

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 143, 111)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 143, 111) contains.

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Color

R_YB(147, 143, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93806F
RGB	147, 128, 111
RGB Percent	58%, 50%, 44%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4983, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.24, 0.42
HSL	28°, 14%, 51%
HSV	28°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	22.6134, 22.7737, 18.2428
YIQ	131.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

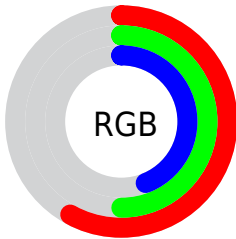
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 143, 111
Decimal	9666671
CIE _{Lab}	54.84, 4.48, 11.88
CIE _{LCh}	55, 12.696, 69.320
Yxy	22.7737, 0.3554, 0.3579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287856751 (0xFF93806F)
YUV	131.7430, -10.2263, 13.3804
Hunter-Lab	47.7218, 1.0704, 10.7402

Details

The RYB color **147, 143, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **111, 123, 147**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 197, 163**, and **96, 94, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 141, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 145, 126**.

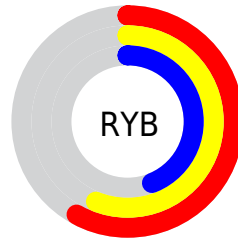
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (50%)

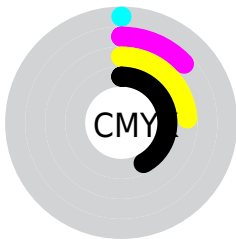
Blue (44%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (44%)

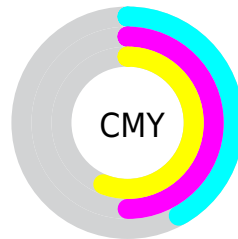


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (56%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 143, 111 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 147, 143, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 143, 111

255, 255, 255

 201, 197, 163

 230, 223, 190

 255, 253, 218


 246, 255, 246

 147, 143, 111

 147, 141, 96

 147, 138, 82

 147, 143, 111

 121, 117, 87

 96, 94, 63


 72, 70, 41

 49, 49, 21

 28, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 147, 143, 111

 147, 145, 126

 145, 147, 140

■ 147, 139, 67

■ 147, 150, 155

■ 147, 138, 52

■ 147, 155, 170

■ 147, 134, 38

■ 147, 160, 185

■ 147, 132, 23

■ 147, 165, 199

■ 147, 130, 8

■ 147, 170, 214

■ 147, 130, 0

■ 147, 175, 229

■ 147, 180, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 127, 118



147, 143, 111



115, 136, 110

Triad

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



147, 143, 111



104, 122, 138



138, 127, 148

Complementary

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



147, 143, 111



111, 123, 147

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.



124, 130, 153



147, 143, 111



103, 122, 145

Square

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



147, 143, 111



112, 129, 137



111, 126, 151



149, 125, 139

Rectangle

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



147, 143, 111



112, 134, 118



111, 126, 151



133, 129, 150

Sweetspot

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



147, 143, 111



191, 189, 178



147, 111, 130



97, 97, 89



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 143, 111



191, 185, 136



112, 147, 111



74, 72, 67



138, 123, 0



10, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 123, 147



136, 155, 191



111, 112, 147



67, 69, 74



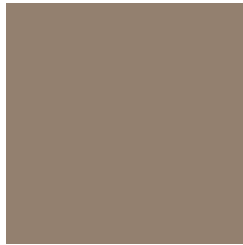
0, 48, 138



0, 3, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 143, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

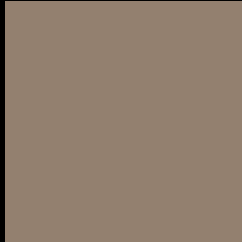
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147, 143, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

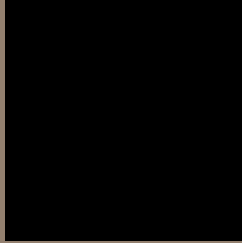
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147, 143, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 143, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 143, 111.

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
147, 143, 111

Protanopia
123, 138, 113

Deuteranopia
151, 135, 111



Tritanopia
150, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 143, 111

Protanomaly

130, 141, 112

Deuteranomaly

150, 138, 111

Tritanomaly

149, 126, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 143, 111

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

135, 137, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 143, 111 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(147, 128, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 128, 111)  
}
```

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(147, 128, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 128, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 143, 111 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(147, 128, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 128, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 128, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 128, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 128, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 128,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 143, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 128, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
128, 111) }
```

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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