

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 117, 100)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 117, 100) contains.

RYB(144, 117, 100)	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

R_YB(144, 117, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	907064
RGB	144, 112, 100
RGB Percent	56%, 44%, 39%
CMY	0.4353, 0.5598, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.31, 0.44
HSL	17°, 18%, 48%
HSV	17°, 31%, 56%
XYZ	19.6250, 18.4957, 14.5923
YIQ	120.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

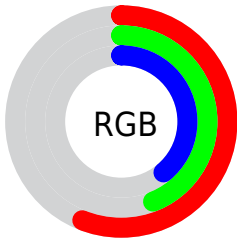
Format	Color
R_{YB}	144, 117, 100
Decimal	9465956
CIE _{Lab}	50.09, 10.65, 11.60
CIE _{LCh}	50, 15.746, 47.462
Yxy	18.4957, 0.3723, 0.3509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287656036 (0xFF907064)
YUV	120.2000, -9.9586, 20.8726
Hunter-Lab	43.0066, 6.1924, 9.9874

Details

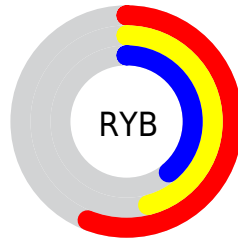
The RYB color **144, 117, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 119, 144**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 169, 151**, and **93, 68, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 108, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 127, 114**.

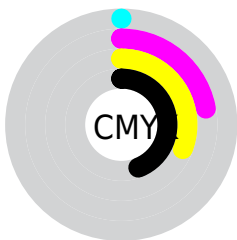
Distribution



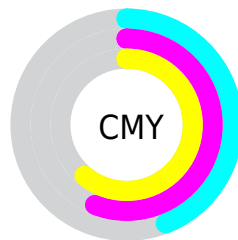
- Red (56%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (44%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 117, 100 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 144, 117, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 117, 100

255, 255, 255


 199, 169, 151

 227, 196, 178

 255, 224, 205

 243, 255, 233

 144, 117, 100

 118, 93, 76

 93, 68, 53

 68, 46, 32

 45, 29, 9

 23, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 144, 117, 100

 144, 108, 86

 144, 99, 71

 144, 117, 100

 144, 127, 114

 144, 134, 129

■ 144, 90, 57

■ 144, 143, 143

■ 144, 83, 42

■ 144, 150, 158

■ 144, 72, 28

■ 144, 156, 172

■ 144, 64, 14

■ 144, 162, 186

■ 144, 55, 0

■ 144, 168, 201

■ 144, 174, 215

■ 144, 180, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 110, 112



144, 117, 100



128, 135, 93

Triad

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



144, 117, 100



92, 113, 126



114, 118, 145

Complementary

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



144, 117, 100



100, 119, 144

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.



97, 113, 145



144, 117, 100



83, 105, 127

Square

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



144, 117, 100



101, 124, 119



84, 107, 138



131, 113, 137

Rectangle

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



144, 117, 100



102, 126, 93



84, 107, 138



108, 116, 145

Sweetspot

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



144, 117, 100



186, 176, 169



144, 100, 132



94, 88, 84



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



144, 117, 100



186, 143, 117



113, 144, 100



71, 67, 64



135, 53, 0



8, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 119, 144



117, 146, 186



100, 108, 144



64, 67, 71



0, 56, 135



0, 3, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 117, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

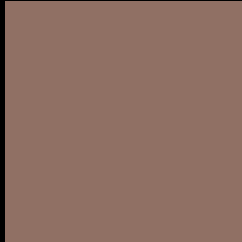
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 144, 117, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

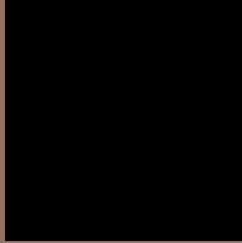
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 144, 117, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 117, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 117, 100.

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

144, 117, 100

Protanopia

111, 125, 103

Deuteranopia

138, 125, 100



Tritanopia
146, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 117, 100

Protanomaly

132, 132, 102

Deuteranomaly

140, 122, 100

Tritanomaly

145, 111, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 117, 100

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

129, 118, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 117, 100 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(144, 112, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 112, 100)  
}
```

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(144, 112, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 112, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 117, 100 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(144, 112, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 112, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 112, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 112, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 112, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 112,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 117, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 112, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
112, 100) }
```

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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