

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 186, 99)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 186, 99) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(163, 186, 99)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA9563
RGB	186, 149, 99
RGB Percent	73%, 58%, 39%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4152, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.47, 0.27
HSL	35°, 39%, 56%
HSV	35°, 47%, 73%
XYZ	33.2692, 32.8747, 16.3964
YIQ	154.3630, 38.1020, -7.7060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

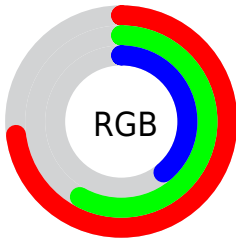
Format	Color
RYB	163, 186, 99
Decimal	12227939
CIELab	64.06, 7.29, 31.63
CIElCh	64, 32.459, 77.018
Yxy	32.8747, 0.4031, 0.3983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290418019 (0xFFBA9563)
YUV	154.3630, -27.2940, 27.7456
Hunter-Lab	57.3365, 3.2350, 23.1805

Details

The RYB color **163, 186, 99** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **99, 125, 186**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 244, 150**, and **107, 131, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 186, 80**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 186, 118**.

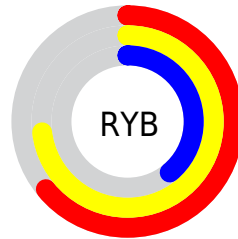
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (58%)

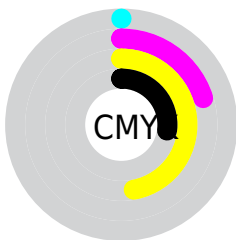
Blue (39%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (39%)

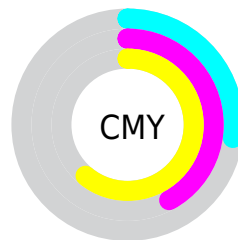


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 186, 99 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 163, 186, 99 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 186, 99  163, 186, 99

255, 255, 255  136, 158, 75

 223, 244, 150  104, 131, 51

 212, 255, 177  75, 104, 28

 205, 255, 205  44, 78, 4

 233, 255, 233  40, 54, 0

 30, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 186, 99  163, 186, 99

 158, 186, 80  169, 186, 118

■ 155, 186, 62

■ 172, 186, 136

■ 149, 186, 43

■ 177, 186, 155

■ 143, 186, 25

■ 181, 186, 173

■ 138, 186, 6

■ 186, 188, 192

■ 137, 186, 0

■ 186, 193, 211

■ 186, 199, 229

■ 186, 204, 248

■ 186, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 150, 114



163, 186, 99



99, 159, 100

Triad

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



163, 186, 99



56, 114, 171



179, 142, 195

Complementary

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



163, 186, 99



99, 125, 186

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.



141, 150, 210



163, 186, 99



54, 117, 197

Square

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



163, 186, 99



90, 139, 170



94, 137, 211



204, 134, 169

Rectangle

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



163, 186, 99



108, 164, 135



94, 137, 211



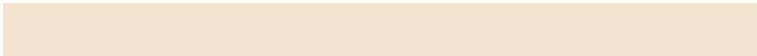
168, 145, 202

Sweetspot

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



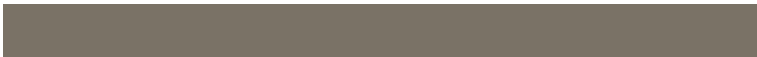
163, 186, 99



232, 242, 208



186, 99, 137



115, 122, 102



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



163, 186, 99



206, 242, 107



99, 186, 105



90, 92, 83



114, 156, 0



21, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



99, 125, 186



107, 147, 242



105, 99, 186



83, 86, 92



0, 46, 156



0, 8, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 186, 99 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

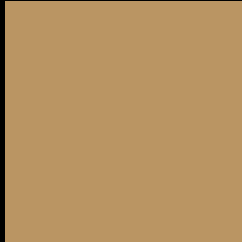
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163, 186, 99 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

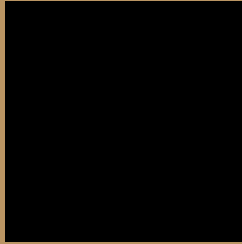
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 163, 186, 99 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 186, 99.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 186, 99.

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
163, 186, 99

Protanopia
119, 169, 101

Deuteranopia
166, 187, 99



Tritanopia
191, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 186, 99

Protanomaly

131, 175, 100

Deuteranomaly

166, 187, 99

Tritanomaly

189, 148, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 186, 99

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

159, 166, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 186, 99 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(186, 149, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 149, 99)  
}
```

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(186, 149, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 149, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 186, 99 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(186, 149, 99) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 149, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 149, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 149, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 149, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 149,  
99) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 186, 99 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 149, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
149, 99) }
```

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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