

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 100, 117)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 100, 117) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 100, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A06475
RGB	160, 100, 117
RGB Percent	63%, 39%, 46%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6078, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.27, 0.37
HSL	343°, 24%, 51%
HSV	343°, 38%, 63%
XYZ	22.2653, 17.8723, 19.1058
YIQ	119.8780, 30.3030, 18.0070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

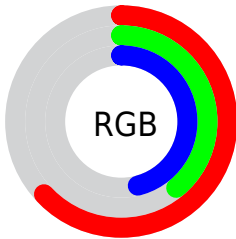
Format	Color
R _Y B	160, 100, 117
Decimal	10511477
CIE Lab	49.34, 26.58, 0.69
CIE LCh	49, 26.591, 1.481
Yxy	17.8723, 0.3758, 0.3017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288701557 (0xFFA06475)
YUV	119.8780, -1.4189, 35.1870
Hunter-Lab	42.2756, 20.0281, 2.7977

Details

The RYB color **160, 100, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 135, 160**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 152, 169**, and **107, 52, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 84, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 116, 128**.

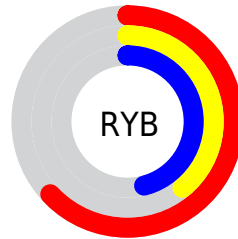
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (39%)

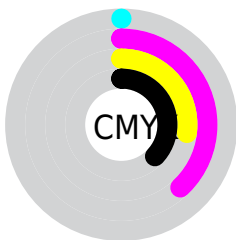
Blue (46%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (46%)

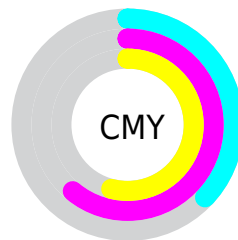


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 100, 117 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 160, 100, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 100, 117


255, 255, 255

 216, 152, 169

 245, 179, 196


 255, 206, 224

 255, 235, 253

 160, 100, 117

 133, 75, 92

 107, 52, 69

 81, 29, 47

 57, 5, 26


 37, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 160, 100, 117

 160, 84, 106

 160, 68, 94

 160, 100, 117

 160, 116, 128

 160, 132, 140

■ 160, 52, 83

■ 160, 148, 151

■ 160, 36, 71

■ 160, 162, 164

■ 160, 20, 60

■ 160, 172, 180

■ 160, 4, 48

■ 160, 181, 196

■ 160, 0, 45

■ 160, 190, 212

■ 160, 200, 228

■ 160, 209, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 104, 139



160, 100, 117



161, 103, 95

Triad

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



160, 100, 117



78, 123, 93



52, 95, 156

Complementary

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



160, 100, 117



100, 135, 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.



34, 84, 140



160, 100, 117



81, 116, 127

Square

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



160, 100, 117



92, 131, 72



53, 94, 129



88, 110, 162

Rectangle

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



160, 100, 117



155, 117, 83



53, 94, 129



42, 90, 152

Sweetspot

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



160, 100, 117



209, 186, 193



143, 100, 160



105, 91, 95



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 100, 117



209, 115, 142



160, 117, 100



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 40



15, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



160, 100, 117



209, 115, 142



100, 126, 160



79, 71, 73



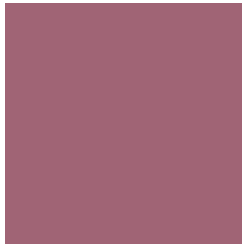
143, 0, 40



15, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 100, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

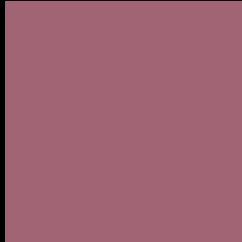
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 100, 117 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 160, 100, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 100, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 100, 117.

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
160, 100, 117

Protanopia
117, 117, 127

Deuteranopia
130, 114, 115



Tritanopia
159, 101, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 100, 117

Protanomaly

133, 111, 123

Deuteranomaly

141, 109, 116

Tritanomaly

159, 101, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 100, 117

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

135, 113, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 100, 117 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, 100, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 100, 117)  
}
```

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, 100, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 100, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 100, 117 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, 100, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 100, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 100, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 100, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 100, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 100,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 100, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 100, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
100, 117) }
```

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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