

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 158, 104)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 158, 104) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 158, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78568
RGB	167, 133, 104
RGB Percent	65%, 52%, 41%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4781, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.38, 0.35
HSL	28°, 26%, 53%
HSV	28°, 38%, 65%
XYZ	26.8331, 26.0111, 16.7031
YIQ	139.8600, 29.5730, -1.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

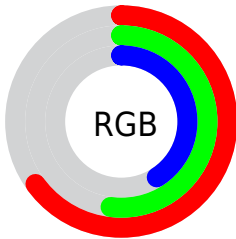
Format	Color
RYB	167, 158, 104
Decimal	10978664
CIELab	58.05, 8.83, 20.60
CIELCh	58, 22.419, 66.792
Yxy	26.0111, 0.3858, 0.3740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289168744 (0xFFA78568)
YUV	139.8600, -17.6790, 23.8018
Hunter-Lab	51.0011, 4.6620, 16.2830

Details

The RYB color **167, 158, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 126, 167**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 212, 155**, and **114, 108, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 156, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 160, 121**.

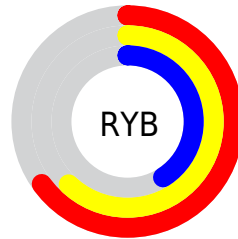
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (52%)

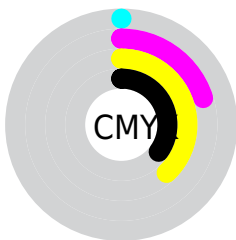
Blue (41%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (41%)

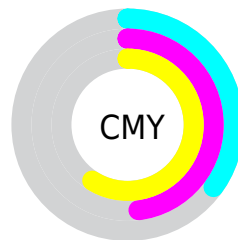


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (48%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 158, 104 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 167, 158, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 158, 104

255, 255, 255


 223, 212, 155

 252, 241, 182

 228, 255, 210

 238, 255, 238

 167, 158, 104

 140, 133, 80

 114, 108, 57

 88, 82, 35

 59, 63, 13

 40, 33, 0

 1, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 158, 104

 167, 156, 87

 167, 158, 104

 167, 160, 121

■ 167, 152, 71

■ 167, 163, 137

■ 167, 150, 54

■ 167, 165, 154

■ 167, 148, 37

■ 167, 168, 171

■ 167, 147, 20

■ 167, 174, 187

■ 167, 143, 4

■ 167, 180, 204

■ 167, 143, 0

■ 167, 186, 221

■ 167, 192, 238

■ 167, 198, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 130, 117



167, 158, 104



112, 149, 101

Triad

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



167, 158, 104



87, 121, 151



148, 133, 171

Complementary

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



167, 158, 104



104, 126, 167

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.



121, 135, 178



167, 158, 104



81, 118, 162

Square

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



167, 158, 104



105, 136, 149



95, 126, 175



168, 127, 155

Rectangle

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



167, 158, 104



104, 144, 113



95, 126, 175



140, 135, 174

Sweetspot

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



167, 158, 104



217, 213, 193



167, 104, 139



110, 108, 95



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 158, 104



217, 202, 119



107, 167, 104



84, 84, 76



148, 126, 0



20, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 126, 167



119, 153, 217



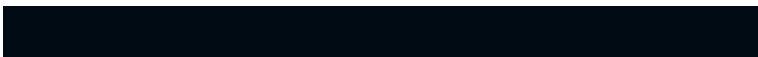
104, 107, 167



76, 79, 84



0, 52, 148



0, 7, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 158, 104 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 167, 158, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

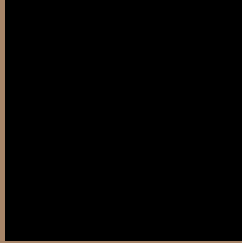
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 158, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 158, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 158, 104.

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
167, 158, 104

Protanopia
118, 149, 107

Deuteranopia
165, 163, 104



Tritanopia
170, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 158, 104

Protanomaly

137, 156, 106

Deuteranomaly

166, 162, 104

Tritanomaly

169, 130, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 158, 104

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

150, 145, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 158, 104 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(167, 133, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 133, 104)  
}
```

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(167, 133, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 133, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 158, 104 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(167, 133, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 133, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 133, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 133, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 133, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 133,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 158, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 133, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
133, 104) }
```

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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