

Converting Colors

`RYB(159, 150, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(159, 150, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(159, 150, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9592
RGB	159, 149, 146
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4155, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.08, 0.38
HSL	14°, 6%, 60%
HSV	14°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	30.2431, 30.9598, 31.5760
YIQ	151.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

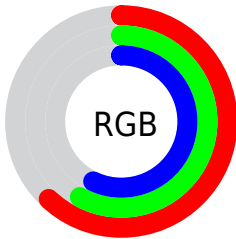
Format	Color
RYB	159, 150, 146
Decimal	10458514
CIELab	62.47, 3.10, 2.92
CIELCh	62, 4.258, 43.251
Yxy	30.9598, 0.3260, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288648594 (0xFF9F9592)
YUV	151.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477
Hunter-Lab	55.6415, -0.3515, 5.3026

Details

The RYB color **159, 150, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 152, 159**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 204, 200**, and **108, 98, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 139, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 160, 162**.

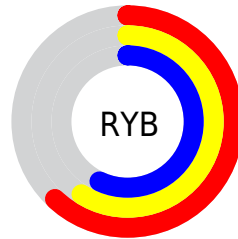
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (58%)

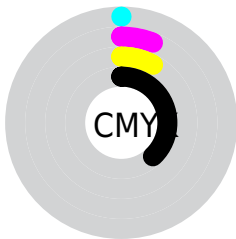
Blue (57%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (57%)

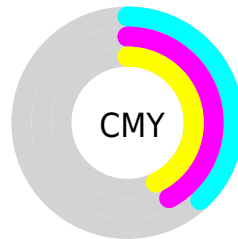


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 159, 150, 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 159, 150, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 150, 146


255, 255, 255


 214, 204, 200


 242, 232, 228

 159, 150, 146

 133, 124, 120

 108, 98, 96

 83, 76, 72

 60, 53, 49

 38, 32, 29

 18, 7, 2

 0, 0, 0

 159, 150, 146

 159, 139, 130

 159, 150, 146

 159, 160, 162

■ 159, 129, 114

■ 159, 167, 178

■ 159, 118, 98

■ 159, 174, 194

■ 159, 105, 82

■ 159, 181, 210

■ 159, 95, 66

■ 159, 188, 225

■ 159, 84, 51

■ 159, 195, 241

■ 159, 73, 35

■ 159, 201, 255

■ 159, 62, 19

■ 159, 205, 255

■ 159, 52, 3

■ 159, 207, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 149, 149



159, 150, 146



156, 156, 144

Triad

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



159, 150, 146



144, 150, 153



149, 151, 158

Complementary

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



159, 150, 146



146, 152, 159

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.



145, 150, 158



159, 150, 146



142, 148, 153

Square

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



159, 150, 146



145, 152, 149



142, 148, 156



154, 150, 157

Rectangle

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



159, 150, 146



148, 154, 144



142, 148, 156



148, 150, 158

Sweetspot

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



159, 150, 146



207, 203, 202



159, 146, 156



105, 104, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 150, 146



207, 193, 186



150, 159, 146



79, 74, 71



143, 45, 0



15, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 152, 159



186, 195, 207



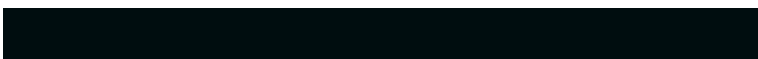
146, 148, 159



71, 74, 79



0, 62, 143



0, 7, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 150, 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 159, 150, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

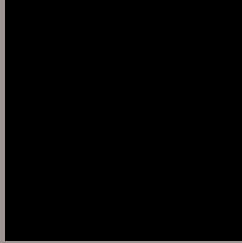
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 150, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 150, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 150, 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
159, 150, 146

Protanopia
155, 152, 147

Deuteranopia
167, 146, 147



Tritanopia
161, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 150, 146

Protanomaly

156, 152, 147

Deuteranomaly

164, 147, 147

Tritanomaly

160, 148, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 150, 146

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

155, 151, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 159, 150, 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(159, 149, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 149, 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(159, 149, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 149, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 159, 150, 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(159, 149, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 149, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 149, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 149, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 149, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 149,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 159, 150, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 149, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
149, 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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