

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 159, 138)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 159, 138) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 159, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F998A
RGB	159, 153, 138
RGB Percent	62%, 60%, 54%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3992, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.13, 0.38
HSL	43°, 10%, 58%
HSV	43°, 13%, 62%
XYZ	30.3106, 32.0562, 28.6347
YIQ	153.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

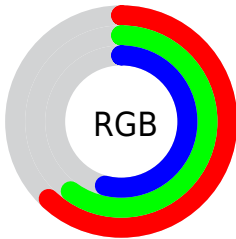
Format	Color
RYB	146, 159, 138
Decimal	10459530
CIELab	63.39, -0.59, 8.74
CIELCh	63, 8.761, 93.872
Yxy	32.0562, 0.3331, 0.3523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288649610 (0xFF9F998A)
YUV	153.0840, -7.4364, 5.1883
Hunter-Lab	56.6182, -3.5214, 9.6468

Details

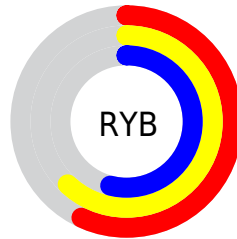
The RYB color **146, 159, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 143, 159**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 214, 191**, and **95, 107, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 159, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 159, 154**.

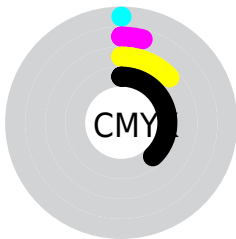
Distribution



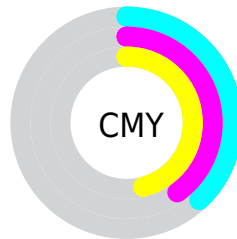
- Red (62%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 159, 138 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, 159, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 159, 138


255, 255, 255

 201, 214, 191

 227, 242, 219


 248, 255, 248

 146, 159, 138

 122, 133, 113

 95, 107, 88

 72, 83, 65

 48, 60, 43

 27, 38, 22

 5, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 159, 138

 136, 159, 122

 146, 159, 138

 155, 159, 154

■ 127, 159, 106

■ 159, 161, 170

■ 116, 159, 90

■ 159, 165, 186

■ 106, 159, 74

■ 159, 168, 202

■ 97, 159, 58

■ 159, 172, 217

■ 87, 159, 43

■ 159, 175, 233

■ 77, 159, 27

■ 159, 179, 249

■ 68, 159, 11

■ 159, 181, 255

■ 61, 159, 0

■ 159, 184, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 159, 140



146, 159, 138



140, 156, 146

Triad

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



146, 159, 138



134, 147, 162



165, 149, 160

Complementary

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



146, 159, 138



138, 143, 159

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.



156, 151, 166



146, 159, 138



138, 149, 167

Square

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



146, 159, 138



136, 148, 158



147, 152, 169



170, 148, 153

Rectangle

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



146, 159, 138



144, 157, 157



147, 152, 169



162, 150, 163

Sweetspot

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



146, 159, 138



203, 207, 198



159, 138, 144



102, 105, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



146, 159, 138



188, 207, 174



138, 159, 143



74, 79, 71



56, 143, 0



5, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 143, 159



174, 181, 207



143, 138, 159



71, 73, 79



0, 31, 143



0, 3, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 159, 138 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 146, 159, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

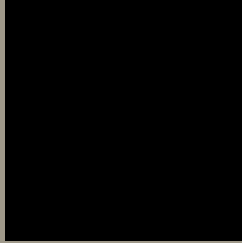
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

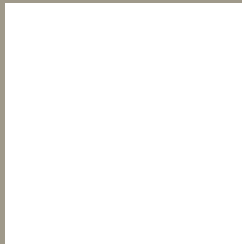
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 146, 159, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 159, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 159, 138.

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, 159, 138

Protanopia
148, 160, 138

Deuteranopia
174, 151, 139



Tritanopia
162, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 159, 138

Protanomaly

148, 160, 138

Deuteranomaly

169, 156, 139

Tritanomaly

161, 151, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 159, 138

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

151, 155, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 159, 138 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(159, 153, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 153, 138)  
}
```

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(159, 153, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 153, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 159, 138 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(159, 153, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 153, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 153, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 153, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 153, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 153,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 159, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 153, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
153, 138) }
```

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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