

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 133, 137)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 133, 137) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 133, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A88589
RGB	168, 133, 137
RGB Percent	66%, 52%, 54%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4784, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.18, 0.34
HSL	353°, 17%, 59%
HSV	353°, 21%, 66%
XYZ	29.0513, 26.9060, 27.3291
YIQ	143.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

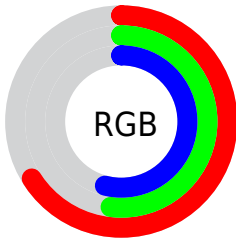
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 133, 137
Decimal	11044233
CIE _{Lab}	58.89, 14.02, 2.96
CIE _{LCh}	59, 14.324, 11.913
Yxy	26.9060, 0.3488, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289234313 (0xFFA88589)
YUV	143.9210, -3.4121, 21.1173
Hunter-Lab	51.8710, 9.1980, 5.0718

Details

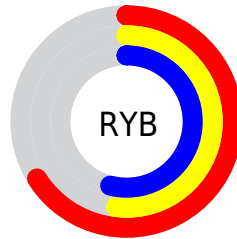
The RYB color **168, 133, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 152, 168**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 186, 190**, and **115, 83, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 116, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 150, 152**.

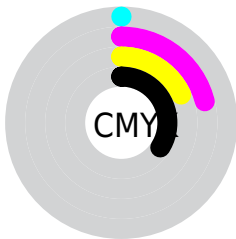
Distribution



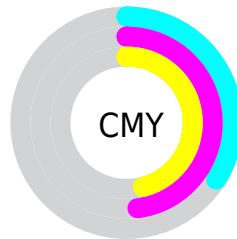
- Red (66%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 133, 137 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 168, 133, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 133, 137

255, 255, 255

 224, 186, 190


 252, 214, 218


 255, 242, 247


 168, 133, 137

 141, 108, 112

 115, 83, 87

 90, 60, 64

 66, 38, 42

 43, 17, 22

 21, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 168, 133, 137

 168, 116, 122


 168, 133, 137

 168, 150, 152


 168, 99, 107

 168, 167, 167

 168, 83, 92

 168, 176, 183

 168, 66, 77

 168, 185, 200

 168, 49, 63

 168, 194, 217

 168, 32, 48

 168, 203, 234

 168, 15, 33

 168, 212, 251

 168, 0, 19

 168, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 134, 150



168, 133, 137



167, 138, 125

Triad

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



168, 133, 137



123, 146, 137



119, 136, 165

Complementary

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



168, 133, 137



133, 152, 168

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.



110, 131, 158



168, 133, 137



119, 139, 148

Square

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



168, 133, 137



122, 146, 117



110, 130, 149



134, 140, 166

Rectangle

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



168, 133, 137



162, 149, 120



110, 130, 149



115, 134, 163

Sweetspot

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



168, 133, 137



219, 206, 208



164, 133, 168



110, 102, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 133, 137



219, 164, 171



168, 154, 133



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 17



20, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



168, 133, 137



219, 164, 171



133, 147, 168



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 17



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 133, 137 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 168, 133, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

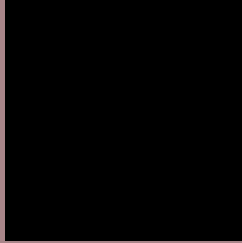
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168, 133, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 133, 137.

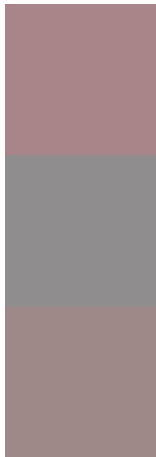


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 133, 137.

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
168, 133, 137

Protanopia
144, 141, 142

Deuteranopia
158, 137, 136



Tritanopia
169, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 133, 137

Protanomaly
153, 138, 140

Deuteranomaly
162, 136, 136

Tritanomaly
169, 132, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 133, 137

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
153, 140, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 133, 137 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(168, 133, 137) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 133, 137)  
}
```

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(168, 133, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 133, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 133, 137 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(168, 133, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 133, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 133, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 133, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 133,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 133, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 133, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
133, 137) }
```

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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