

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 116, 102)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 116, 102) contains.

RYB(157, 116, 102)	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

R_YB(157, 116, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D7166
RGB	157, 113, 102
RGB Percent	62%, 44%, 40%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5562, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.35, 0.38
HSL	12°, 22%, 51%
HSV	12°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	22.2258, 19.9733, 15.2542
YIQ	124.9020, 29.7550, 5.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

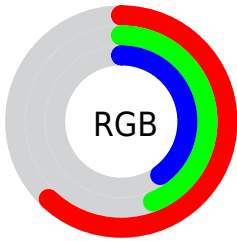
Format	Color
RYB	157, 116, 102
Decimal	10318182
CIELab	51.81, 15.77, 13.03
CIELCh	52, 20.460, 39.575
Yxy	19.9733, 0.3869, 0.3476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288508262 (0xFF9D7166)
YUV	124.9020, -11.2907, 28.1499
Hunter-Lab	44.6915, 10.5611, 11.0471

Details

The RYB color **157, 116, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **102, 126, 157**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 168, 153**, and **104, 68, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 105, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 128, 118**.

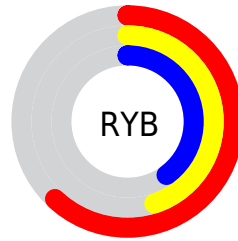
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (44%)

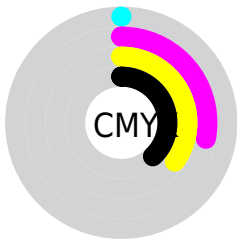
Blue (40%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (40%)

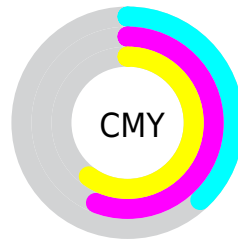


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (60%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 116, 102 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 157, 116, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 116, 102

255, 255, 255

 213, 168, 153

 242, 195, 180

 255, 225, 207

 245, 255, 236

 157, 116, 102

 130, 92, 78

 104, 68, 55

 79, 45, 34

 55, 23, 12


 33, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 157, 116, 102

 157, 105, 86

 157, 92, 71

 157, 116, 102

 157, 128, 118

 157, 139, 133

■ 157, 81, 55

■ 157, 152, 149

■ 157, 69, 39

■ 157, 160, 165

■ 157, 58, 23

■ 157, 168, 181

■ 157, 46, 8

■ 157, 174, 196

■ 157, 40, 0

■ 157, 181, 212

■ 157, 188, 228

■ 157, 195, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 111, 118



157, 116, 102



147, 143, 91

Triad

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



157, 116, 102



91, 119, 132



110, 120, 158

Complementary

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



157, 116, 102



102, 126, 157

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.



86, 113, 156



157, 116, 102



75, 105, 133

Square

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



157, 116, 102



96, 129, 114



72, 105, 145



133, 117, 151

Rectangle

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



157, 116, 102



111, 137, 89



72, 105, 145



101, 118, 158

Sweetspot

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



157, 116, 102



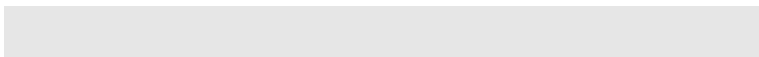
204, 187, 182



157, 102, 146



102, 91, 89



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 116, 102



204, 141, 118



125, 157, 102



79, 74, 71



143, 36, 0



15, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



102, 126, 157



118, 156, 204



102, 115, 157



71, 74, 79



0, 63, 143



0, 7, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 116, 102 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 157, 116, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

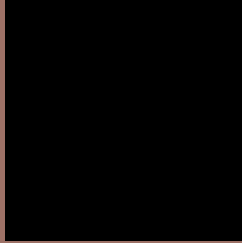
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 157, 116, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 116, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 116, 102.

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

157, 116, 102

Protanopia

117, 130, 107

Deuteranopia

144, 132, 101



Tritanopia
159, 111, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 116, 102

Protanomaly

140, 128, 105

Deuteranomaly

149, 125, 101

Tritanomaly

158, 112, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 116, 102

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

137, 122, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 116, 102 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(157, 113, 102) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 113, 102)  
}
```

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(157, 113, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 113, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 116, 102 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(157, 113, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 113, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 113, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 113, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 113, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 113,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 116, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 113, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
113, 102) }
```

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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