

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 166, 138)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 166, 138) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 166, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A08A
RGB	166, 160, 138
RGB Percent	65%, 63%, 54%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3734, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	47°, 14%, 60%
HSV	47°, 17%, 65%
XYZ	32.8456, 35.0066, 29.0706
YIQ	159.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

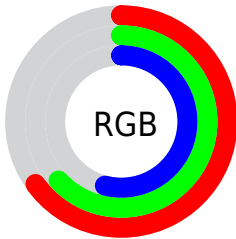
Format	Color
RYB	146, 166, 138
Decimal	10920074
CIELab	65.75, -1.51, 12.17
CIELCh	66, 12.265, 97.092
Yxy	35.0066, 0.3389, 0.3612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110154 (0xFFA6A08A)
YUV	159.2860, -10.4940, 5.8882
Hunter-Lab	59.1664, -4.4486, 12.2852

Details

The RYB color **146, 166, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 143, 166**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 221, 191**, and **94, 114, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 166, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 166, 155**.

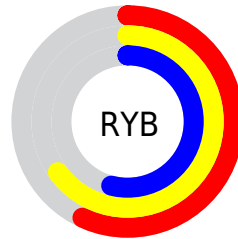
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (63%)

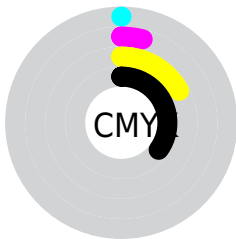
Blue (54%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (54%)

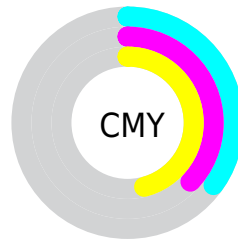


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 166, 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, 166, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 166, 138


255, 255, 255

 200, 221, 191


 228, 250, 219

 248, 255, 248

 146, 166, 138

 121, 140, 113

 96, 114, 88

 71, 89, 65


 49, 66, 43

 27, 43, 22

 5, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0


 146, 166, 138


 134, 166, 121

 146, 166, 138

 159, 166, 155

 123, 166, 105


 166, 167, 171

 110, 166, 88

 166, 170, 188

 99, 166, 72

 166, 173, 204

 87, 166, 55


 166, 176, 221

 74, 166, 38


 166, 179, 238

 63, 166, 22

 166, 182, 254

 51, 166, 5

 166, 184, 255

 48, 166, 0

 166, 187, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 169, 140



146, 166, 138



142, 163, 152

Triad

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



146, 166, 138



132, 151, 173



177, 153, 169

Complementary

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



146, 166, 138



138, 143, 166

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.



165, 156, 177



146, 166, 138



139, 154, 180

Square

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



146, 166, 138



133, 151, 166



151, 158, 181



183, 152, 157

Rectangle

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



146, 166, 138



145, 162, 165



151, 158, 181



173, 154, 172

Sweetspot

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



146, 166, 138



210, 217, 206



166, 138, 145



106, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



146, 166, 138



186, 217, 173



138, 166, 145



79, 84, 76



42, 148, 0



5, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 143, 166



173, 181, 217



145, 138, 166



76, 78, 84



0, 27, 148



0, 4, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 166, 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, 166, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

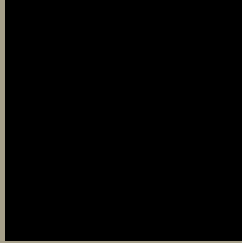
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

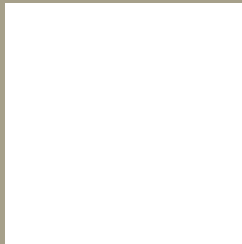
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 146, 166, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 166, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 166, 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, 166, 138

Protanopia

151, 168, 138

Deuteranopia

182, 162, 139



Tritanopia
170, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 166, 138

Protanomaly

149, 167, 138

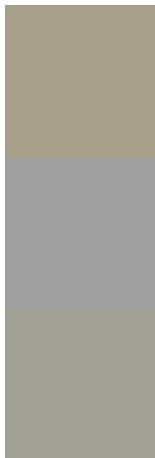
Deuteranomaly

176, 170, 139

Tritanomaly

169, 157, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 166, 138

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

155, 162, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 166, 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(146, 166, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 166, 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(166, 160, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 160, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 166, 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(166, 160, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 160, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 160, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 160, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 160, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 160,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 166, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 160, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
160, 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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