

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 167, 115)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 167, 115) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 167, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78F73
RGB	167, 143, 115
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 45%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4397, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.31, 0.35
HSL	32°, 23%, 55%
HSV	32°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	28.8348, 29.0611, 20.3093
YIQ	146.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

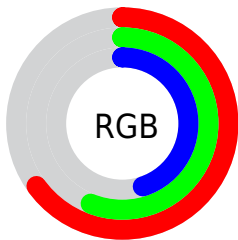
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 167, 115
Decimal	10981235
CIE Lab	60.84, 4.78, 18.20
CIE LCh	61, 18.820, 75.289
Yxy	29.0611, 0.3687, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289171315 (0xFFA78F73)
YUV	146.9840, -15.7681, 17.5540
Hunter-Lab	53.9083, 1.1374, 15.3991

Details

The RYB color **160, 167, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **115, 131, 167**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 223, 167**, and **105, 114, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 167, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 167, 132**.

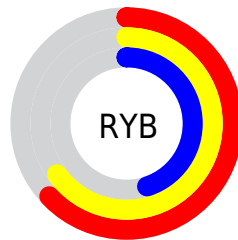
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

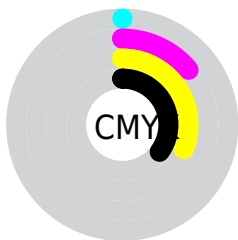
Blue (45%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (45%)

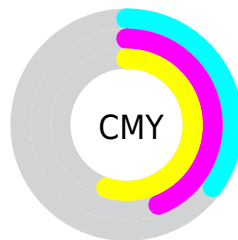


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 167, 115 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, 167, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 167, 115

255, 255, 255


 216, 223, 167


 245, 252, 194

 224, 255, 222

 251, 255, 251

 160, 167, 115

 158, 167, 98

 160, 167, 115

 133, 140, 90

 105, 114, 67


 80, 89, 44


 55, 65, 23


 28, 43, 0

 16, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 167, 115


 161, 167, 132

 158, 167, 82


 165, 167, 148

 152, 167, 65


 167, 167, 165

 150, 167, 48

 167, 172, 182

 148, 167, 31

 167, 177, 198

 148, 167, 15

 167, 182, 215

 143, 167, 0

 167, 188, 232

 167, 193, 249

 167, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 143, 124



160, 167, 115



118, 151, 115

Triad

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



160, 167, 115



102, 129, 156



160, 140, 170

Complementary

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



160, 167, 115



115, 131, 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.



139, 144, 179



160, 167, 115



103, 132, 170

Square

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



160, 167, 115



114, 141, 156



117, 139, 178



175, 136, 156

Rectangle

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



160, 167, 115



119, 152, 133



117, 139, 178



153, 142, 174

Sweetspot

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



160, 167, 115



213, 217, 197



167, 115, 139



110, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



160, 167, 115



206, 217, 137



115, 167, 117



84, 84, 76



129, 148, 0



16, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



115, 131, 167



137, 162, 217



117, 115, 167



76, 79, 84



0, 47, 148



0, 6, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 167, 115 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 160, 167, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

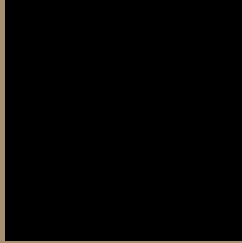
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 167, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 167, 115.

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, 167, 115](#)

Protanopia
[129, 156, 117](#)

Deuteranopia
[172, 163, 115](#)



Tritanopia
171, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 167, 115

Protanomaly
137, 160, 116

Deuteranomaly
170, 168, 115

Tritanomaly
170, 140, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 167, 115

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
149, 154, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 167, 115 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, 143, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 143, 115)  
}
```

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, 143, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 143, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 167, 115 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, 143, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 143, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 143, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 143, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 143, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 143,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 167, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 143, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
143, 115) }
```

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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