

# Converting Colors

`RYB(149, 169, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(149, 169, 169) contains.

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# Color

**`RYB(149, 169, 169)`**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95A995
RGB	149, 169, 149
RGB Percent	58%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.4157, 0.3373, 0.4157
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.12, 0.34
HSL	120°, 10%, 62%
HSV	120°, 12%, 66%
XYZ	32.0072, 36.9354, 33.8761
YIQ	160.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

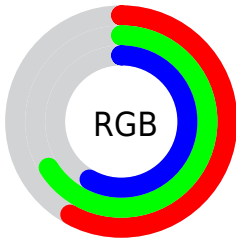
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">149, 169, 169</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9808277</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.23, -10.88, 7.98</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">67, 13.492, 143.760</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.9354, 0.3113, 0.3592</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287998357</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF95A995</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">160.7400, -5.7878, -10.2960</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.7745, -12.3475, 9.4936</a>

# Details

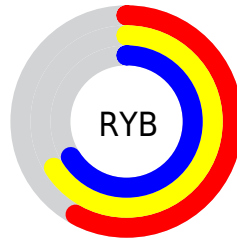
The RYB color **149, 169, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 149, 169**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 224, 224**, and **98, 117, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 169, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 169, 169**.

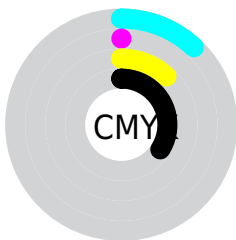
# Distribution



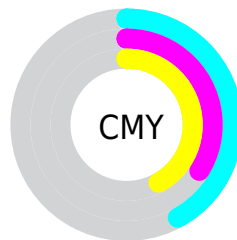
- Red (58%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 149, 169, 169 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 149, 169, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 149, 169, 169


255, 255, 255

 203, 224, 224


 231, 253, 253

 149, 169, 169

 123, 143, 143

 98, 117, 117

 74, 92, 92


 51, 68, 69


 30, 45, 46

 6, 26, 25

 0, 0, 0

 149, 169, 169


 132, 169, 169


 149, 169, 169


 166, 169, 169

 115, 169, 169


 183, 169, 183

 98, 169, 169


 200, 169, 200


 81, 169, 169


 217, 169, 217

 65, 169, 169


 233, 169, 233

 48, 169, 169

 250, 169, 250

 31, 169, 169

 255, 169, 255

 14, 169, 169

 0, 169, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141, 166, 144



149, 169, 169



138, 157, 171

# Triad

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



149, 169, 169



147, 159, 187



190, 156, 154

# Complementary

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



149, 169, 169



169, 149, 169

# 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.



187, 156, 167



149, 169, 169



163, 161, 186

# Square

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



149, 169, 169



136, 155, 183



177, 158, 178



186, 164, 145

# Rectangle

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



149, 169, 169



133, 153, 171



177, 158, 178



189, 155, 158



# Sweetspot

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



149, 169, 169



211, 219, 219



149, 169, 149



104, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



149, 169, 169



189, 219, 219



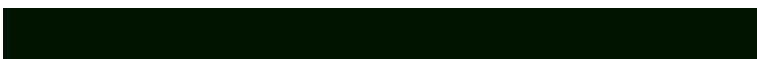
149, 162, 169



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 149, 169



219, 189, 219



169, 149, 159



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 169, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

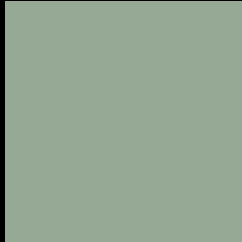
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 149, 169, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

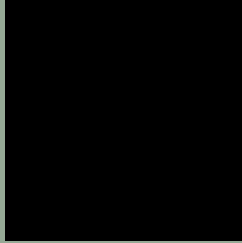
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

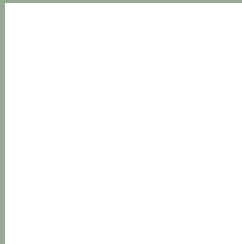
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 149, 169, 169 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 169, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 169, 169.

# 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](#).

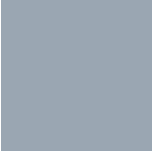
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
149, 169, 169

**Protanopia**  
156, 170, 146

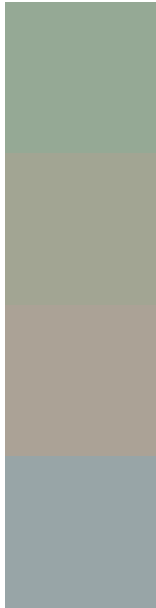
**Deuteranopia**  
184, 160, 151



# Tritanopia

154, 162, 178

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

149, 169, 169

**Protanomaly**

147, 165, 150

**Deuteranomaly**

166, 171, 150

**Tritanomaly**

152, 159, 167

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

149, 169, 169

**Achromatopsia**

161, 161, 161

**Achromatomaly**

157, 164, 164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 149, 169, 169 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(149, 169, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 169, 149)  
}
```

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(149, 169, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 169, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 149, 169, 169 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(149, 169, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 169, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 169, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 169, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 169, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 169, 149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 149, 169, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 169, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
169, 149) }
```

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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