

Converting Colors

`RYB(154, 160, 93)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(154, 160, 93) contains.

RYB(154, 160, 93)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

`RYB(154, 160, 93)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0805D
RGB	160, 128, 93
RGB Percent	63%, 50%, 36%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4978, 0.6353
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.42, 0.37
HSL	31°, 26%, 50%
HSV	31°, 42%, 63%
XYZ	24.2013, 23.7206, 13.6589
YIQ	133.5780, 30.3070, -4.1010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

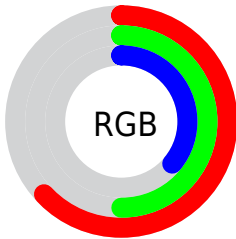
Format	Color
RYB	154, 160, 93
Decimal	10518621
CIELab	55.81, 7.40, 23.69
CIELCh	56, 24.815, 72.655
Yxy	23.7206, 0.3930, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288708701 (0xFFA0805D)
YUV	133.5780, -20.0050, 23.1721
Hunter-Lab	48.7038, 3.4666, 17.4649

Details

The RYB color **154, 160, 93** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **93, 115, 160**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 216, 144**, and **98, 107, 46** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 160, 77**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 160, 109**.

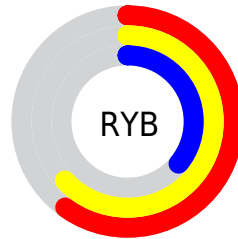
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (50%)

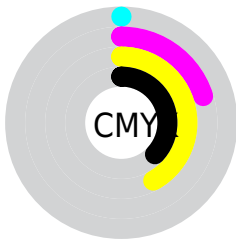
Blue (36%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (36%)

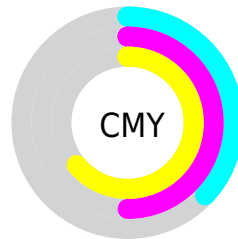


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 154, 160, 93 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 154, 160, 93 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



154, 160, 93



154, 160, 93

255, 255, 255



125, 133, 69



212, 216, 144



98, 107, 46



243, 245, 170



70, 81, 25



224, 255, 198



36, 57, 0



226, 255, 226



34, 24, 0

254, 255, 254



0, 0, 0



154, 160, 93



154, 160, 93



154, 160, 77



154, 160, 109



150, 160, 61



158, 160, 125

■ 150, 160, 45

■ 158, 160, 141

■ 147, 160, 29

■ 159, 160, 157

■ 147, 160, 13

■ 160, 164, 173

■ 145, 160, 0

■ 160, 169, 189

■ 160, 174, 205

■ 160, 180, 221

■ 160, 185, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 125, 106



154, 160, 93



97, 140, 91

Triad

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



154, 160, 93



70, 109, 146



148, 125, 165

Complementary

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



154, 160, 93



93, 115, 160

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.



119, 130, 175



154, 160, 93



67, 110, 162

Square

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



154, 160, 93



91, 126, 145



88, 120, 174



168, 119, 147

Rectangle

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



154, 160, 93



97, 139, 112



88, 120, 174



139, 127, 170

Sweetspot

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



154, 160, 93



207, 209, 182



160, 93, 125



103, 105, 88



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



154, 160, 93



201, 209, 105



93, 160, 94



79, 79, 71



130, 143, 0



13, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



93, 115, 160



105, 138, 209



94, 93, 160



71, 74, 79



0, 46, 143



0, 5, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 154, 160, 93 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

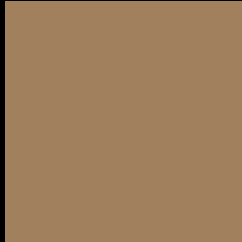
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 160, 93 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](#).

R Y B 154, 160, 93 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 154, 160, 93.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 154, 160, 93.

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


154, 160, 93

Protanopia

108, 144, 95

Deuteranopia

154, 160, 93



Tritanopia
164, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 160, 93

Protanomaly
121, 150, 94

Deuteranomaly
154, 160, 93

Tritanomaly
163, 126, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 160, 93

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
139, 143, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 154, 160, 93 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(160, 128, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 128, 93)  
}
```

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(160, 128, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 128, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 154, 160, 93 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(160, 128, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 128, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 128, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 128, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 128, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 128,  
93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 154, 160, 93 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 128, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
128, 93) }
```

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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