

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 169, 102)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 169, 102) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 169, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | A98A66 |
| RGB | 169, 138, 102 |
| RGB Percent | 66%, 54%, 40% |
| CMY | 0.3373, 0.4592, 0.6000 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.18, 0.40, 0.34 |
| HSL | 32°, 28%, 53% |
| HSV | 32°, 40%, 66% |
| XYZ | 27.8363, 27.5460, 16.4202 |
| YIQ | 143.1650, 30.0320, -4.6240 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

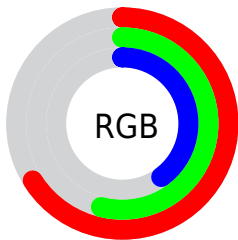
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 160, 169, 102 |
| Decimal | 11111014 |
| CIELab | 59.48, 6.71, 23.68 |
| CIElCh | 59, 24.609, 74.168 |
| Yxy | 27.5460, 0.3877, 0.3836 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289301094 (0xFFA98A66) |
| YUV | 143.1650, -20.2943, 22.6573 |
| Hunter-Lab | 52.4843, 2.8242, 18.1897 |

Details

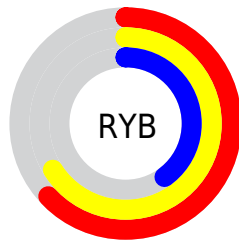
The RYB color **160, 169, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **102, 123, 169**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 225, 153**, and **104, 115, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 169, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 169, 119**.

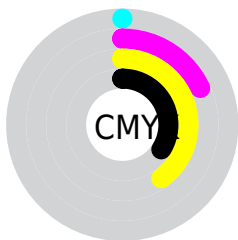
Distribution



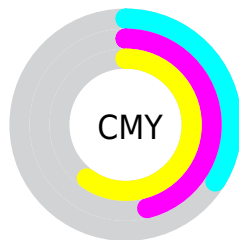
- Red (66%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 169, 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 160, 169, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 169, 102

255, 255, 255

 217, 225, 153

 246, 254, 180


 216, 255, 208

 236, 255, 236

 160, 169, 102


 158, 169, 85

 160, 169, 102

 131, 142, 78

 104, 115, 55

 78, 90, 33

 48, 65, 11

 38, 42, 0


 12, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 160, 169, 102


 162, 169, 119

 156, 169, 68


 164, 169, 136

 154, 169, 51

 169, 169, 153

 149, 169, 34

 169, 169, 170

 147, 169, 17

 169, 174, 186

 147, 169, 1

 169, 180, 203

 145, 169, 0

 169, 185, 220

 169, 191, 237

 169, 196, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 137, 114



160, 169, 102



104, 148, 101

Triad

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



160, 169, 102



80, 118, 155



159, 134, 174

Complementary

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



160, 169, 102



102, 123, 169

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.



131, 140, 185



160, 169, 102



79, 120, 173

Square

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



160, 169, 102



99, 134, 154



100, 131, 184



179, 129, 156

Rectangle

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



160, 169, 102



107, 149, 124



100, 131, 184



150, 137, 179

Sweetspot

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



160, 169, 102



215, 219, 193



169, 102, 133



106, 110, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



160, 169, 102



206, 219, 114



102, 169, 104



84, 84, 76



129, 148, 0



16, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



102, 123, 169



114, 147, 219



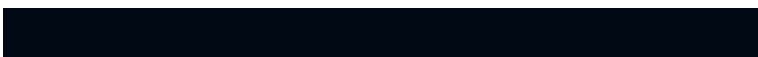
104, 102, 169



76, 79, 84



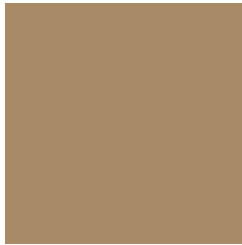
0, 47, 148



0, 6, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 169, 102 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

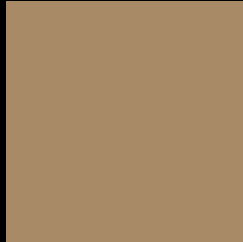
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160, 169, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

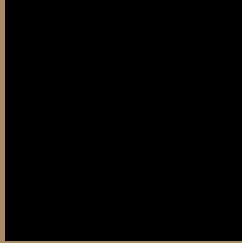
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160, 169, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 169, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 169, 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
160, 169, 102

Protanopia
118, 154, 104

Deuteranopia
166, 170, 102



Tritanopia
173, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 169, 102

Protanomaly
130, 159, 103

Deuteranomaly
166, 170, 102

Tritanomaly
172, 136, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 169, 102

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
148, 152, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 169, 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(169, 138, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 138, 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(169, 138, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 138, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 169, 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(169, 138, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 138, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 138, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 138, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 138, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 138,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 169, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 138, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
138, 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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