

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 161, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(150, 161, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 161, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19E92
RGB	161, 158, 146
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 57%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3810, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.09, 0.37
HSL	47°, 7%, 60%
HSV	47°, 9%, 63%
XYZ	32.0862, 34.0523, 32.0758
YIQ	157.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

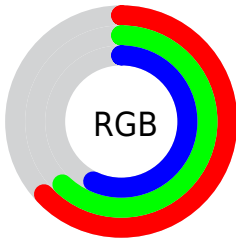
Format	Color
RYB	150, 161, 146
Decimal	10591890
CIELab	65.00, -1.01, 6.59
CIELCh	65, 6.662, 98.702
Yxy	34.0523, 0.3267, 0.3467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288781970 (0xFFA19E92)
YUV	157.5290, -5.6838, 3.0441
Hunter-Lab	58.3543, -3.9717, 8.2580

Details

The RYB color **150, 161, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 149, 161**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 216, 200**, and **98, 109, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 161, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 161, 162**.

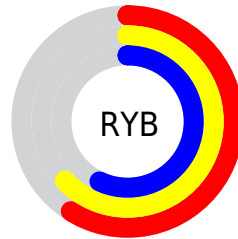
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

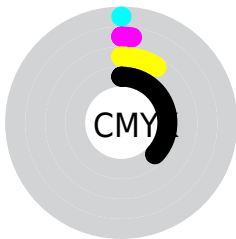
Blue (57%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (57%)

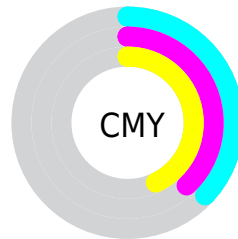


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 161, 146 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 150, 161, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 161, 146


255, 255, 255


 205, 216, 200

 232, 244, 228

 150, 161, 146

 124, 135, 120

 98, 109, 96


 76, 85, 72

 53, 62, 49

 30, 40, 28

 6, 20, 2

 0, 0, 0

 150, 161, 146

 139, 161, 130

 150, 161, 146

 161, 161, 162

■ 127, 161, 114

■ 161, 164, 178

■ 114, 161, 98

■ 161, 167, 194

■ 104, 161, 82

■ 161, 169, 210

■ 91, 161, 66

■ 161, 173, 227

■ 78, 161, 49

■ 161, 175, 243

■ 67, 161, 33

■ 161, 178, 255

■ 55, 161, 17

■ 161, 180, 255

■ 44, 161, 1

■ 161, 182, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 163, 147



150, 161, 146



148, 160, 154

Triad

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



150, 161, 146



144, 153, 165



167, 154, 162

Complementary

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



150, 161, 146



146, 149, 161

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.



161, 156, 167



150, 161, 146



147, 155, 169

Square

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



150, 161, 146



144, 153, 161



154, 157, 169



171, 154, 156

Rectangle

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



150, 161, 146



150, 160, 161



154, 157, 169



165, 155, 164

Sweetspot

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



150, 161, 146



204, 209, 203



161, 146, 149



101, 105, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



150, 161, 146



192, 209, 186



146, 161, 150



76, 82, 73



38, 145, 0



5, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 149, 161



186, 190, 209



150, 146, 161



73, 75, 82



0, 26, 145



0, 3, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 161, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

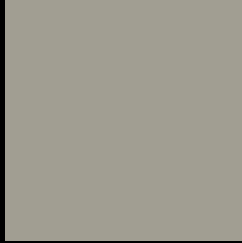
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150, 161, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

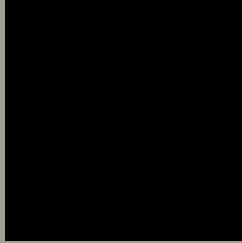
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 161, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 161, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 161, 146.

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
150, 161, 146

Protanopia
155, 163, 146

Deuteranopia
177, 153, 147



Tritanopia

164, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 161, 146

Protanomaly

153, 162, 146

Deuteranomaly

171, 157, 147

Tritanomaly

163, 156, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 161, 146

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

154, 158, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 161, 146 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(161, 158, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 158, 146)  
}
```

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(161, 158, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 158, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 161, 146 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(161, 158, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 158, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 158, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 158, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 158, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 158,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 161, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 158, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
158, 146) }
```

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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