

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 181, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 181, 136) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 181, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5A388
RGB	181, 163, 136
RGB Percent	71%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3608, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.25, 0.29
HSL	36°, 23%, 62%
HSV	36°, 25%, 71%
XYZ	36.5972, 37.7957, 28.6590
YIQ	165.3040, 19.3950, -4.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

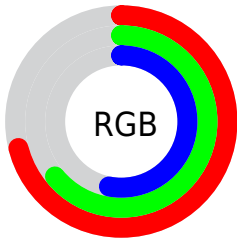
Format	Color
RYB	166, 181, 136
Decimal	11903880
CIELab	67.87, 2.25, 16.43
CIELCh	68, 16.583, 82.219
Yxy	37.7957, 0.3551, 0.3668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290093960 (0xFFB5A388)
YUV	165.3040, -14.4469, 13.7654
Hunter-Lab	61.4782, -1.3282, 15.3959

Details

The RYB color **166, 181, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **136, 149, 181**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 237, 189**, and **115, 128, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 181, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 181, 154**.

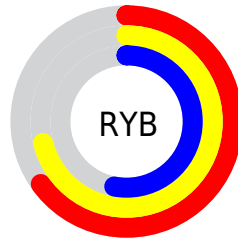
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (64%)

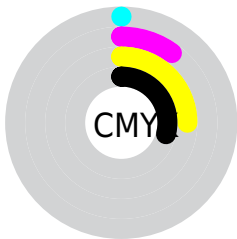
Blue (53%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (53%)

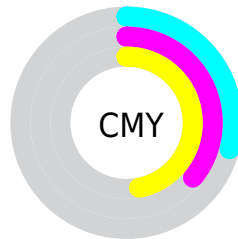


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 181, 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 166, 181, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 181, 136

255, 255, 255

 220, 237, 189

 229, 255, 217

 246, 255, 246

 166, 181, 136

 139, 154, 111

 115, 128, 86

 87, 102, 63

 64, 78, 41

 39, 54, 20

 17, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 181, 136

 159, 181, 118


 166, 181, 136


 173, 181, 154


 153, 181, 100

 179, 181, 172


 149, 181, 82

 181, 184, 190


 143, 181, 64


 181, 189, 208

 135, 181, 45

 181, 194, 227


 128, 181, 27

 181, 199, 245

 124, 181, 9

 181, 204, 255

 120, 181, 0

 181, 207, 255

 181, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 166, 142



166, 181, 136



138, 168, 141

Triad

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



166, 181, 136



126, 150, 176



181, 158, 184

Complementary

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



166, 181, 136



136, 149, 181

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.



163, 163, 193



166, 181, 136



130, 154, 188

Square

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



166, 181, 136



133, 157, 174



144, 160, 195



193, 155, 170

Rectangle

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



166, 181, 136



143, 171, 160



144, 160, 195



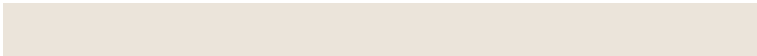
176, 160, 188

Sweetspot

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



166, 181, 136



230, 235, 218



181, 136, 154



113, 117, 108



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



166, 181, 136



213, 235, 164



136, 181, 140



85, 89, 80



101, 153, 0



19, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 149, 181



164, 184, 235



140, 136, 181



80, 83, 89



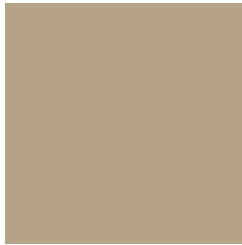
0, 44, 153



0, 7, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 181, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

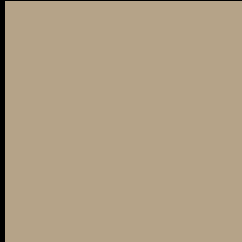
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166, 181, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

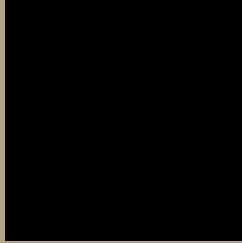
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 166, 181, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 181, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 181, 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
166, 181, 136

Protanopia
151, 175, 137

Deuteranopia
191, 174, 137



Tritanopia
185, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 181, 136

Protanomaly
156, 177, 137

Deuteranomaly
187, 180, 137

Tritanomaly
184, 160, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 181, 136

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
166, 171, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 181, 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(181, 163, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 163, 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(181, 163, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 163, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 181, 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(181, 163, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 163, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 163, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 163, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 163, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 163,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 181, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 163, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
163, 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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