

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 90, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 90, 101) contains.

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Color

`RYB(146, 90, 101)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	925A65
RGB	146, 90, 101
RGB Percent	57%, 35%, 40%
CMY	0.4275, 0.6471, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.31, 0.43
HSL	348°, 24%, 46%
HSV	348°, 38%, 57%
XYZ	17.8592, 14.3629, 14.1430
YIQ	107.9980, 29.8450, 15.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

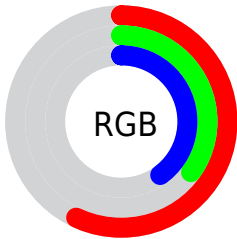
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 90, 101
Decimal	9591397
CIE Lab	44.75, 24.53, 3.45
CIE LCh	45, 24.774, 8.009
Yxy	14.3629, 0.3852, 0.3098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287781477 (0xFF925A65)
YUV	107.9980, -3.4500, 33.3278
Hunter-Lab	37.8984, 17.7938, 4.4030

Details

The RYB color **146, 90, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **90, 121, 146**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 141, 152**, and **94, 43, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 75, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 105, 113**.

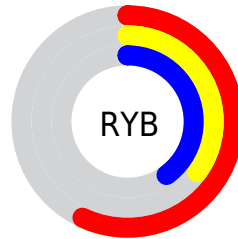
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (35%)

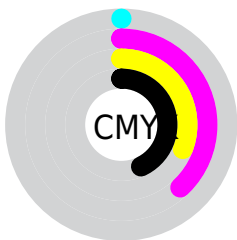
Blue (40%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (40%)

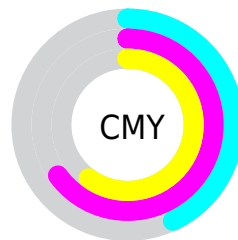


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 90, 101 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, 90, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 90, 101  146, 90, 101

255, 255, 255  119, 66, 77

 201, 141, 152  94, 43, 54

 230, 168, 179  68, 20, 33

 255, 195, 206  45, 0, 10

 255, 223, 234  5, 0, 0

 255, 252, 255  0, 0, 0

 146, 90, 101  146, 90, 101

 146, 75, 89  146, 105, 113

 146, 61, 78  146, 119, 124

■ 146, 46, 66

■ 146, 134, 136

■ 146, 32, 54

■ 146, 147, 148

■ 146, 17, 42

■ 146, 155, 163

■ 146, 2, 31

■ 146, 164, 178

■ 146, 0, 29

■ 146, 171, 192

■ 146, 180, 207

■ 146, 187, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 92, 122



146, 90, 101



144, 96, 81

Triad

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



146, 90, 101



73, 112, 93



52, 88, 144

Complementary

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



146, 90, 101



90, 121, 146

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.



29, 76, 131



146, 90, 101



67, 100, 116

Square

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



146, 90, 101



75, 114, 65



41, 81, 117



86, 101, 146

Rectangle

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



146, 90, 101



137, 113, 72



41, 81, 117



42, 84, 140

Sweetspot

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



146, 90, 101



189, 166, 171



135, 90, 146



94, 81, 84



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 90, 101



189, 102, 119



146, 114, 90



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 27



10, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



146, 90, 101



189, 102, 119



90, 113, 146



74, 67, 68



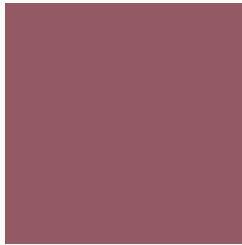
138, 0, 27



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 90, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

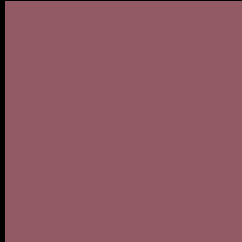
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 90, 101 looks on a black 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

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

RYB 146, 90, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 90, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 90, 101.

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, 90, 101

Protanopia
107, 106, 110

Deuteranopia
119, 104, 99



Tritanopia
146, 91, 97

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 90, 101

Protanomaly

121, 100, 107

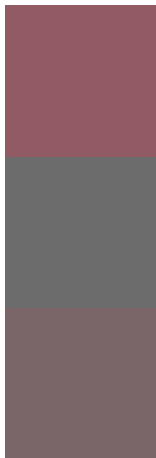
Deuteranomaly

129, 98, 100

Tritanomaly

146, 91, 98

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 90, 101

Achromatopsia

108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly

122, 101, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 90, 101 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, 90, 101) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 90, 101)  
}
```

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(146, 90, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 90, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 90, 101 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(146, 90, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 90, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 90, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 90, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 90, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 90,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 90, 101 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 90, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 90,  
101) }
```

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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