

Converting Colors

`RYB(130, 161, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(130, 161, 143) contains.

RYB(130, 161, 143)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(130, 161, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	94A182
RGB	148, 161, 130
RGB Percent	58%, 63%, 51%
CMY	0.4196, 0.3686, 0.4902
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.19, 0.37
HSL	85°, 14%, 57%
HSV	85°, 19%, 63%
XYZ	28.9869, 33.3973, 26.0377
YIQ	153.5790, 2.2030, -12.3970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

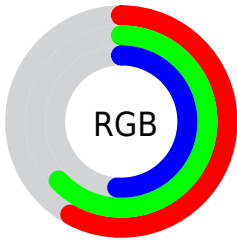
Format	Color
RYB	130, 161, 143
Decimal	9740674
CIELab	64.48, -10.35, 14.62
CIELCh	64, 17.912, 125.284
Yxy	33.3973, 0.3278, 0.3777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287930754 (0xFF94A182)
YUV	153.5790, -11.6244, -4.8928
Hunter-Lab	57.7904, -11.6002, 13.7400

Details

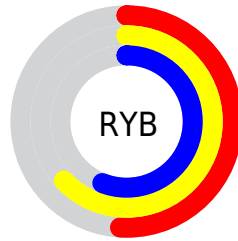
The RYB color **130, 161, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 130, 161**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 216, 197**, and **81, 109, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 161, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 161, 152**.

Distribution



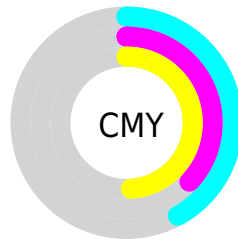
- Red (58%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 130, 161, 143 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 130, 161, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 130, 161, 143

255, 255, 255

 183, 216, 197

 211, 244, 225

 239, 255, 239

 130, 161, 143

 105, 135, 118

 81, 109, 93


 57, 85, 69


 36, 62, 48

 15, 40, 26

 0, 20, 20

 0, 0, 0

 130, 161, 143

 114, 161, 134

 130, 161, 143

 146, 161, 152

■ 98, 161, 125

■ 162, 161, 162

■ 82, 161, 115

■ 168, 161, 178

■ 66, 161, 106

■ 175, 161, 194

■ 49, 161, 96

■ 182, 161, 211

■ 33, 161, 87

■ 189, 161, 227

■ 17, 161, 77

■ 195, 161, 243

■ 1, 161, 68

■ 202, 161, 255

■ 0, 161, 68

■ 209, 161, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 166, 125



130, 161, 143



130, 155, 164

Triad

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



130, 161, 143



123, 147, 185



189, 145, 154

Complementary

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



130, 161, 143



143, 130, 161

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.



180, 147, 170



130, 161, 143



142, 153, 188

Square

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



130, 161, 143



113, 141, 174



163, 151, 182



189, 149, 139

Rectangle

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



130, 161, 143



120, 146, 165



163, 151, 182



187, 145, 160

Sweetspot

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



130, 161, 143



197, 209, 202



161, 152, 130



97, 105, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



130, 161, 143



161, 209, 181



130, 161, 158



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 61



0, 18, 8

Inverse Universe

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



143, 130, 161



181, 161, 209



158, 130, 161



77, 73, 82



61, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 130, 161, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

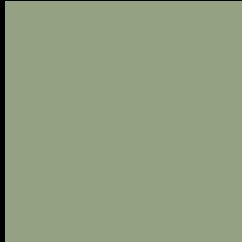
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 130, 161, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

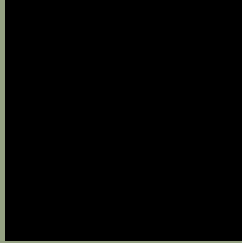
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

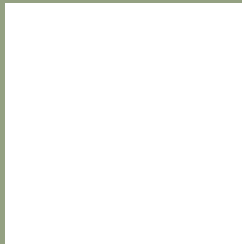
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 130, 161, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 130, 161, 143.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 130, 161, 143.

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

154, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
130, 161, 143

Protanomaly
130, 159, 129

Deuteranomaly
154, 168, 131

Tritanomaly
152, 157, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
130, 161, 143

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
145, 157, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 130, 161, 143 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(148, 161, 130) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 161, 130)  
}
```

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(148, 161, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 161, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 130, 161, 143 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(148, 161, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 161, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 161, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 161, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 161, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 161,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 130, 161, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 161, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
161, 130) }
```

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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