

Converting Colors

`RYB(141, 160, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(141, 160, 173) contains.

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Color

R_YB(141, 160, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DADA3
RGB	141, 173, 163
RGB Percent	55%, 68%, 64%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3216, 0.3612
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.06, 0.32
HSL	161°, 16%, 62%
HSV	161°, 18%, 68%
XYZ	32.5295, 38.1904, 40.2579
YIQ	162.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

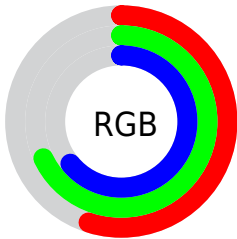
Format	Color
RYB	141, 160, 173
Decimal	9285027
CIELab	68.16, -13.02, 1.56
CIELCh	68, 13.111, 173.176
Yxy	38.1904, 0.2931, 0.3441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287475107 (0xFF8DADA3)
YUV	162.2920, 0.3490, -18.6731
Hunter-Lab	61.7984, -14.1882, 4.6351

Details

The RYB color **141, 160, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 141, 151**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 214, 228**, and **90, 108, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 153, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 167, 173**.

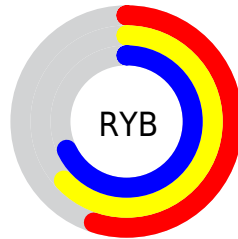
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (68%)

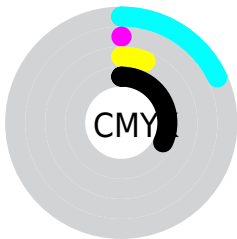
Blue (64%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (68%)

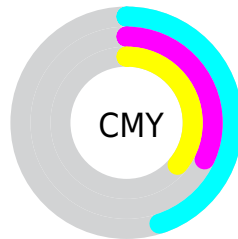


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 141, 160, 173 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 141, 160, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 160, 173

255, 255, 255

 195, 214, 228


 223, 242, 255

 252, 254, 255


 141, 160, 173

 115, 133, 146

 90, 108, 121

 66, 84, 96

 43, 60, 72

 21, 37, 49

 0, 17, 29

 0, 0, 0

 141, 160, 173

 124, 153, 173

 141, 160, 173

 158, 167, 173

■ 106, 146, 173

■ 176, 173, 174

■ 89, 139, 173

■ 193, 173, 179

■ 72, 132, 173

■ 210, 173, 185

■ 55, 125, 173

■ 228, 173, 190

■ 37, 118, 173

■ 245, 173, 196

■ 20, 111, 173

■ 255, 173, 201

■ 3, 104, 173

■ 255, 173, 207

■ 0, 103, 173

■ 255, 173, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 171, 171



141, 160, 173



136, 155, 175

Triad

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



141, 160, 173



165, 164, 188



188, 167, 148

Complementary

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



141, 160, 173



173, 141, 151

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.



192, 158, 157



141, 160, 173



179, 160, 180

Square

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



141, 160, 173



150, 162, 189



189, 158, 169



169, 179, 143

Rectangle

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



141, 160, 173



137, 157, 182



189, 158, 169



190, 163, 150

Sweetspot

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



141, 160, 173



211, 219, 224



141, 173, 163



104, 109, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



141, 160, 173



175, 204, 224



141, 155, 173



78, 83, 87



0, 89, 150



0, 14, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 141, 151



224, 175, 191



173, 148, 141



87, 78, 81



150, 0, 48



23, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 141, 160, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

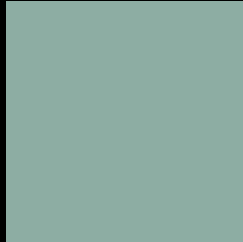
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 141, 160, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

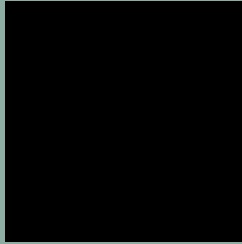
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 141, 160, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 141, 160, 173.

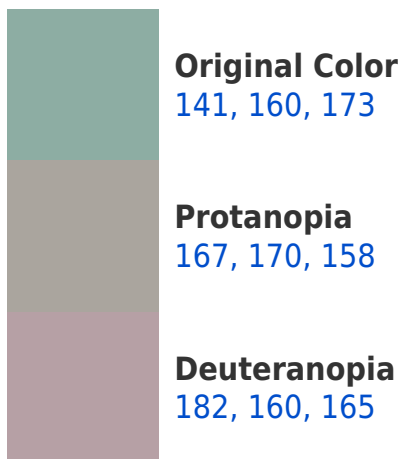


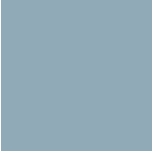
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 141, 160, 173.

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

145, 160, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 160, 173

Protanomaly

159, 167, 168

Deuteranomaly

167, 166, 164

Tritanomaly

144, 159, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 160, 173

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

154, 161, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 141, 160, 173 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(141, 173, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 173, 163)  
}
```

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(141, 173, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 173, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 141, 160, 173 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(141, 173, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 173, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 173, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 173, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 173, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 173,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 141, 160, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 173, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
173, 163) }
```

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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