

Converting Colors

`RYB(141, 161, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(141, 161, 142) contains.

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Color

R_YB(141, 161, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A18D
RGB	160, 161, 141
RGB Percent	63%, 63%, 55%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3686, 0.4471
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.12, 0.37
HSL	63°, 10%, 59%
HSV	63°, 12%, 63%
XYZ	32.0498, 34.8864, 30.2438
YIQ	158.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

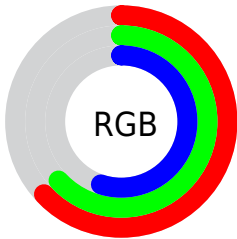
Format	Color
RYB	141, 161, 142
Decimal	10527117
CIELab	65.66, -3.97, 10.30
CIELCh	66, 11.038, 111.067
Yxy	34.8864, 0.3298, 0.3590
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288717197 (0xFFA0A18D)
YUV	158.4210, -8.5886, 1.3848
Hunter-Lab	59.0647, -6.5053, 10.9861

Details

The RYB color **141, 161, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 141, 161**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 216, 196**, and **91, 110, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 161, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 161, 157**.

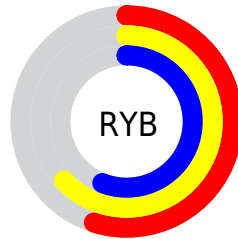
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (63%)

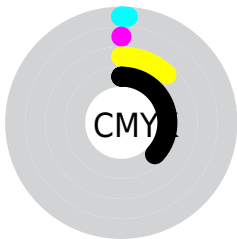
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (56%)

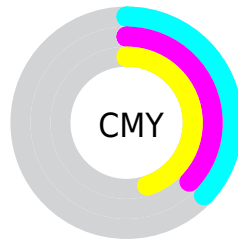


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 141, 161, 142 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, 161, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 161, 142

255, 255, 255


 195, 216, 196

 223, 244, 224

 251, 255, 251

 141, 161, 142


 115, 135, 116

 91, 110, 93


 67, 85, 68

 45, 62, 46

 24, 40, 25


 0, 20, 1

 0, 0, 0

 141, 161, 142


 125, 161, 127


 141, 161, 142

 157, 161, 157

 109, 161, 112


 162, 161, 173

 93, 161, 96

 162, 161, 189

 77, 161, 81

 163, 161, 205


 61, 161, 66


 164, 161, 221

 44, 161, 50


 165, 161, 238

 28, 161, 35

 166, 161, 254

 12, 161, 19

 166, 161, 255

 0, 161, 8

 167, 161, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 171, 140



141, 161, 142



147, 164, 162

Triad

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



141, 161, 142



137, 153, 174



178, 153, 163

Complementary

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



141, 161, 142



142, 141, 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.



170, 155, 172



141, 161, 142



146, 156, 179

Square

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



141, 161, 142



135, 150, 166



158, 158, 178



181, 153, 153

Rectangle

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



141, 161, 142



142, 158, 165



158, 158, 178



176, 153, 166

Sweetspot

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



141, 161, 142



201, 209, 201



161, 142, 141



99, 105, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



141, 161, 142



178, 209, 179



141, 161, 152



73, 82, 74



0, 145, 7



0, 18, 1

Inverse Universe

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



142, 141, 161



179, 178, 209



152, 141, 161



74, 73, 82



7, 0, 145



1, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 141, 161, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

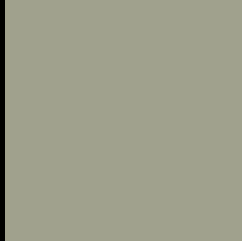
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

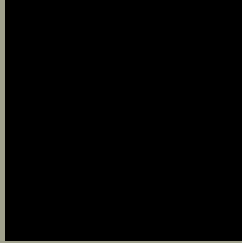
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

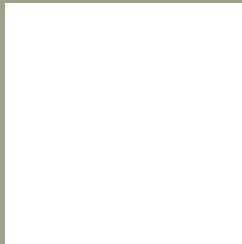
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 141, 161, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 141, 161, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 141, 161, 142.

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



Original Color

141, 161, 142

Protanopia

151, 167, 140

Deuteranopia

181, 159, 142



Tritanopia
164, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 161, 142

Protanomaly

145, 164, 140

Deuteranomaly

173, 171, 142

Tritanomaly

163, 158, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 161, 142

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

152, 159, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 141, 161, 142 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(160, 161, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 161, 141)  
}
```

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(160, 161, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 161, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 141, 161, 142 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(160, 161, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 161, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 161, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 161, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 161, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 161,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 141, 161, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 161, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
161, 141) }
```

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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