

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 162, 170)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 162, 170) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 162, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90AA9C
RGB	144, 170, 156
RGB Percent	56%, 67%, 61%
CMY	0.4353, 0.3333, 0.3900
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.08, 0.33
HSL	147°, 13%, 62%
HSV	147°, 15%, 67%
XYZ	31.8395, 37.0640, 36.7315
YIQ	160.6300, -11.0020, -9.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

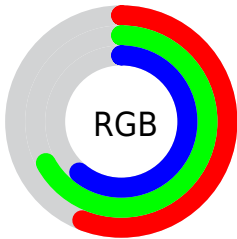
Format	Color
RYB	144, 162, 170
Decimal	9480860
CIELab	67.33, -11.91, 4.44
CIELCh	67, 12.707, 159.562
Yxy	37.0640, 0.3014, 0.3509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287670940 (0xFF90AA9C)
YUV	160.6300, -2.2826, -14.5845
Hunter-Lab	60.8802, -13.1874, 6.8441

Details

The RYB color **144, 162, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 144, 158**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 217, 225**, and **93, 110, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 157, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 167, 170**.

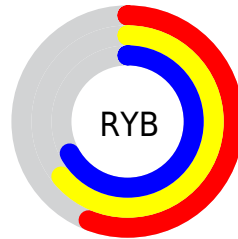
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (67%)

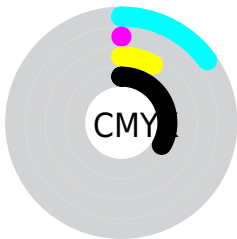
Blue (61%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (67%)

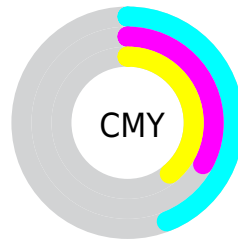


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 162, 170 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, 162, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 162, 170


255, 255, 255

 198, 217, 225

 226, 246, 254

 144, 162, 170

 118, 135, 143

 93, 110, 118


 69, 85, 93


 47, 62, 69


 25, 40, 47

 1, 18, 27


 0, 0, 0

 144, 162, 170


 127, 157, 170

 144, 162, 170


 161, 167, 170

 110, 151, 170


 178, 170, 174

 93, 146, 170


 195, 170, 184

 76, 141, 170


 212, 170, 193

 59, 136, 170

 229, 170, 203

 42, 131, 170


 246, 170, 212

 25, 126, 170

 255, 170, 222

 8, 120, 170

 255, 170, 231

 0, 117, 170

 255, 170, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 168, 158



144, 162, 170



136, 155, 171

Triad

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



144, 162, 170



156, 162, 186



187, 159, 150

Complementary

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



144, 162, 170



170, 144, 158

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.



188, 156, 161



144, 162, 170



171, 160, 182

Square

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



144, 162, 170



143, 158, 185



182, 157, 172



181, 177, 143

Rectangle

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



144, 162, 170



135, 154, 175



182, 157, 172



188, 158, 153

Sweetspot

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



144, 162, 170



211, 219, 222



144, 170, 155



105, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



144, 162, 170



182, 210, 222



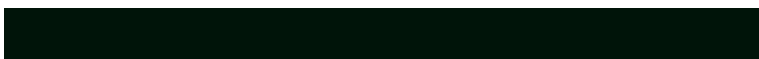
144, 158, 170



76, 82, 84



0, 102, 148



0, 14, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 144, 158



222, 182, 204



170, 144, 146



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 82



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 162, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

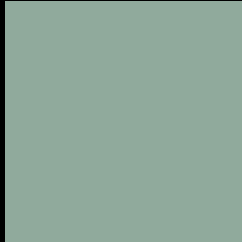
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 144, 162, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

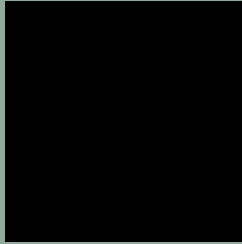
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

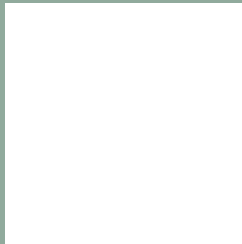
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 144, 162, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 162, 170.

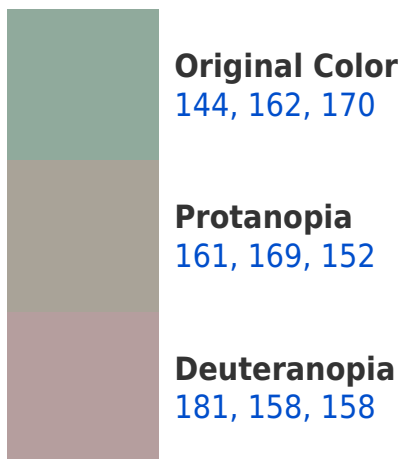


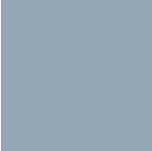
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 162, 170.

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





Tritanopia
148, 160, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 162, 170

Protanomaly

153, 166, 159

Deuteranomaly

168, 166, 157

Tritanomaly

147, 158, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 162, 170

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

155, 161, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 162, 170 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, 170, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 170, 156)  
}
```

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, 170, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 170, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 162, 170 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, 170, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 170, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 170, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 170, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 170, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 170,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 162, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 170, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
170, 156) }
```

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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