

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 160, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(164, 160, 142) contains.

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Color

RYB(164, 160, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4988E
RGB	164, 152, 142
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 56%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4043, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.13, 0.36
HSL	27°, 11%, 60%
HSV	27°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	31.4043, 32.2695, 30.1646
YIQ	154.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

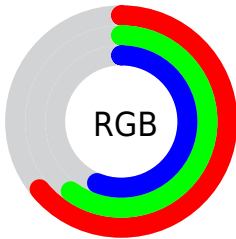
Format	Color
RYB	164, 160, 142
Decimal	10786958
CIELab	63.57, 2.71, 6.80
CIELCh	64, 7.322, 68.269
Yxy	32.2695, 0.3347, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288977038 (0xFFA4988E)
YUV	154.4480, -6.1369, 8.3771
Hunter-Lab	56.8063, -0.7304, 8.2809

Details

The RYB color **164, 160, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 150, 164**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 214, 196**, and **112, 108, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 157, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 164, 158**.

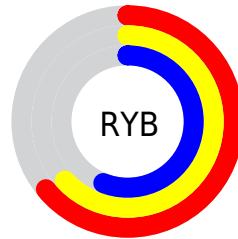
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (60%)

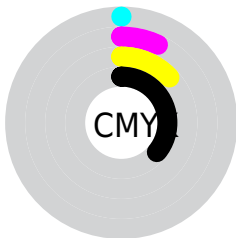
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (56%)

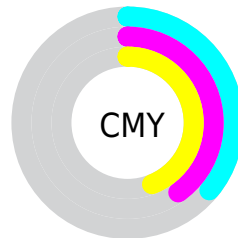


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 160, 142 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, 160, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 160, 142


255, 255, 255

 219, 214, 196

 248, 241, 224

252, 255, 252

 164, 160, 142

 138, 134, 116

 112, 108, 92


 88, 84, 68


 64, 60, 46


 42, 40, 25


 22, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0

 164, 160, 142

 164, 157, 126

 164, 160, 142

 164, 164, 158

 164, 155, 109

 164, 168, 175

 164, 151, 93

 164, 174, 191

 164, 149, 76

 164, 180, 208

 164, 146, 60


 164, 185, 224

 164, 142, 44

 164, 191, 240

 164, 140, 27

 164, 197, 255

 164, 137, 11

 164, 200, 255

 164, 135, 0

 164, 203, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 151, 146



164, 160, 142



146, 158, 141

Triad

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



164, 160, 142



139, 149, 158



158, 152, 164

Complementary

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



164, 160, 142



142, 150, 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.



149, 153, 167



164, 160, 142



138, 149, 162

Square

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



164, 160, 142



143, 153, 157



142, 151, 166



164, 150, 159

Rectangle

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



164, 160, 142



142, 155, 144



142, 151, 166



155, 152, 165

Sweetspot

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



164, 160, 142



214, 211, 206



164, 142, 154



107, 105, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 160, 142



214, 207, 180



143, 164, 142



82, 80, 73



145, 118, 0



18, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 150, 164



180, 192, 214



142, 143, 164



73, 76, 82



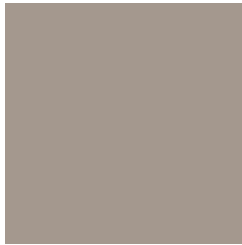
0, 52, 145



0, 6, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 160, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

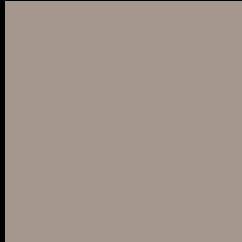
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164, 160, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

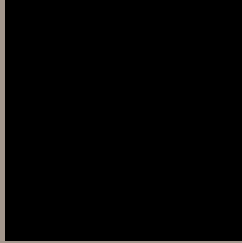
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164, 160, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 160, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 160, 142.

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, 160, 142

Protanopia

153, 159, 143

Deuteranopia

173, 151, 143



Tritanopia
167, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 160, 142

Protanomaly

157, 161, 143

Deuteranomaly

170, 152, 143

Tritanomaly

166, 150, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 160, 142

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

158, 155, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 160, 142 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, 152, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 152, 142)  
}
```

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, 152, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 152, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 160, 142 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, 152, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 152, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 152, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 152, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 152, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 152,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 160, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 152, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
152, 142) }
```

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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