

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 198, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 198, 167) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(156, 198, 167)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BBC69C
RGB	187, 198, 156
RGB Percent	73%, 78%, 61%
CMY	0.2667, 0.2235, 0.3882
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	76°, 27%, 69%
HSV	76°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	46.6884, 53.3533, 39.2900
YIQ	189.9230, 6.9260, -15.3940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

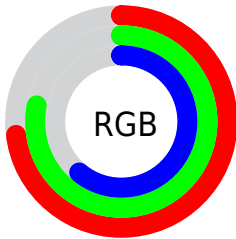
Format	Color
RYB	156, 198, 167
Decimal	12306076
CIELab	78.08, -11.02, 19.83
CIELCh	78, 22.682, 119.065
Yxy	53.3533, 0.3351, 0.3829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290496156 (0xFFBBC69C)
YUV	189.9230, -16.7240, -2.5635
Hunter-Lab	73.0433, -13.7309, 19.2383

Details

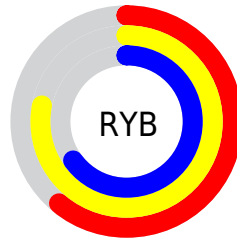
The RYB color **156, 198, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 156, 198**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 223**, and **105, 144, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 198, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 198, 182**.

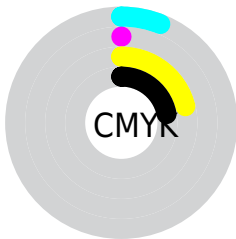
Distribution



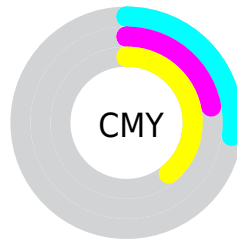
- Red (73%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 198, 167 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, 198, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 198, 167

255, 255, 255


 211, 255, 223

 239, 255, 239

 156, 198, 167

 130, 171, 141

 105, 144, 116

 80, 119, 91

 57, 94, 68

 35, 70, 45

 14, 48, 25

 0, 27, 11


 0, 0, 0

 156, 198, 167


 156, 198, 167

 136, 198, 152


 176, 198, 182


 116, 198, 137

 196, 198, 197

 97, 198, 124

 203, 198, 215

 77, 198, 109

 208, 198, 235

 57, 198, 94


 213, 198, 255

 37, 198, 79

 218, 198, 255

 17, 198, 64

 223, 198, 255

 0, 198, 52

 228, 198, 255

 234, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 210, 151



156, 198, 167



163, 196, 203

Triad

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



156, 198, 167



144, 178, 228



234, 178, 195

Complementary

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



156, 198, 167



167, 156, 198

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.



220, 182, 215



156, 198, 167



168, 187, 235

Square

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



156, 198, 167



135, 172, 213



196, 188, 230



236, 179, 174

Rectangle

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



156, 198, 167



149, 183, 205



196, 188, 230



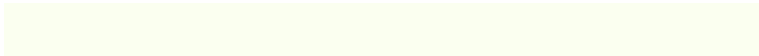
231, 179, 202

Sweetspot

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



156, 198, 167



240, 255, 244



198, 171, 156



119, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 198, 167



191, 255, 208



156, 198, 187



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 43



0, 36, 10

Inverse Universe

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



167, 156, 198



208, 191, 255



188, 156, 198



92, 90, 99



43, 0, 163



9, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 198, 167 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, 198, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

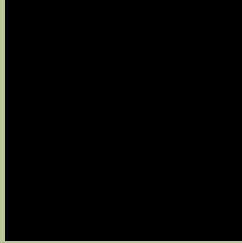
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

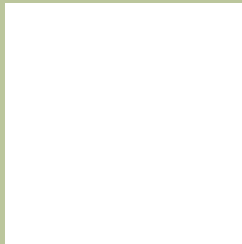
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 156, 198, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 198, 167.

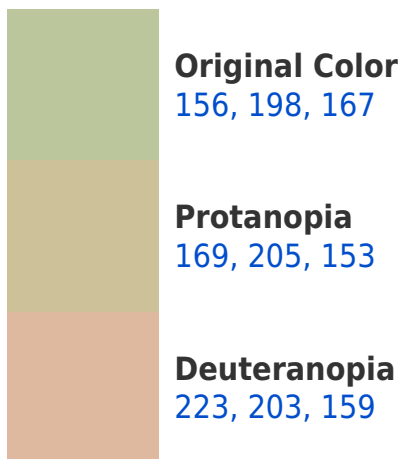



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 198, 167.

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](#).

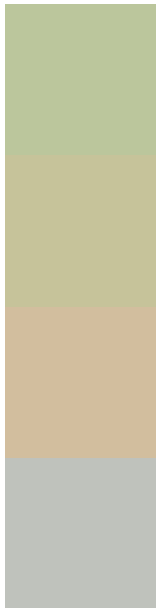
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
194, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 198, 167

Protanomaly
157, 198, 154

Deuteranomaly
191, 210, 158

Tritanomaly
188, 194, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 198, 167

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
178, 193, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 198, 167 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, 198, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(187, 198, 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, 198, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(187, 198, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 198, 167 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, 198, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(187, 198, 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, 198, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(187, 198, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 198, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(187, 198,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 198, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(187, 198, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(187,  
198, 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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