

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 132, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 132, 136) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 132, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48488
RGB	164, 132, 136
RGB Percent	64%, 52%, 53%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4824, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.17, 0.36
HSL	352°, 15%, 58%
HSV	352°, 20%, 64%
XYZ	28.0050, 26.1726, 26.8683
YIQ	142.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

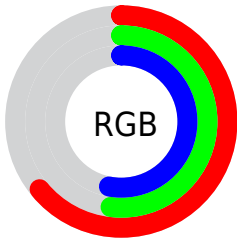
Format	Color
RYB	164, 132, 136
Decimal	10781832
CIELab	58.20, 12.88, 2.49
CIElCh	58, 13.120, 10.922
Yxy	26.1726, 0.3455, 0.3229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288971912 (0xFFA48488)
YUV	142.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730
Hunter-Lab	51.1592, 8.1841, 4.6728

Details

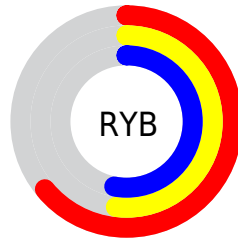
The RYB color **164, 132, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 149, 164**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 185, 189**, and **112, 82, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 116, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 148, 150**.

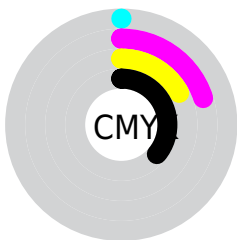
Distribution



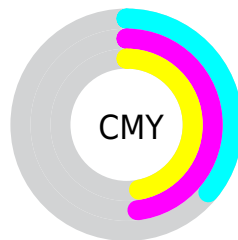
- Red (64%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 132, 136 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, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 132, 136


255, 255, 255

 219, 185, 189

 248, 213, 217


 255, 241, 245


 164, 132, 136

 137, 107, 111

 112, 82, 86

 87, 59, 63


 63, 37, 41

 40, 17, 21

 13, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 132, 136

 164, 116, 122


 164, 132, 136

 164, 148, 150


 164, 99, 107

 164, 165, 165

 164, 83, 93

 164, 173, 181

 164, 66, 79

 164, 182, 198

 164, 50, 64

 164, 191, 214

 164, 34, 50

 164, 199, 230

 164, 17, 36

 164, 208, 247

 164, 1, 21

 164, 211, 255

 164, 0, 20

 164, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 133, 148



164, 132, 136



163, 135, 125

Triad

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



164, 132, 136



122, 144, 134



119, 134, 161

Complementary

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



164, 132, 136



132, 149, 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.



111, 130, 154



164, 132, 136



119, 137, 146

Square

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



164, 132, 136



123, 145, 117



111, 130, 147



133, 138, 162

Rectangle

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



164, 132, 136



159, 144, 120



111, 130, 147



115, 133, 160

Sweetspot

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



164, 132, 136



214, 201, 203



160, 132, 164



107, 100, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 132, 136



214, 165, 171



164, 151, 132



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 18



18, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



164, 132, 136



214, 165, 171



132, 144, 164



82, 73, 74



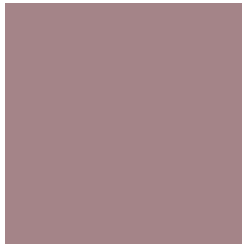
145, 0, 18



18, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 132, 136 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, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

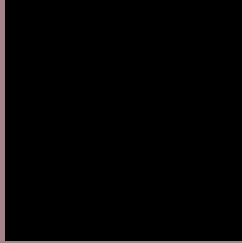
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 132, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 132, 136.

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, 136

Protanopia
142, 139, 140

Deuteranopia
155, 135, 135



Tritanopia
165, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 132, 136

Protanomaly

150, 136, 139

Deuteranomaly

158, 134, 135

Tritanomaly

165, 131, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 132, 136

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

150, 138, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 132, 136 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, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 132, 136)  
}
```

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, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 132, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 132, 136 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, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 132, 136) }
```

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, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 132, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 132, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 132,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 132, 136 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, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
132, 136) }
```

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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