

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 211, 176)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 211, 176) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 211, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFD39C
RGB	191, 211, 156
RGB Percent	75%, 83%, 61%
CMY	0.2510, 0.1725, 0.3882
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.26, 0.17
HSL	82°, 38%, 72%
HSV	82°, 26%, 83%
XYZ	50.7809, 60.0652, 40.3698
YIQ	198.7500, 5.7350, -21.3450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

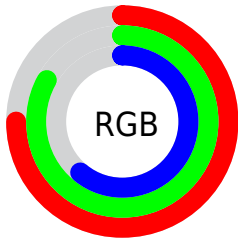
Format	Color
RYB	156, 211, 176
Decimal	12571548
CIELab	81.87, -16.15, 25.07
CIELCh	82, 29.821, 122.794
Yxy	60.0652, 0.3358, 0.3972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290761628 (0xFFBFD39C)
YUV	198.7500, -21.0757, -6.7968
Hunter-Lab	77.5017, -18.6709, 23.3677

Details

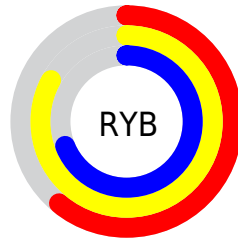
The RYB color **156, 211, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **176, 156, 211**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 218**, and **104, 156, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 211, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 211, 189**.

Distribution



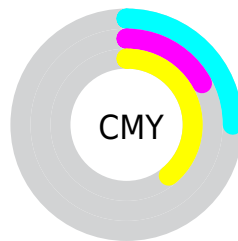
- Red (75%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 211, 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, 211, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 211, 176

255, 255, 255


 211, 255, 218


 239, 255, 239

 156, 211, 176

 130, 183, 149


 104, 156, 123


 80, 130, 99

 56, 105, 75

 34, 81, 53

 12, 58, 31

 0, 36, 17

 0, 13, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 211, 176

■ 156, 211, 176

■ 135, 211, 163

■ 177, 211, 189

■ 114, 211, 149

■ 198, 211, 203

■ 93, 211, 136

■ 214, 211, 219

■ 72, 211, 123

■ 222, 211, 240

■ 51, 211, 109

■ 229, 211, 255

■ 29, 211, 95

■ 237, 211, 255

■ 8, 211, 82

■ 245, 211, 255

■ 0, 211, 77

■ 252, 211, 255

■ 255, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 221, 148



156, 211, 176



159, 203, 217

Triad

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



156, 211, 176



136, 182, 252



255, 183, 202

Complementary

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



156, 211, 176



176, 156, 211

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.



242, 187, 230



156, 211, 176



172, 196, 255

Square

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



156, 211, 176



120, 172, 233



211, 195, 251



255, 188, 175

Rectangle

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



156, 211, 176



139, 186, 219



211, 195, 251



255, 184, 211

Sweetspot

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



156, 211, 176



235, 255, 242



211, 185, 156



115, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



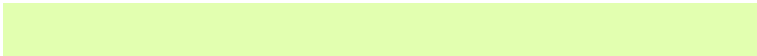
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 211, 176



176, 255, 205



156, 211, 203



94, 105, 98



0, 168, 61



0, 41, 15

Inverse Universe

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



176, 156, 211



205, 176, 255



203, 156, 211



98, 94, 105



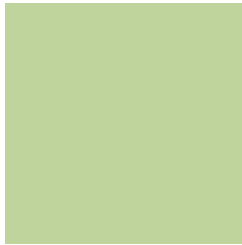
61, 0, 168



15, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 211, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

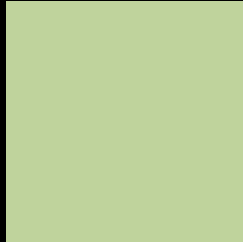
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

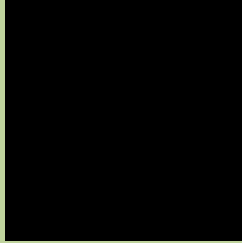
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 211, 176.

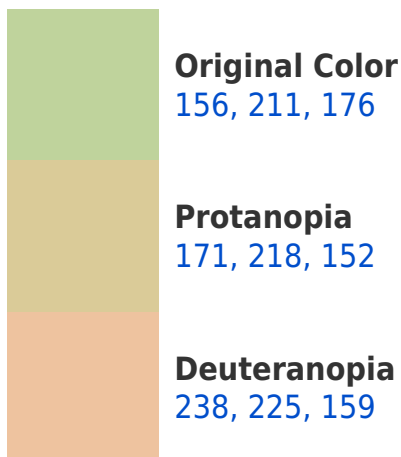


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 211, 176.

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](#).

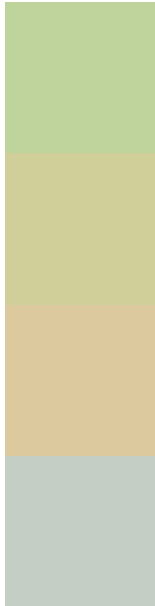
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
200, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 211, 176

Protanomaly
155, 208, 153

Deuteranomaly
187, 221, 158

Tritanomaly
196, 206, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 211, 176

Achromatopsia
199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly
183, 203, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 211, 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(191, 211, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 211, 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(191, 211, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 211, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 211, 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(191, 211, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 211, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 211, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 211, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 211, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 211,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 211, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 211, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
211, 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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