176, 197



# Sweetspot

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



156, 187, 156



230, 242, 230



187, 156, 156



115, 122, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122



# Same Dimension

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



156, 187, 156



194, 242, 194



156, 187, 171



85, 94, 85



0, 158, 0



0, 31, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



156, 156, 187



194, 194, 242



172, 156, 187



85, 85, 94



0, 0, 158



0, 0, 31



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 187, 156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

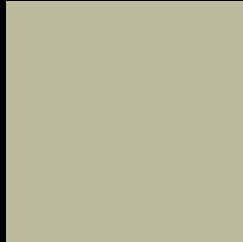
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 156 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

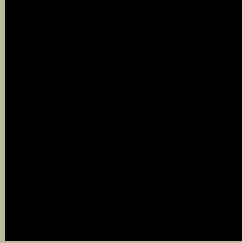
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

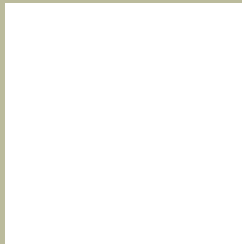
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 156, 187, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 187, 156.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 187, 156.

# 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**  
192, 181, 196

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156, 187, 156

## Protanomaly

164, 192, 155

## Deuteranomaly

199, 203, 157

## Tritanomaly

190, 184, 181

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156, 187, 156

## Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

## Achromatomaly

173, 184, 173

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 187, 156 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(187, 187, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 187, 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(187, 187, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 187, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 187, 156 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(187, 187, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 187, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(187, 187, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 187, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 187, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 187,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 187, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 187, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
187, 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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