

Converting Colors

`RYB(140, 168, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(140, 168, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(140, 168, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93A88C
RGB	147, 168, 140
RGB Percent	58%, 66%, 55%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3412, 0.4510
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.17, 0.34
HSL	105°, 14%, 60%
HSV	105°, 17%, 66%
XYZ	30.7689, 36.1018, 30.1576
YIQ	158.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

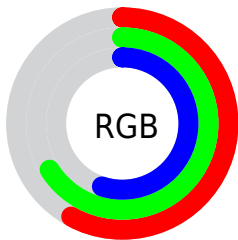
Format	Color
RYB	140, 168, 161
Decimal	9676940
CIELab	66.60, -12.71, 12.04
CIElCh	67, 17.506, 136.545
Yxy	36.1018, 0.3171, 0.3721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287867020 (0xFF93A88C)
YUV	158.5290, -9.1348, -10.1109
Hunter-Lab	60.0847, -13.7400, 12.3006

Details

The RYB color **140, 168, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 140, 168**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 223, 216**, and **90, 116, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 168, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 168, 165**.

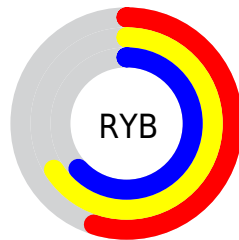
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (66%)

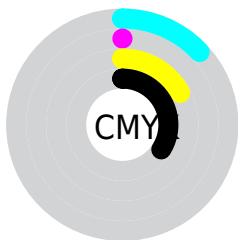
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (63%)

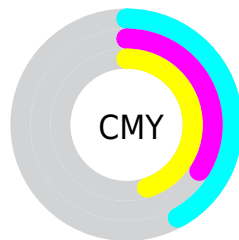


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 140, 168, 161 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, 168, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 168, 161


255, 255, 255


 194, 223, 216

 222, 252, 245

 250, 255, 250

 140, 168, 161

 114, 142, 135

 90, 116, 110


 66, 91, 85

 44, 68, 63


 23, 45, 40

 0, 25, 21

 0, 0, 0

 140, 168, 161


 123, 168, 157

 140, 168, 161


 157, 168, 165

 106, 168, 152


 172, 168, 174


 90, 168, 149


 185, 168, 190

 73, 168, 144


 197, 168, 207

 56, 168, 140

 210, 168, 224

 39, 168, 136

 223, 168, 241

 22, 168, 131

 235, 168, 255

 6, 168, 128

 248, 168, 255

 0, 168, 126

 255, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 165, 132



140, 168, 161



131, 156, 171

Triad

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



140, 168, 161



136, 156, 192



195, 151, 154

Complementary

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



140, 168, 161



161, 140, 168

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.



189, 152, 170



140, 168, 161



156, 160, 192

Square

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



140, 168, 161



122, 149, 184



175, 155, 184



192, 159, 140

Rectangle

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



140, 168, 161



123, 149, 171



175, 155, 184



194, 151, 159

Sweetspot

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



140, 168, 161



208, 219, 216



149, 168, 140



103, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



140, 168, 161



175, 219, 208



140, 162, 168



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 111



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



161, 140, 168



208, 175, 219



168, 140, 161



82, 76, 84



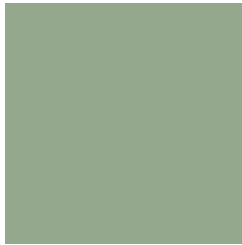
111, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 168, 161 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, 168, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

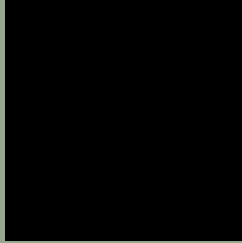
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

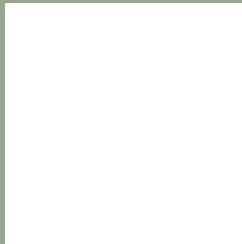
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 140, 168, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 168, 161.



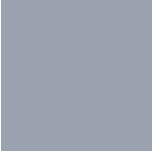
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 168, 161.

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

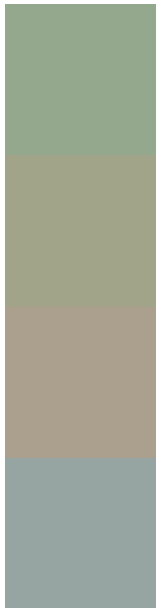




Tritanopia

153, 160, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
140, 168, 161

Protanomaly
138, 164, 140

Deuteranomaly
160, 171, 142

Tritanomaly
151, 159, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 168, 161

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
152, 162, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 140, 168, 161 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(147, 168, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 168, 140)  
}
```

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(147, 168, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 168, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 140, 168, 161 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(147, 168, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 168, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 168, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 168, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 168, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 168,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 140, 168, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 168, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
168, 140) }
```

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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