

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 121, 120)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(143, 121, 120) contains.

RYB(143, 121, 120)	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

$\text{RYB}(143, 121, 120)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F7978
RGB	143, 121, 120
RGB Percent	56%, 47%, 47%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5257, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.16, 0.44
HSL	2°, 9%, 52%
HSV	2°, 16%, 56%
XYZ	21.5502, 20.8603, 20.6599
YIQ	127.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

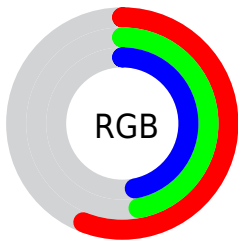
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 121, 120
Decimal	9402744
CIE Lab	52.80, 8.35, 3.69
CIE LCh	53, 9.131, 23.823
Yxy	20.8603, 0.3417, 0.3307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287592824 (0xFF8F7978)
YUV	127.4640, -3.6798, 13.6251
Hunter-Lab	45.6731, 4.2946, 5.1517

Details

The RYB color **143, 121, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **120, 131, 143**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 173, 172**, and **92, 72, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 107, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 135, 134**.

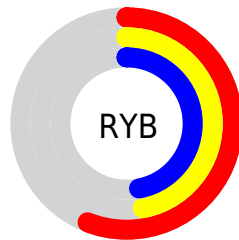
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (47%)

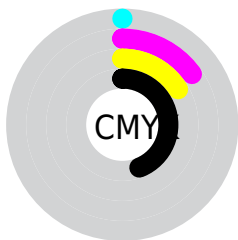
Blue (47%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (47%)

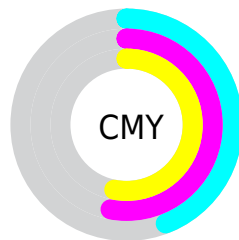


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 121, 120 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 143, 121, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143, 121, 120

255, 255, 255

■ 197, 173, 172

■ 225, 201, 200

■ 254, 229, 228

■ 143, 121, 120

■ 117, 96, 95

■ 92, 72, 72

■ 69, 50, 49

■ 46, 29, 28

■ 27, 3, 2

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 143, 121, 120

■ 143, 107, 106

■ 143, 94, 91

■ 143, 121, 120

■ 143, 135, 134

■ 143, 146, 149

■ 143, 80, 77

■ 143, 153, 163

■ 143, 66, 63

■ 143, 160, 177

■ 143, 52, 49

■ 143, 167, 192

■ 143, 39, 34

■ 143, 174, 206

■ 143, 25, 20

■ 143, 181, 220

■ 143, 11, 6

■ 143, 188, 234

■ 143, 6, 0

■ 143, 195, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 121, 128



143, 121, 120



140, 126, 114

Triad

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



143, 121, 120



117, 129, 129



116, 124, 141

Complementary

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



143, 121, 120



120, 131, 143

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.



109, 121, 138



143, 121, 120



109, 122, 131

Square

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



143, 121, 120



112, 127, 113



106, 119, 132



126, 125, 140

Rectangle

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



143, 121, 120



137, 137, 111



106, 119, 132



113, 123, 141

Sweetspot

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



143, 121, 120



186, 177, 177



143, 120, 142



94, 89, 89



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



143, 121, 120



186, 152, 151



141, 143, 120



71, 65, 64



135, 6, 0



8, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



120, 131, 143



151, 168, 186



120, 127, 143



64, 68, 71



0, 66, 135



0, 4, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 121, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

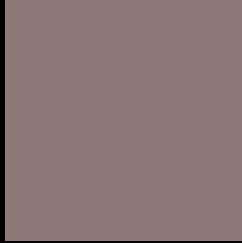
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143, 121, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

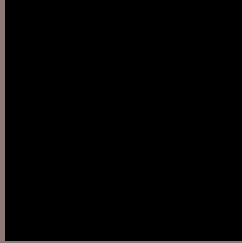
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 143, 121, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 121, 120.

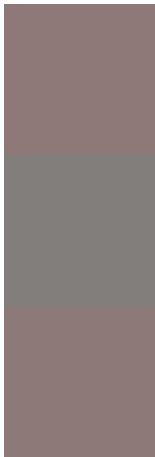


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 121, 120.

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
143, 121, 120

Protanopia
129, 129, 123

Deuteranopia
141, 122, 120



Tritanopia
144, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 121, 120

Protanomaly

134, 124, 122

Deuteranomaly

142, 122, 120

Tritanomaly

144, 120, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 121, 120

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

133, 125, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 121, 120 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(143, 121, 120) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 121, 120)  
}
```

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(143, 121, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 121, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 121, 120 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(143, 121, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 121, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 121, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 121, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 121, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 121,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 121, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 121, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
121, 120) }
```

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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