

# Converting Colors

`RYB(154, 167, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(154, 167, 142) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(154, 167, 142)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A79F8E
RGB	167, 159, 142
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 56%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3769, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.15, 0.35
HSL	41°, 12%, 61%
HSV	41°, 15%, 65%
XYZ	33.1984, 34.9276, 30.5831
YIQ	159.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

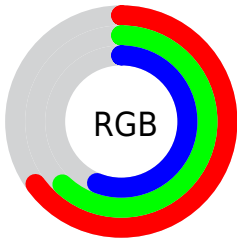
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	154, 167, 142
Decimal	10985358
CIELab	65.69, 0.00, 9.87
CIELCh	66, 9.869, 89.984
Yxy	34.9276, 0.3363, 0.3538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289175438 (0xFFA79F8E)
YUV	159.4540, -8.6048, 6.6178
Hunter-Lab	59.0996, -3.1543, 10.6880

# Details

The RYB color **154, 167, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 148, 167**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 222, 196**, and **102, 115, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 167, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 167, 159**.

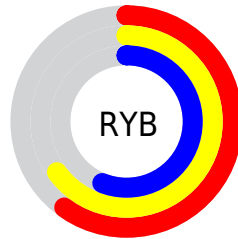
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

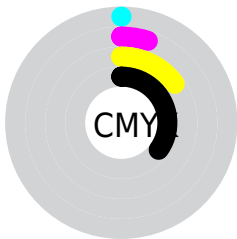
Blue (56%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (56%)

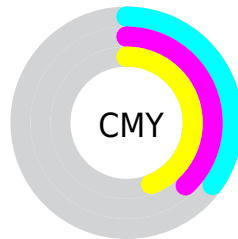


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 154, 167, 142 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, 167, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 154, 167, 142


255, 255, 255

 208, 222, 196

 238, 251, 224

252, 255, 252

 154, 167, 142


 128, 141, 116

 102, 115, 92


 78, 90, 68

 57, 67, 46


 32, 44, 25


 10, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 154, 167, 142

 146, 167, 125


 154, 167, 142


 164, 167, 159

 137, 167, 109


 167, 169, 175


 127, 167, 92


 167, 173, 192

 120, 167, 75

 167, 178, 209

 111, 167, 59

 167, 181, 225

 103, 167, 42


 167, 185, 242


 93, 167, 25

 167, 189, 255

 83, 167, 8

 167, 192, 255

 80, 167, 0

 167, 195, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175, 162, 145



154, 167, 142



144, 162, 149

# Triad

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



154, 167, 142



138, 152, 168



171, 155, 169

# Complementary

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



154, 167, 142



142, 148, 167

# 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, 157, 175



154, 167, 142



141, 154, 175

# Square

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



154, 167, 142



140, 154, 165



150, 157, 177



177, 154, 160

# Rectangle

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



154, 167, 142



148, 163, 161



150, 157, 177



168, 156, 171



# Sweetspot

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



154, 167, 142



213, 217, 208



167, 142, 150



107, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



154, 167, 142



198, 217, 178



142, 167, 146



81, 84, 76



71, 148, 0



9, 20, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



142, 148, 167



178, 187, 217



146, 142, 167



76, 78, 84



0, 36, 148



0, 5, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 154, 167, 142 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

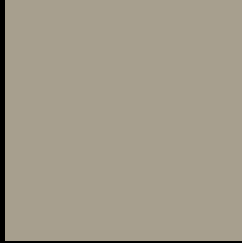
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 154, 167, 142 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

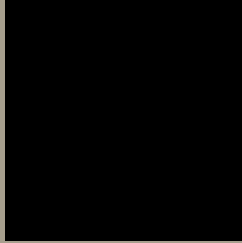
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

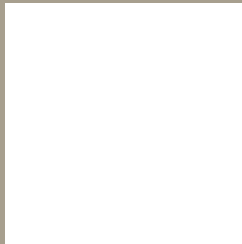
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 154, 167, 142 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 154, 167, 142.

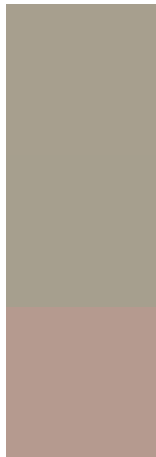


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 154, 167, 142.

# 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](#), [167](#), [142](#)

**Protanopia**  
[152](#), [166](#), [142](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[181](#), [158](#), [143](#)



**Tritanopia**  
170, 155, 167

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

154, 167, 142

**Protanomaly**

152, 166, 142

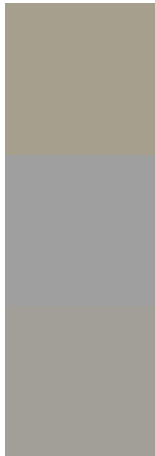
**Deuteranomaly**

176, 164, 143

**Tritanomaly**

169, 156, 158

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

154, 167, 142

**Achromatopsia**

159, 159, 159

**Achromatomaly**

158, 162, 153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 167, 142 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(167, 159, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 159, 142)  
}
```

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(167, 159, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 159, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 154, 167, 142 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

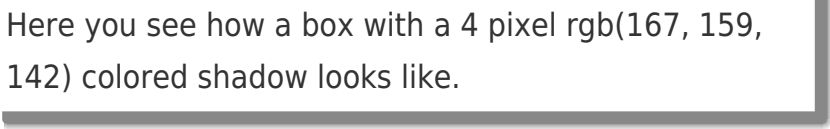
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 159, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 159, 142) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 159, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 159, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 159, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 159, 142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 154, 167, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 159, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
159, 142) }
```

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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