

Converting Colors

`RYB(159, 166, 122)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(159, 166, 122) contains.

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Color

R_YB(159, 166, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6927A
RGB	166, 146, 122
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 48%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4278, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.27, 0.35
HSL	33°, 20%, 56%
HSV	33°, 27%, 65%
XYZ	29.5024, 30.0395, 22.6556
YIQ	149.2440, 19.6240, -3.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

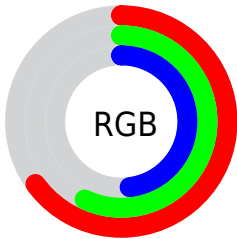
Format	Color
RYB	159, 166, 122
Decimal	10916474
CIELab	61.69, 3.68, 15.43
CIELCh	62, 15.864, 76.599
Yxy	30.0395, 0.3589, 0.3655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106554 (0xFFA6927A)
YUV	149.2440, -13.4313, 14.6950
Hunter-Lab	54.8083, 0.1692, 13.8576

Details

The RYB color **159, 166, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **122, 136, 166**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 222, 174**, and **103, 113, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 166, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 166, 139**.

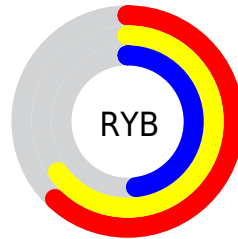
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (57%)

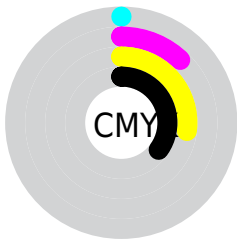
Blue (48%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (48%)

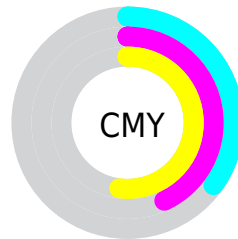


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 159, 166, 122 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, 166, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 166, 122

255, 255, 255


 215, 222, 174

 243, 250, 202

 230, 255, 230

 159, 166, 122

 132, 139, 97

 103, 113, 73

 79, 88, 51


 55, 64, 29

 28, 42, 5


 17, 4, 0


 0, 0, 0

 159, 166, 122


 157, 166, 105

 159, 166, 122


 164, 166, 139

 153, 166, 89


 164, 166, 155

 151, 166, 72


 166, 168, 172

 148, 166, 56

 166, 173, 188

 146, 166, 39

 166, 178, 205

 144, 166, 22

 166, 183, 222

 140, 166, 6

 166, 189, 238

 140, 166, 0

 166, 194, 255

 166, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 147, 129



159, 166, 122



123, 152, 122

Triad

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



159, 166, 122



112, 135, 157



161, 143, 168

Complementary

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



159, 166, 122



122, 136, 166

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.



143, 147, 176



159, 166, 122



114, 138, 169

Square

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



159, 166, 122



121, 144, 157



126, 143, 176



173, 140, 156

Rectangle

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



159, 166, 122



126, 153, 138



126, 143, 176



155, 144, 172

Sweetspot

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



159, 166, 122



213, 217, 199



166, 122, 143



108, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



159, 166, 122



206, 217, 147



122, 166, 123



84, 84, 76



126, 148, 0



16, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



122, 136, 166



147, 169, 217



123, 122, 166



76, 79, 84



0, 47, 148



0, 6, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 166, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

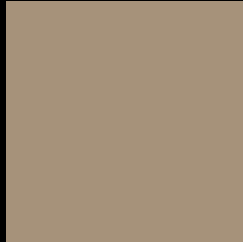
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

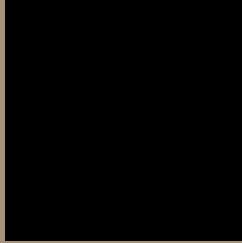
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 166, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 166, 122.

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](#), [166](#), [122](#)

Protanopia
[135](#), [158](#), [123](#)

Deuteranopia
[173](#), [156](#), [123](#)



Tritanopia
170, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 166, 122

Protanomaly
143, 161, 123

Deuteranomaly
170, 161, 123

Tritanomaly
169, 143, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 166, 122

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
151, 155, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 159, 166, 122 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(166, 146, 122) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 146, 122)  
}
```

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(166, 146, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 146, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 159, 166, 122 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(166, 146, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 146, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 146, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 146, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 146, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 146,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 159, 166, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 146, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
146, 122) }
```

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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