

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 131, 119)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(143, 131, 119) contains.

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Color

R_YB(143, 131, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F7F77
RGB	143, 127, 119
RGB Percent	56%, 50%, 47%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5020, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.17, 0.44
HSL	20°, 10%, 51%
HSV	20°, 17%, 56%
XYZ	22.2468, 22.3503, 20.5943
YIQ	130.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

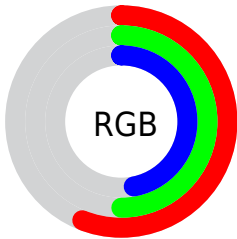
Format	Color
R _Y B	143, 131, 119
Decimal	9404279
CIE Lab	54.40, 4.70, 6.57
CIE LCh	54, 8.080, 54.390
Yxy	22.3503, 0.3413, 0.3428
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287594359 (0xFF8F7F77)
YUV	130.8720, -5.8529, 10.6363
Hunter-Lab	47.2761, 1.2640, 7.2655

Details

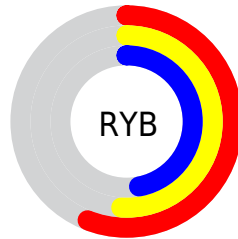
The RYB color **143, 131, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **119, 129, 143**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 185, 171**, and **92, 82, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 123, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 140, 133**.

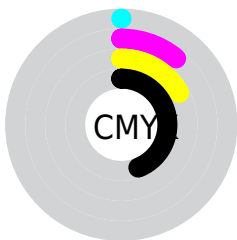
Distribution



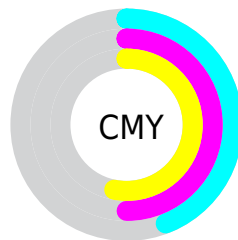
- Red (56%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 131, 119 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, 131, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 131, 119

255, 255, 255

 197, 185, 171


 225, 212, 198


 254, 239, 226

 143, 131, 119

 117, 106, 94

 92, 82, 71

 69, 59, 48

 46, 38, 27

 27, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 131, 119

 143, 123, 105

 143, 117, 90

 143, 131, 119

 143, 140, 133

 143, 145, 148

■ 143, 109, 76

■ 143, 151, 162

■ 143, 103, 62

■ 143, 156, 176

■ 143, 95, 47

■ 143, 162, 191

■ 143, 89, 33

■ 143, 168, 205

■ 143, 80, 19

■ 143, 174, 219

■ 143, 74, 5

■ 143, 179, 233

■ 143, 72, 0

■ 143, 185, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 126, 125



143, 131, 119



129, 137, 116

Triad

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



143, 131, 119



115, 126, 134



130, 129, 143

Complementary

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



143, 131, 119



119, 129, 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.



121, 128, 144



143, 131, 119



113, 124, 136

Square

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



143, 131, 119



122, 133, 133



115, 126, 141



138, 127, 138

Rectangle

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



143, 131, 119



118, 132, 117



115, 126, 141



127, 130, 143

Sweetspot

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



143, 131, 119



186, 182, 177



143, 119, 135



94, 92, 89



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



143, 131, 119



186, 167, 149



124, 143, 119



71, 69, 64



135, 68, 0



8, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



119, 129, 143



149, 164, 186



119, 122, 143



64, 67, 71



0, 54, 135



0, 3, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 131, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

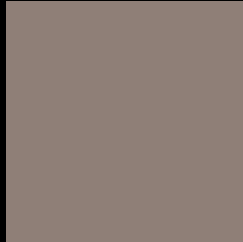
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

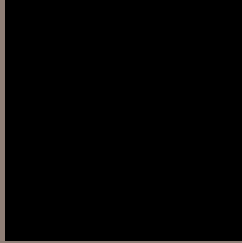
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 131, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 131, 119.

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, 131, 119

Protanopia
128, 135, 120

Deuteranopia
147, 128, 119



Tritanopia
145, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 131, 119

Protanomaly

138, 138, 120

Deuteranomaly

146, 128, 119

Tritanomaly

144, 126, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 131, 119

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

135, 132, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 131, 119 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, 127, 119) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 127, 119)  
}
```

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, 127, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 127, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 131, 119 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, 127, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 127, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 127, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 127, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 127, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 127,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 131, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 127, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
127, 119) }
```

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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