

Converting Colors

`RYB(165, 141, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(165, 141, 146) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(165, 141, 146)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A58D92
RGB	165, 141, 146
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 57%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4471, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.12, 0.35
HSL	348°, 12%, 60%
HSV	348°, 15%, 65%
XYZ	30.2302, 29.1244, 31.2224
YIQ	148.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

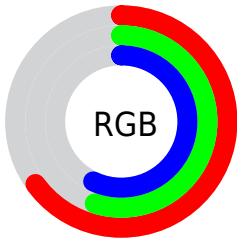
Format	Color
RYB	165, 141, 146
Decimal	10849682
CIELab	60.89, 9.87, 0.69
CIELCh	61, 9.897, 3.970
Yxy	29.1244, 0.3338, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289039762 (0xFFA58D92)
YUV	148.7460, -1.3538, 14.2548
Hunter-Lab	53.9670, 5.5464, 3.4749

Details

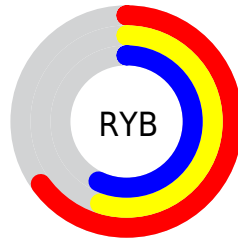
The RYB color **165, 141, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 154, 165**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 195, 200**, and **113, 91, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 124, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 157, 159**.

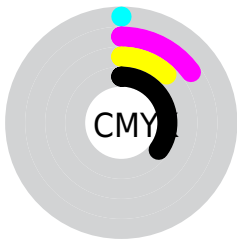
Distribution



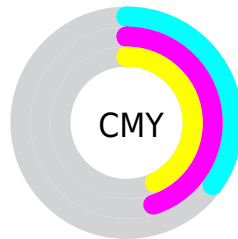
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 165, 141, 146 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 165, 141, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 141, 146

255, 255, 255

 220, 195, 200

 249, 223, 228

 255, 251, 255

 165, 141, 146

 139, 115, 120

 113, 91, 96

 88, 67, 72

 65, 45, 50

 42, 24, 29

 24, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 165, 141, 146

 165, 124, 133

 165, 141, 146

 165, 157, 159

■ 165, 108, 120

■ 165, 170, 174

■ 165, 91, 107

■ 165, 179, 190

■ 165, 75, 94

■ 165, 189, 207

■ 165, 58, 81

■ 165, 197, 223

■ 165, 42, 68

■ 165, 207, 240

■ 165, 25, 55

■ 165, 215, 255

■ 165, 9, 41

■ 165, 211, 255

■ 165, 0, 34

■ 165, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 142, 155



165, 141, 146



165, 143, 137

Triad

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



165, 141, 146



132, 149, 138



130, 142, 162

Complementary

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



165, 141, 146



141, 154, 165

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.



125, 139, 156



165, 141, 146



133, 147, 151

Square

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



165, 141, 146



138, 153, 130



127, 141, 152



139, 145, 164

Rectangle

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



165, 141, 146



163, 148, 133



127, 141, 152



128, 142, 161

Sweetspot

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



165, 141, 146



214, 206, 207



160, 141, 165



107, 102, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 141, 146



214, 178, 185



165, 151, 141



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 30



18, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



165, 141, 146



214, 178, 185



141, 151, 165



82, 73, 75



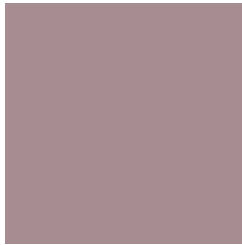
145, 0, 30



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 165, 141, 146 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 165, 141, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

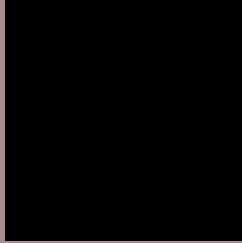
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165, 141, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 141, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 141, 146.

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

165, 141, 146

Protanopia

149, 146, 149

Deuteranopia

162, 142, 146



Tritanopia
166, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 141, 146

Protanomaly

155, 144, 148

Deuteranomaly

163, 142, 146

Tritanomaly

166, 140, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 141, 146

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

155, 146, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 165, 141, 146 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(165, 141, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 141, 146)  
}
```

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(165, 141, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 141, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 165, 141, 146 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(165, 141, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 141, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 141, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 141, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 141, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 141,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 165, 141, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 141, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
141, 146) }
```

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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