

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 166, 117)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(143, 166, 117) contains.

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Color

R_YB(143, 166, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69575
RGB	166, 149, 117
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 46%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4156, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.30, 0.35
HSL	39°, 22%, 55%
HSV	39°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	29.6863, 30.8905, 21.2274
YIQ	150.4350, 20.4040, -6.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

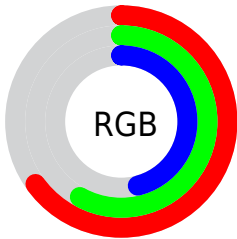
Format	Color
RYB	143, 166, 117
Decimal	10917237
CIELab	62.42, 1.25, 19.23
CIELCh	62, 19.270, 86.293
Yxy	30.8905, 0.3629, 0.3776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289107317 (0xFFA69575)
YUV	150.4350, -16.4835, 13.6505
Hunter-Lab	55.5792, -1.9220, 16.2607

Details

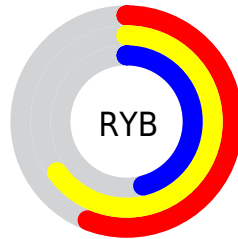
The RYB color **143, 166, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **117, 130, 166**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 222, 169**, and **91, 113, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 166, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 166, 134**.

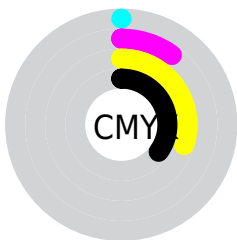
Distribution



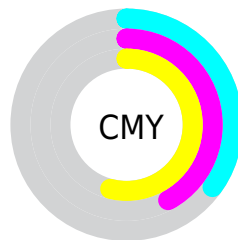
- Red (65%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 166, 117 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, 166, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 166, 117

255, 255, 255

 199, 222, 169

 227, 250, 197

 225, 255, 225


253, 255, 253

 143, 166, 117

 135, 166, 100


 143, 166, 117

 116, 139, 92

 91, 113, 68

 65, 88, 46


 42, 64, 25

 15, 42, 0

 16, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 143, 166, 117

 151, 166, 134

127, 166, 84

157, 166, 150

119, 166, 67

166, 166, 167

112, 166, 51

166, 170, 183

105, 166, 34

166, 175, 200

97, 166, 17

166, 179, 217

88, 166, 1

166, 183, 233

89, 166, 0

166, 188, 250

166, 191, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 154, 123



143, 166, 117



120, 154, 126

Triad

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



143, 166, 117



103, 133, 165



171, 142, 170

Complementary

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



143, 166, 117



117, 130, 166

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.



151, 147, 181



143, 166, 117



109, 138, 179

Square

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



143, 166, 117



111, 140, 161



128, 145, 185



183, 139, 154

Rectangle

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



143, 166, 117



127, 157, 149



128, 145, 185



165, 144, 175

Sweetspot

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



143, 166, 117



208, 217, 197



166, 117, 134



107, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



143, 166, 117



183, 217, 141



117, 166, 124



81, 84, 76



78, 148, 0



11, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



117, 130, 166



141, 160, 217



124, 117, 166



76, 78, 84



0, 38, 148



0, 5, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 166, 117 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 143, 166, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

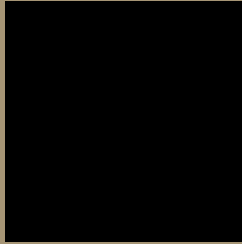
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143, 166, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 166, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 166, 117.

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, 166, 117

Protanopia
131, 161, 118

Deuteranopia
177, 168, 118



Tritanopia
170, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 166, 117

Protanomaly
136, 163, 118

Deuteranomaly
171, 173, 118

Tritanomaly
169, 147, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 166, 117

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
147, 156, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 166, 117 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(166, 149, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 149, 117)  
}
```

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(166, 149, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 149, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 166, 117 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(166, 149, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 149, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 149, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 149, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 149, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 149,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 166, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 149, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
149, 117) }
```

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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