

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 132, 129)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 132, 129) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 132, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48481
RGB	164, 132, 129
RGB Percent	64%, 52%, 51%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4833, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.21, 0.36
HSL	5°, 16%, 57%
HSV	5°, 21%, 64%
XYZ	27.4915, 25.9159, 24.3222
YIQ	141.2260, 20.0350, 5.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

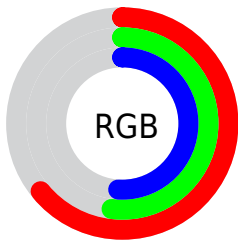
Format	Color
R_{YB}	164, 132, 129
Decimal	10781825
CIE _{Lab}	57.96, 11.89, 6.16
CIE _{LCh}	58, 13.388, 27.400
Yxy	25.9159, 0.3537, 0.3334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288971905 (0xFFA48481)
YUV	141.2260, -6.0274, 19.9728
Hunter-Lab	50.9076, 7.3064, 7.3083

Details

The RYB color **164, 132, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **129, 146, 164**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 185, 182**, and **112, 82, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 117, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 147, 145**.

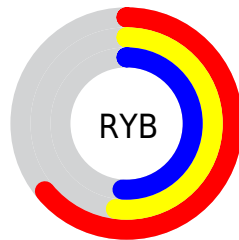
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (52%)

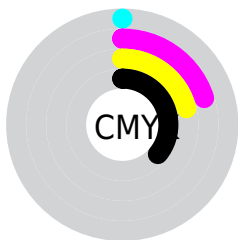
Blue (51%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (51%)

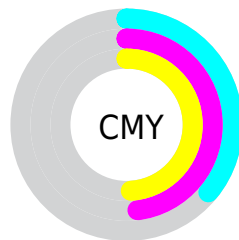


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 132, 129 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 164, 132, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 132, 129


255, 255, 255

 219, 185, 182

 248, 213, 209


 255, 242, 238

 164, 132, 129

 137, 107, 104

 112, 82, 80


 87, 59, 57


 63, 37, 36


 40, 17, 14

 8, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 132, 129

 164, 117, 113


 164, 132, 129

 164, 147, 145

 164, 103, 96

 164, 162, 162

 164, 86, 80

 164, 171, 178

 164, 72, 63

 164, 179, 195

 164, 57, 47

 164, 186, 211

 164, 42, 31

 164, 194, 227

 164, 27, 14

 164, 202, 244

 164, 14, 0

 164, 209, 255

 164, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 131, 141



164, 132, 129



159, 142, 120

Triad

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



164, 132, 129



124, 143, 145



125, 136, 162

Complementary

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



164, 132, 129



129, 146, 164

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.



113, 132, 159



164, 132, 129



113, 132, 146

Square

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



164, 132, 129



118, 142, 123



109, 128, 150



140, 137, 160

Rectangle

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



164, 132, 129



146, 153, 117



109, 128, 150



121, 135, 162

Sweetspot

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



164, 132, 129



214, 202, 201



164, 129, 162



107, 100, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 132, 129



214, 163, 159



155, 164, 129



82, 74, 73



145, 12, 0



18, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



129, 146, 164



159, 185, 214



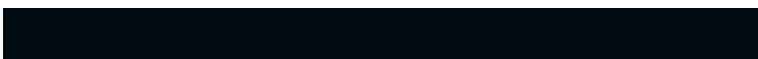
129, 140, 164



73, 77, 82



0, 70, 145



0, 8, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 132, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

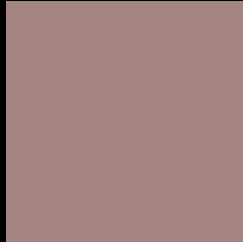
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164, 132, 129 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 164, 132, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 132, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 132, 129.

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
164, 132, 129

Protanopia
140, 143, 133

Deuteranopia
157, 137, 128



Tritanopia
165, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 132, 129

Protanomaly

151, 137, 132

Deuteranomaly

160, 135, 128

Tritanomaly

165, 131, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 132, 129

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

149, 138, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 132, 129 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(164, 132, 129) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 132, 129)  
}
```

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(164, 132, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 132, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 132, 129 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(164, 132, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 132, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 132, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 132, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 132, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 132,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 132, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 132, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
132, 129) }
```

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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