

Converting Colors

`RYB(145, 156, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(145, 156, 158) contains.

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Color

R_YB(145, 156, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	919E93
RGB	145, 158, 147
RGB Percent	57%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3804, 0.4221
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.07, 0.38
HSL	131°, 6%, 59%
HSV	131°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	29.1990, 32.5915, 32.5054
YIQ	152.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

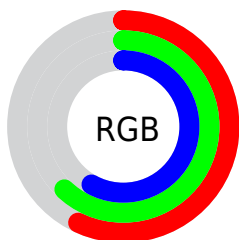
Format	Color
RYB	145, 156, 158
Decimal	9543315
CIELab	63.83, -6.71, 3.97
CIELCh	64, 7.799, 149.422
Yxy	32.5915, 0.3097, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287733395 (0xFF919E93)
YUV	152.8590, -2.8885, -6.8923
Hunter-Lab	57.0889, -8.6093, 6.2036

Details

The RYB color **145, 156, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 145, 156**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 211, 213**, and **95, 106, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 154, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 158, 160**.

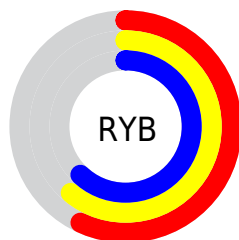
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (62%)

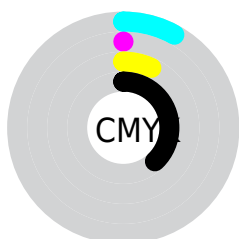
Blue (58%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (62%)

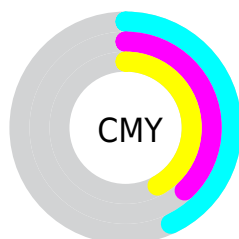


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 145, 156, 158 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 145, 156, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 156, 158


255, 255, 255


 199, 211, 213


 227, 239, 241

 145, 156, 158

 119, 130, 132

 95, 105, 107

 71, 80, 82

 48, 57, 59

 27, 36, 38

 1, 14, 17

 0, 0, 0


 145, 156, 158


 129, 154, 158


 145, 156, 158


 161, 158, 160

 113, 151, 158


 177, 158, 173


 98, 149, 158


 192, 158, 186


 82, 146, 158


 208, 158, 199

 66, 144, 158


 224, 158, 212

 50, 141, 158

 240, 158, 225


 34, 139, 158

 255, 158, 238

 19, 137, 158

 255, 158, 251

 3, 134, 158

 255, 158, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 156, 145



145, 156, 158



139, 150, 159

Triad

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



145, 156, 158



147, 153, 168



170, 150, 148

Complementary

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



145, 156, 158



158, 145, 156

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.



169, 150, 155



145, 156, 158



156, 153, 167

Square

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



145, 156, 158



141, 151, 166



164, 151, 162



167, 157, 143

Rectangle

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



145, 156, 158



138, 149, 159



164, 151, 162



170, 150, 150

Sweetspot

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



145, 156, 158



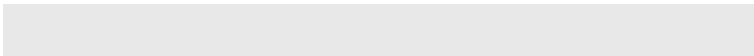
202, 206, 207



145, 158, 147



102, 104, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



145, 156, 158



186, 204, 207



145, 153, 158



71, 77, 79



0, 121, 143



0, 13, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 145, 156



207, 186, 203



158, 145, 149



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 117



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 145, 156, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

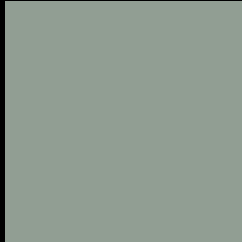
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 145, 156, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

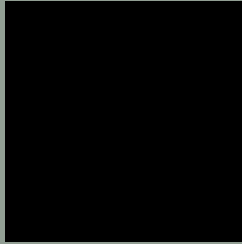
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

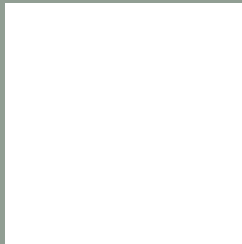
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 145, 156, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 156, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 156, 158.

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

145, 156, 158

Protanopia

153, 159, 145

Deuteranopia

171, 149, 149



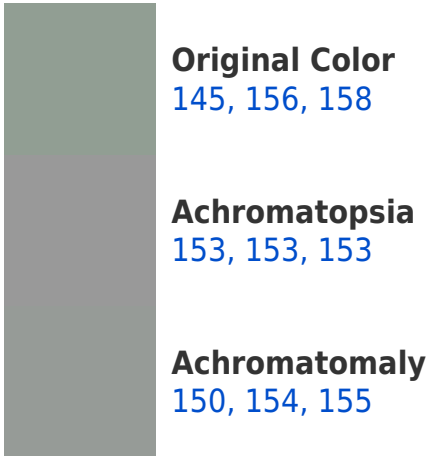
Tritanopia

148, 153, 167

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 145, 156, 158 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(145, 158, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 158, 147)  
}
```

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(145, 158, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 158, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 145, 156, 158 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(145, 158, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 158, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 158, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 158, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 158, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 158,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 156, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 158, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
158, 147) }
```

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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