

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 156, 130)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 156, 130) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 156, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9282
RGB	156, 146, 130
RGB Percent	61%, 57%, 51%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4271, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.17, 0.39
HSL	37°, 12%, 56%
HSV	37°, 17%, 61%
XYZ	28.0331, 29.2668, 25.2906
YIQ	147.1660, 11.0960, -2.8560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

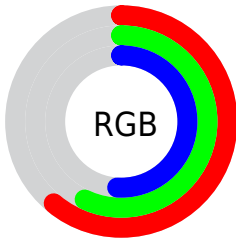
Format	Color
RYB	146, 156, 130
Decimal	10261122
CIELab	61.02, 0.86, 9.85
CIELCh	61, 9.883, 85.026
Yxy	29.2668, 0.3394, 0.3544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288451202 (0xFF9C9282)
YUV	147.1660, -8.4628, 7.7474
Hunter-Lab	54.0988, -2.1769, 10.1517

Details

The RYB color **146, 156, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 137, 156**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 211, 183**, and **95, 105, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 156, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 156, 146**.

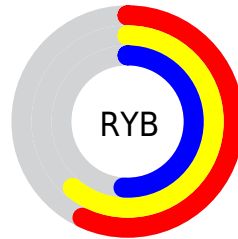
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (57%)

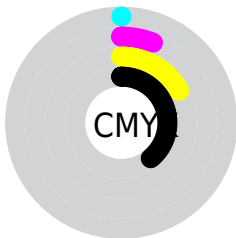
Blue (51%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (51%)

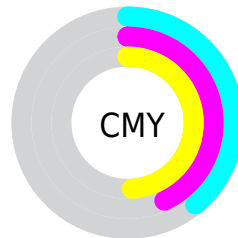


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 156, 130 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 146, 156, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 156, 130

255, 255, 255

 201, 211, 183


 229, 239, 211

 239, 255, 239

 146, 156, 130

 122, 130, 105

 95, 105, 81

 71, 80, 58

 47, 57, 36

 24, 35, 15

 8, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0

 146, 156, 130

 140, 156, 114

 146, 156, 130


 153, 156, 146


 135, 156, 99

 156, 157, 161

 128, 156, 83


 156, 162, 177


 123, 156, 68

 156, 166, 192

 117, 156, 52

 156, 170, 208

 111, 156, 36


 156, 175, 224

 106, 156, 21

 156, 179, 239

 97, 156, 5

 156, 183, 255

 95, 156, 0

 156, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 148, 133



146, 156, 130



131, 149, 134

Triad

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



146, 156, 130



125, 139, 154



157, 143, 157

Complementary

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



146, 156, 130



130, 137, 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.



147, 145, 163



146, 156, 130



128, 142, 161

Square

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



146, 156, 130



129, 143, 152



136, 144, 164



164, 141, 149

Rectangle

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



146, 156, 130



135, 151, 146



136, 144, 164



154, 144, 160

Sweetspot

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



146, 156, 130



201, 204, 194



156, 130, 140



99, 102, 96



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



146, 156, 130



189, 204, 163



130, 156, 133



76, 79, 71



89, 143, 0



10, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



130, 137, 156



163, 175, 204



133, 130, 156



71, 73, 79



0, 39, 143



0, 4, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 156, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

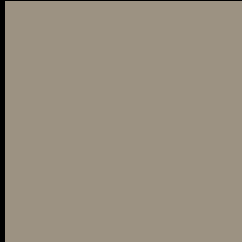
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 156, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

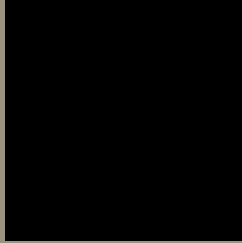
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

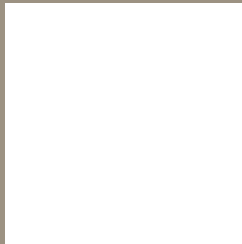
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 146, 156, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 156, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 156, 130.

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


146, 156, 130

Protanopia

140, 154, 130

Deuteranopia

167, 147, 131



Tritanopia
159, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 156, 130

Protanomaly

142, 155, 130

Deuteranomaly

163, 150, 131

Tritanomaly

158, 144, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 156, 130

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

146, 150, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 156, 130 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(156, 146, 130) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 146, 130)  
}
```

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(156, 146, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 146, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 156, 130 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(156, 146, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 146, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 146, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 146, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 146, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 146,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 156, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 146, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
146, 130) }
```

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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