

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 160, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 160, 139) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 160, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7978B
RGB	167, 151, 139
RGB Percent	65%, 59%, 55%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4078, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	26°, 14%, 60%
HSV	26°, 17%, 65%
XYZ	31.6632, 32.2128, 28.9750
YIQ	154.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

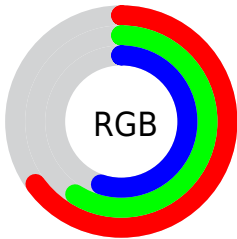
Format	Color
RYB	167, 160, 139
Decimal	10983307
CIELab	63.52, 3.86, 8.46
CIElCh	64, 9.297, 65.475
Yxy	32.2128, 0.3410, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289173387 (0xFFA7978B)
YUV	154.4160, -7.6001, 11.0362
Hunter-Lab	56.7563, 0.2579, 9.4610

Details

The RYB color **167, 160, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 149, 167**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 215, 192**, and **115, 108, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 155, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 165, 156**.

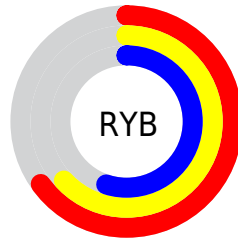
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (59%)

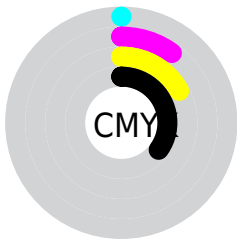
Blue (55%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (55%)

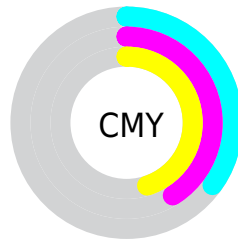


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 160, 139 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, 160, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 160, 139

255, 255, 255

 222, 215, 192


 251, 242, 220


 249, 255, 249

 167, 160, 139

 140, 133, 114

 115, 108, 89

 90, 83, 66

 66, 62, 44

 44, 39, 23

 24, 14, 0


 0, 0, 0

 167, 160, 139

 167, 155, 122

 167, 160, 139

 167, 165, 156

 167, 151, 106

 167, 169, 172


 167, 146, 89

 167, 175, 189

 167, 144, 72

 167, 181, 206

 167, 139, 55

 167, 187, 222

 167, 135, 39

 167, 193, 239

 167, 130, 22

 167, 199, 255

 167, 128, 5

 167, 203, 255

 167, 127, 0

 167, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 150, 145



167, 160, 139



143, 159, 137

Triad

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



167, 160, 139



135, 148, 159



157, 151, 167

Complementary

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



167, 160, 139



139, 149, 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.



147, 152, 170



167, 160, 139



133, 147, 163

Square

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



167, 160, 139



141, 154, 158



138, 150, 169



166, 149, 161

Rectangle

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



167, 160, 139



139, 155, 141



138, 150, 169



154, 152, 169

Sweetspot

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



167, 160, 139



217, 215, 206



167, 139, 155



110, 108, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 160, 139



217, 206, 173



141, 167, 139



84, 81, 76



148, 110, 0



20, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 149, 167



173, 189, 217



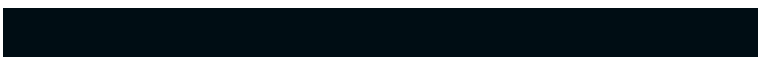
139, 141, 167



76, 79, 84



0, 54, 148



0, 8, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 160, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

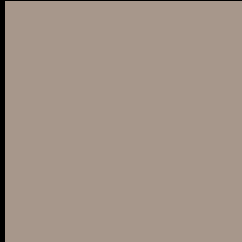
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167, 160, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

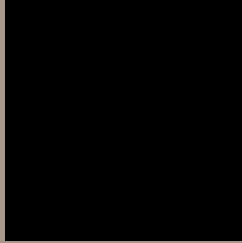
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

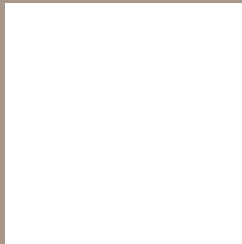
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 167, 160, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 160, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 160, 139.

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, 160, 139

Protanopia
151, 160, 140

Deuteranopia
174, 150, 140



Tritanopia
170, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 160, 139

Protanomaly
161, 163, 140

Deuteranomaly
171, 153, 140

Tritanomaly
169, 149, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 160, 139

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
159, 156, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 160, 139 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, 151, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 151, 139)  
}
```

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, 151, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 151, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 160, 139 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

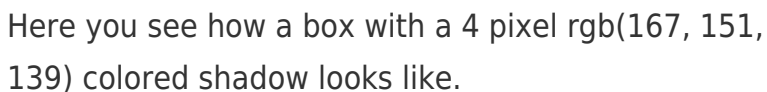
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 151, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 151, 139) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 151, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 151, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 151, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 151, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 160, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 151, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
151, 139) }
```

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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