

Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 176, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(162, 176, 143) contains.

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Color

R_YB(162, 176, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A48F
RGB	176, 164, 143
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 56%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3571, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.19, 0.31
HSL	38°, 17%, 63%
HSV	38°, 19%, 69%
XYZ	36.1276, 37.7435, 31.3677
YIQ	165.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

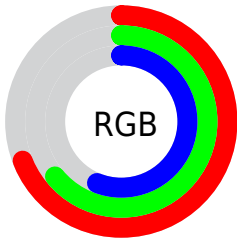
Format	Color
RYB	162, 176, 143
Decimal	11576463
CIELab	67.83, 0.85, 12.45
CIELCh	68, 12.475, 86.098
Yxy	37.7435, 0.3433, 0.3586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289766543 (0xFFB0A48F)
YUV	165.1940, -10.9416, 9.4769
Hunter-Lab	61.4358, -2.5450, 12.7329

Details

The RYB color **162, 176, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 152, 176**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 232, 197**, and **110, 123, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 176, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 176, 161**.

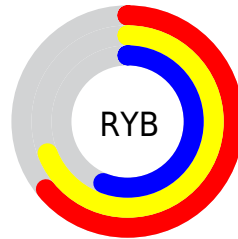
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

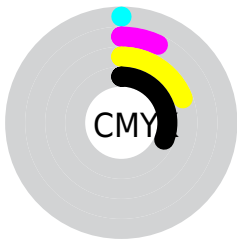
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (56%)

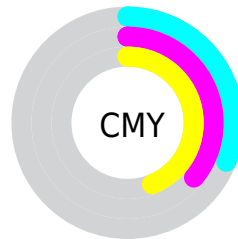


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 176, 143 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 162, 176, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 176, 143


255, 255, 255

 218, 232, 197

 236, 255, 225


253, 255, 253

 162, 176, 143

 134, 149, 117

 110, 123, 93


 84, 98, 69

 61, 74, 47


 38, 51, 26


 13, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 176, 143

 153, 176, 125

 162, 176, 143

 171, 176, 161

■ 148, 176, 108

■ 176, 177, 178

■ 138, 176, 90

■ 176, 181, 196

■ 133, 176, 73

■ 176, 186, 213

■ 124, 176, 55

■ 176, 191, 231

■ 118, 176, 37

■ 176, 196, 249

■ 110, 176, 20

■ 176, 199, 255

■ 103, 176, 2

■ 176, 202, 255

■ 101, 176, 0

■ 176, 205, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 167, 147



162, 176, 143



145, 168, 149

Triad

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



162, 176, 143



137, 155, 175



179, 160, 178

Complementary

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



162, 176, 143



143, 152, 176

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.



166, 163, 185



162, 176, 143



140, 158, 184

Square

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



162, 176, 143



141, 159, 172



151, 162, 187



187, 158, 167

Rectangle

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



162, 176, 143



149, 170, 164



151, 162, 187



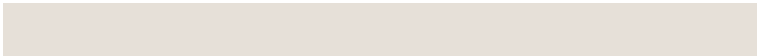
175, 161, 181

Sweetspot

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



162, 176, 143



227, 230, 216



176, 143, 155



112, 115, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



162, 176, 143



209, 230, 177



143, 176, 147



85, 89, 80



88, 153, 0



16, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 152, 176



177, 191, 230



147, 143, 176



80, 83, 89



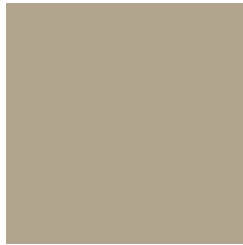
0, 41, 153



0, 7, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 176, 143 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 162, 176, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

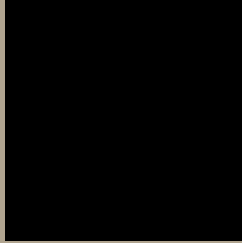
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 162, 176, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 176, 143.

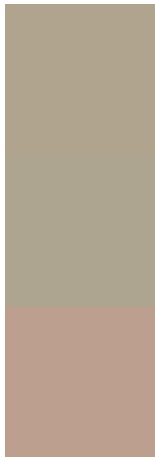


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 176, 143.

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
162, 176, 143

Protanopia
154, 173, 143

Deuteranopia
189, 167, 144



Tritanopia
180, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 176, 143

Protanomaly

156, 174, 143

Deuteranomaly

184, 174, 144

Tritanomaly

179, 161, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 176, 143

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

163, 169, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 176, 143 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(176, 164, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 164, 143)  
}
```

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(176, 164, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 164, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 176, 143 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(176, 164, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 164, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 164, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 164, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 164, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 164,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 162, 176, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 164, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
164, 143) }
```

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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