

Converting Colors

`RYB(151, 164, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(151, 164, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(151, 164, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A092
RGB	164, 160, 146
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 57%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3722, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	47°, 9%, 61%
HSV	47°, 11%, 64%
XYZ	33.0840, 35.1396, 32.2330
YIQ	159.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

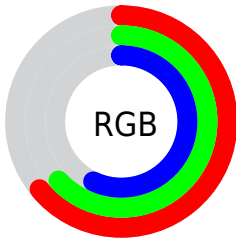
Format	Color
RYB	151, 164, 146
Decimal	10789010
CIELab	65.86, -1.11, 7.84
CIElCh	66, 7.918, 98.082
Yxy	35.1396, 0.3293, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288979090 (0xFFA4A092)
YUV	159.6000, -6.7048, 3.8588
Hunter-Lab	59.2787, -4.1150, 9.2559

Details

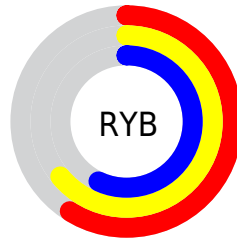
The RYB color **151, 164, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 149, 164**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 219, 200**, and **100, 112, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 164, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 164, 162**.

Distribution



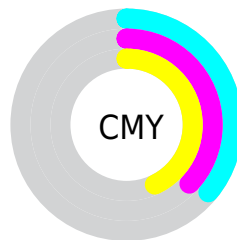
- Red (64%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 151, 164, 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 151, 164, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 164, 146

255, 255, 255

 205, 219, 200

 235, 248, 228

 151, 164, 146

 125, 138, 120

 100, 112, 96


 77, 88, 72

 53, 64, 49


 30, 42, 28


 7, 23, 2


 0, 0, 0

 151, 164, 146

 139, 164, 130

 151, 164, 146


 162, 164, 162


 127, 164, 113


 164, 167, 179

 116, 164, 97


 164, 170, 195


 103, 164, 80

 164, 172, 212

 92, 164, 64

 164, 175, 228

 80, 164, 48


 164, 178, 244

 68, 164, 31

 164, 181, 255

 56, 164, 15

 164, 184, 255

 46, 164, 0

 164, 185, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 167, 147



151, 164, 146



149, 162, 155

Triad

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



151, 164, 146



143, 154, 168



171, 156, 165

Complementary

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



151, 164, 146



146, 149, 164

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.



164, 158, 171



151, 164, 146



147, 157, 173

Square

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



151, 164, 146



143, 154, 164



155, 159, 174



175, 155, 158

Rectangle

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



151, 164, 146



150, 161, 163



155, 159, 174



169, 156, 168

Sweetspot

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



151, 164, 146



209, 214, 208



164, 146, 150



104, 107, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



151, 164, 146



194, 214, 186



146, 164, 151



76, 82, 73



39, 145, 0



5, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 149, 164



186, 191, 214



151, 146, 164



73, 75, 82



0, 26, 145



0, 3, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 151, 164, 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 151, 164, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

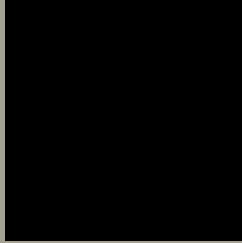
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

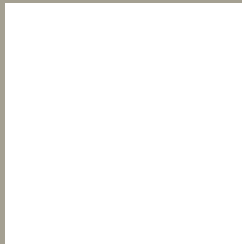
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 151, 164, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 164, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 164, 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
151, 164, 146

Protanopia
157, 166, 146

Deuteranopia
180, 156, 147



Tritanopia
167, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 164, 146

Protanomaly

155, 165, 146

Deuteranomaly

174, 161, 147

Tritanomaly

166, 158, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 164, 146

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

156, 161, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 164, 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(164, 160, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 160, 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(164, 160, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 160, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 151, 164, 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(164, 160, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 160, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 160, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 160, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 160, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 160, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 151, 164, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 160, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
160, 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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