

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 137, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 137, 143) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 137, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8898F
RGB	168, 137, 143
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 56%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4627, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.15, 0.34
HSL	348°, 15%, 60%
HSV	348°, 18%, 66%
XYZ	30.0520, 28.1993, 29.8457
YIQ	146.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

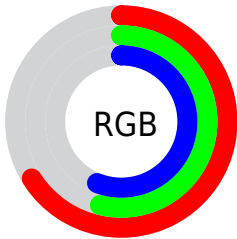
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 137, 143
Decimal	11045263
CIE Lab	60.07, 12.75, 1.23
CIE LCh	60, 12.808, 5.529
Yxy	28.1993, 0.3411, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289235343 (0xFFA8898F)
YUV	146.9530, -1.9488, 18.4582
Hunter-Lab	53.1030, 8.0863, 3.8491

Details

The RYB color **168, 137, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 154, 168**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 190, 197**, and **116, 87, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 120, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 154, 157**.

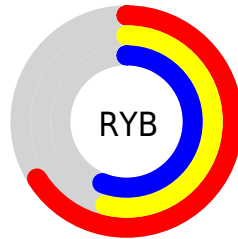
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (54%)

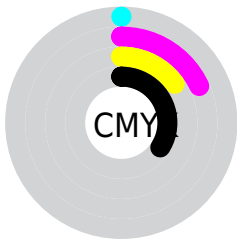
Blue (56%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (56%)

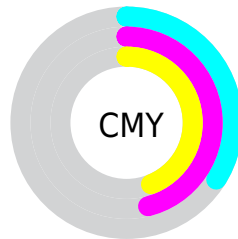


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 137, 143 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, 137, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 137, 143


255, 255, 255

 223, 190, 197


 252, 218, 225

 255, 247, 253

 168, 137, 143

 141, 112, 117

 116, 87, 93

 91, 64, 69

 67, 41, 47

 44, 21, 26

 26, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0


 168, 137, 143


 168, 120, 129


 168, 137, 143

 168, 154, 157


 168, 103, 116

 168, 170, 171


 168, 87, 102

 168, 178, 187

 168, 70, 89

 168, 188, 204

 168, 53, 75

 168, 197, 221

 168, 36, 62

 168, 207, 238

 168, 19, 48

 168, 216, 255

 168, 3, 35

 168, 213, 255

 168, 0, 33

 168, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 138, 154



168, 137, 143



168, 139, 132

Triad

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



168, 137, 143



126, 148, 135



122, 138, 165

Complementary

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



168, 137, 143



137, 154, 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.



116, 135, 157



168, 137, 143



127, 145, 151

Square

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



168, 137, 143



131, 152, 122



118, 136, 151



135, 143, 167

Rectangle

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



168, 137, 143



165, 147, 127



118, 136, 151



119, 137, 163

Sweetspot

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



168, 137, 143



219, 206, 209



162, 137, 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, 137, 143



219, 171, 180



168, 150, 137



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 29



20, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



168, 137, 143



219, 171, 180



137, 150, 168



84, 76, 77



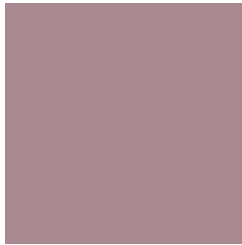
148, 0, 29



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 137, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

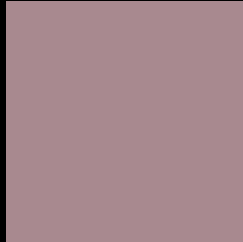
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

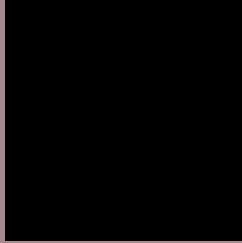
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 168, 137, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 168, 137, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 168, 137, 143.

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, 137, 143

Protanopia
147, 144, 147

Deuteranopia
160, 140, 142



Tritanopia
168, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 137, 143

Protanomaly
155, 141, 146

Deuteranomaly
163, 139, 142

Tritanomaly
168, 136, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 137, 143

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
155, 143, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 137, 143 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, 137, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 137, 143)  
}
```

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, 137, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 137, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 137, 143 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, 137, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 137, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 137, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 137, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 137, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 137,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 137, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 137, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
137, 143) }
```

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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