

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 158, 117)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 158, 117) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 158, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8D75
RGB	158, 141, 117
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 46%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4470, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.26, 0.38
HSL	35°, 17%, 54%
HSV	35°, 26%, 62%
XYZ	26.8384, 27.6074, 20.7438
YIQ	143.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

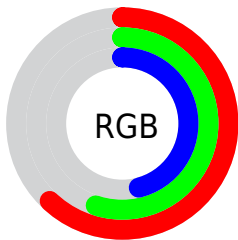
Format	Color
RYB	146, 158, 117
Decimal	10390901
CIELab	59.53, 2.46, 15.15
CIELCh	60, 15.344, 80.789
Yxy	27.6074, 0.3569, 0.3672
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288580981 (0xFF9E8D75)
YUV	143.3470, -12.9891, 12.8507
Hunter-Lab	52.5428, -0.7735, 13.3723

Details

The RYB color **146, 158, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **117, 129, 158**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 213, 169**, and **94, 106, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 158, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 158, 133**.

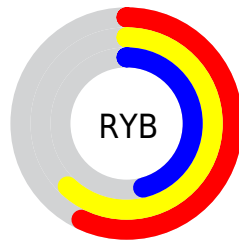
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (55%)

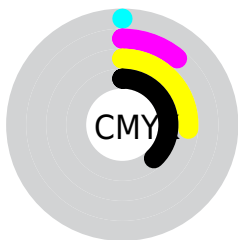
Blue (46%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (46%)

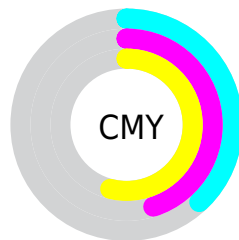


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 158, 117 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, 158, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 158, 117

255, 255, 255


 199, 213, 169

 231, 242, 196

 229, 255, 224

253, 255, 253

 146, 158, 117

 142, 158, 101

 146, 158, 117


 119, 132, 92

 94, 106, 69

 67, 81, 46


 46, 58, 25

 18, 37, 0

 1, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 158, 117

 150, 158, 133

■ 136, 158, 85

■ 156, 158, 149

■ 134, 158, 70

■ 158, 160, 164

■ 127, 158, 54

■ 158, 164, 180

■ 124, 158, 38

■ 158, 169, 196

■ 117, 158, 22

■ 158, 174, 212

■ 114, 158, 6

■ 158, 179, 228

■ 110, 158, 0

■ 158, 183, 243

■ 158, 187, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 143, 123



146, 158, 117



118, 145, 119

Triad

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



146, 158, 117



108, 130, 152



157, 137, 161

Complementary

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



146, 158, 117



117, 129, 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.



140, 141, 168



146, 158, 117



110, 133, 164

Square

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



146, 158, 117



115, 137, 151



123, 138, 170



168, 134, 148

Rectangle

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



146, 158, 117



123, 148, 137



123, 138, 170



152, 138, 164

Sweetspot

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



146, 158, 117



202, 207, 190



158, 117, 134



103, 105, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



146, 158, 117



190, 207, 143



117, 158, 120



76, 79, 71



100, 143, 0



10, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



117, 129, 158



143, 161, 207



120, 117, 158



71, 73, 79



0, 42, 143



0, 4, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 158, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

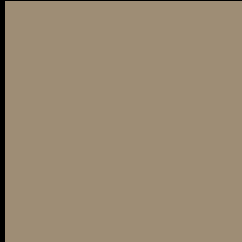
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

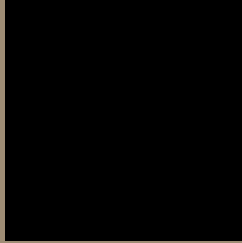
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 158, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 158, 117.

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, 158, 117

Protanopia
130, 152, 118

Deuteranopia
166, 152, 118



Tritanopia
162, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 158, 117

Protanomaly

136, 154, 118

Deuteranomaly

163, 157, 118

Tritanomaly

161, 138, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 158, 117

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

145, 148, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 158, 117 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(158, 141, 117) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 141, 117)  
}
```

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(158, 141, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 141, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 158, 117 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(158, 141, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 141, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 141, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 141, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 141, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 141,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 158, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 141, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
141, 117) }
```

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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