

# Converting Colors

`RYB(140, 153, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(140, 153, 169) contains.

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# **Color**

**RYB(140, 153, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CA4A9
RGB	140, 164, 169
RGB Percent	55%, 64%, 66%
CMY	0.4510, 0.3586, 0.3373
CMYK	0.17, 0.03, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	191°, 14%, 61%
HSV	191°, 17%, 66%
XYZ	31.1739, 34.8346, 42.6168
YIQ	157.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

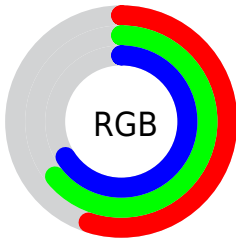
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	140, 153, 169
Decimal	9217193
CIELab	65.62, -6.99, -5.57
CIElCh	66, 8.942, 218.558
Yxy	34.8346, 0.2870, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287407273 (0xFF8CA4A9)
YUV	157.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545
Hunter-Lab	59.0209, -9.0054, -1.4966

# Details

The RYB color **140, 153, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 146, 140**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 208, 224**, and **89, 102, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 144, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 162, 169**.

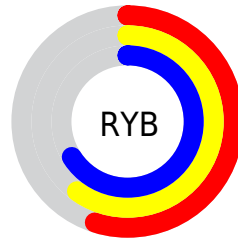
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (64%)

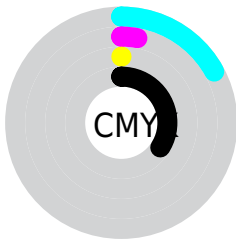
Blue (66%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (66%)

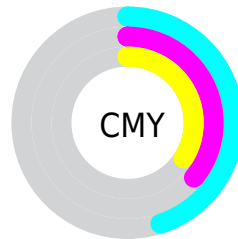


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 140, 153, 169 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 140, 153, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 140, 153, 169


255, 255, 255


 194, 207, 224

 222, 236, 253


 251, 253, 255


 140, 153, 169


 114, 127, 143

 89, 102, 117

 66, 78, 92

 43, 55, 69


 21, 33, 47


 0, 12, 26

 0, 0, 0

 140, 153, 169

 123, 144, 169

 140, 153, 169

 157, 162, 169

106, 134, 169

174, 170, 169

89, 125, 169

191, 174, 169

72, 116, 169

208, 178, 169

56, 107, 169

224, 181, 169

39, 97, 169

241, 186, 169

22, 88, 169

255, 190, 169

5, 78, 169

255, 195, 169

0, 76, 169

255, 200, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140, 153, 164



140, 153, 169



145, 156, 174

# Triad

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



140, 153, 169



172, 155, 165



149, 164, 144

# Complementary

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



140, 153, 169



169, 146, 140

# 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.



172, 167, 145



140, 153, 169



176, 154, 157

# Square

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



140, 153, 169



164, 157, 172



176, 156, 150



147, 162, 155

# Rectangle

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



140, 153, 169



151, 158, 175



176, 156, 150



155, 167, 143



# Sweetspot

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



140, 153, 169



208, 213, 219



140, 165, 169



103, 106, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



140, 153, 169



173, 194, 219



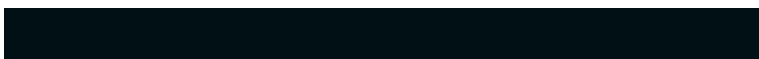
140, 147, 169



76, 80, 84



0, 66, 148



0, 9, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 140, 164



219, 173, 211



153, 169, 140



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 120



20, 0, 17



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 153, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

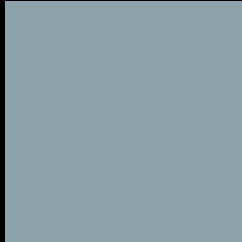
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 140, 153, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

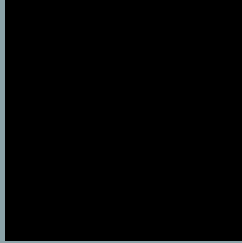
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

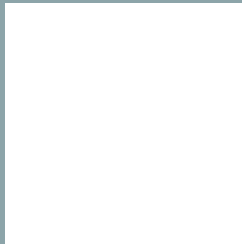
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 140, 153, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 153, 169.



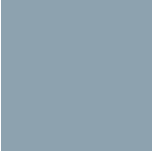
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 153, 169.

# 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](#).

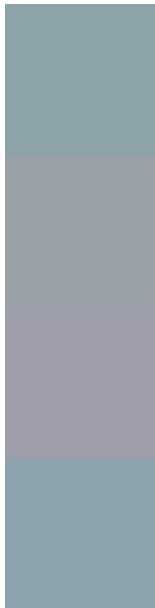
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
141, 154, 175

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

140, 153, 169

**Protanomaly**

153, 158, 167

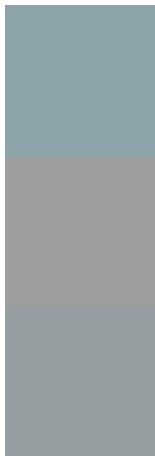
**Deuteranomaly**

158, 158, 170

**Tritanomaly**

141, 154, 173

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

140, 153, 169

**Achromatopsia**

157, 157, 157

**Achromatomaly**

151, 155, 161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 140, 153, 169 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(140, 164, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 164, 169)  
}
```

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(140, 164, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 164, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 140, 153, 169 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(140, 164, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 164, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 164, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 164, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 164, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 164, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 140, 153, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 164, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
164, 169) }
```

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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