

Converting Colors

`RYB(145, 169, 131)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(145, 169, 131) contains.

RYB(145, 169, 131)	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

$\text{RYB}(145, 169, 131)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A99F83
RGB	169, 159, 131
RGB Percent	66%, 62%, 51%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3774, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.22, 0.34
HSL	44°, 18%, 59%
HSV	44°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	32.8174, 34.7907, 26.4583
YIQ	158.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

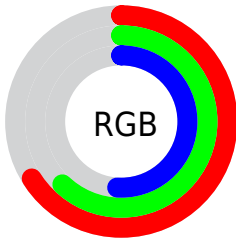
Format	Color
RYB	145, 169, 131
Decimal	11116419
CIELab	65.59, -0.89, 15.86
CIElCh	66, 15.885, 93.208
Yxy	34.7907, 0.3489, 0.3699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289306499 (0xFFA99F83)
YUV	158.7980, -13.7044, 8.9472
Hunter-Lab	58.9836, -3.9072, 14.6928

Details

The RYB color **145, 169, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **131, 139, 169**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 225, 184**, and **93, 117, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 169, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 169, 148**.

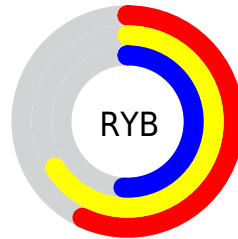
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (62%)

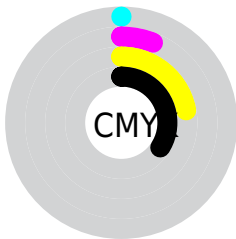
Blue (51%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (51%)

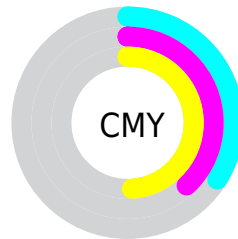


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 145, 169, 131 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, 169, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 169, 131


255, 255, 255

 201, 225, 184

 227, 253, 212

 240, 255, 240

 145, 169, 131

 118, 142, 106

 95, 117, 81

 70, 92, 58

 47, 68, 36


 24, 45, 16

 6, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 145, 169, 131

 135, 169, 114

 145, 169, 131

 156, 169, 148

■ 123, 169, 97

■ 166, 169, 165

■ 113, 169, 80

■ 169, 171, 182

■ 101, 169, 63

■ 169, 175, 199

■ 91, 169, 46

■ 169, 179, 215

■ 82, 169, 30

■ 169, 182, 232

■ 70, 169, 13

■ 169, 186, 249

■ 61, 169, 0

■ 169, 189, 255

■ 169, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 168, 134



145, 169, 131



135, 163, 145

Triad

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



145, 169, 131



122, 146, 174



179, 151, 172

Complementary

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



145, 169, 131



131, 139, 169

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.



164, 155, 183



145, 169, 131



129, 150, 184

Square

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



145, 169, 131



125, 149, 168



145, 156, 187



188, 149, 158

Rectangle

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



145, 169, 131



142, 165, 165



145, 156, 187



175, 152, 176

Sweetspot

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



145, 169, 131



209, 219, 204



169, 131, 142



106, 110, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



145, 169, 131



182, 219, 160



131, 169, 139



79, 84, 76



55, 148, 0



7, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 139, 169



160, 173, 219



139, 131, 169



76, 78, 84



0, 31, 148



0, 4, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 145, 169, 131 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, 169, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

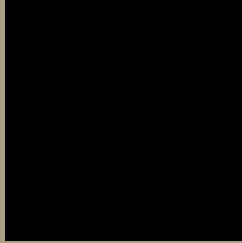
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

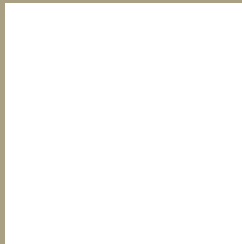
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 145, 169, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 169, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 169, 131.

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, 169, 131

Protanopia

143, 168, 131

Deuteranopia

184, 167, 132



Tritanopia
173, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 169, 131

Protanomaly

143, 168, 131

Deuteranomaly

179, 177, 132

Tritanomaly

172, 157, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 169, 131

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

155, 163, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 145, 169, 131 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(169, 159, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 159, 131)  
}
```

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(169, 159, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 159, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 145, 169, 131 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(169, 159, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 159, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 159, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 159, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 159, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 159,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 145, 169, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 159, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
159, 131) }
```

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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