

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 191, 106)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 191, 106) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 191, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BF9E6A
RGB	191, 158, 106
RGB Percent	75%, 62%, 42%
CMY	0.2510, 0.3805, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.45, 0.25
HSL	37°, 40%, 58%
HSV	37°, 45%, 75%
XYZ	36.3106, 36.5633, 18.7793
YIQ	161.9390, 36.3600, -9.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

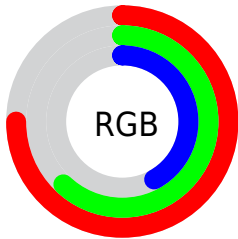
Format	Color
RYB	160, 191, 106
Decimal	12557930
CIELab	66.95, 5.27, 31.69
CIELCh	67, 32.121, 80.565
Yxy	36.5633, 0.3962, 0.3989
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290748010 (0xFFBF9E6A)
YUV	161.9390, -27.5779, 25.4865
Hunter-Lab	60.4676, 1.3702, 23.9137

Details

The RYB color **160, 191, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 130, 191**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 249, 158**, and **104, 136, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 191, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 191, 125**.

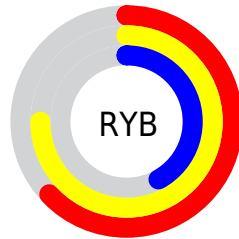
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (62%)

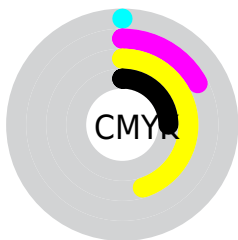
Blue (42%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (42%)

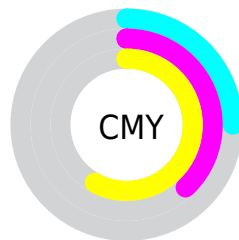


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 191, 106 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, 191, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 191, 106


255, 255, 255


 220, 249, 158

 203, 255, 185

 213, 255, 213

 241, 255, 241

 160, 191, 106

 131, 163, 81

 104, 136, 58

 75, 109, 35

 45, 83, 11


 33, 59, 0

 30, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 191, 106

 152, 191, 87

 160, 191, 106

 168, 191, 125

■ 147, 191, 68

■ 173, 191, 144

■ 139, 191, 49

■ 181, 191, 163

■ 134, 191, 30

■ 187, 191, 182

■ 126, 191, 11

■ 191, 194, 202

■ 121, 191, 0

■ 191, 199, 221

■ 191, 205, 240

■ 191, 209, 255

■ 191, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 161, 119



160, 191, 106



108, 167, 113

Triad

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



160, 191, 106



66, 123, 182



191, 149, 200

Complementary

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



160, 191, 106



106, 130, 191

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.



154, 159, 217



160, 191, 106



70, 129, 207

Square

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



160, 191, 106



94, 144, 178



109, 147, 219



214, 142, 173

Rectangle

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



160, 191, 106



118, 172, 149



109, 147, 219



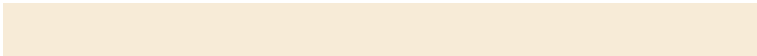
180, 152, 207

Sweetspot

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



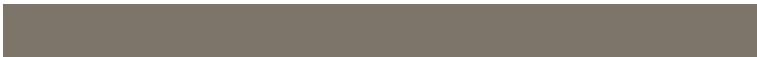
160, 191, 106



234, 247, 215



191, 106, 140



118, 125, 105



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



160, 191, 106



200, 247, 116



106, 191, 114



90, 94, 85



99, 158, 0



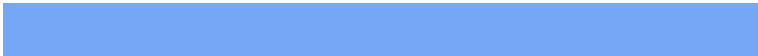
20, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 130, 191



116, 153, 247



114, 106, 191



85, 88, 94



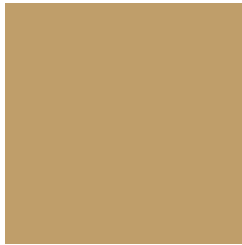
0, 44, 158



0, 9, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 191, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

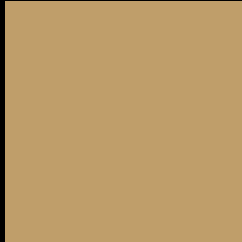
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160, 191, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

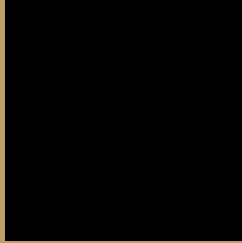
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160, 191, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 191, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 191, 106.

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, 191, 106

Protanopia

126, 177, 108

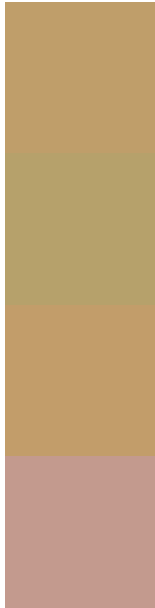
Deuteranopia

178, 196, 106



Tritanopia
197, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 191, 106

Protanomaly

136, 182, 107

Deuteranomaly

170, 194, 106

Tritanomaly

195, 158, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 191, 106

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

162, 173, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 191, 106 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(191, 158, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 158, 106)  
}
```

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(191, 158, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 158, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 191, 106 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(191, 158, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 158, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 158, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 158, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 158, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 158,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 191, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 158, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
158, 106) }
```

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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