

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 146, 149)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 146, 149) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 146, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89295
RGB	168, 146, 149
RGB Percent	66%, 57%, 58%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4275, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.11, 0.34
HSL	352°, 11%, 62%
HSV	352°, 13%, 66%
XYZ	31.8521, 31.0525, 32.7487
YIQ	152.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

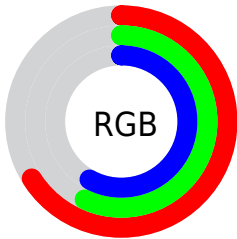
Format	Color
R _Y B	168, 146, 149
Decimal	11047573
CIE Lab	62.55, 8.71, 1.43
CIE LCh	63, 8.830, 9.342
Yxy	31.0525, 0.3330, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289237653 (0xFFA89295)
YUV	152.9200, -1.9326, 13.2252
Hunter-Lab	55.7248, 4.5118, 4.1634

Details

The RYB color **168, 146, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 158, 168**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 200, 203**, and **116, 95, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 129, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 163, 164**.

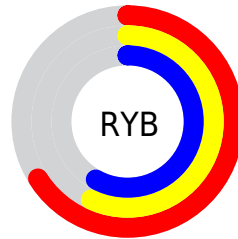
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (57%)

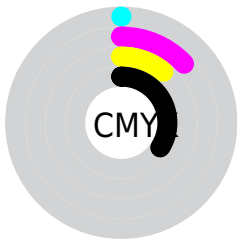
Blue (58%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (58%)

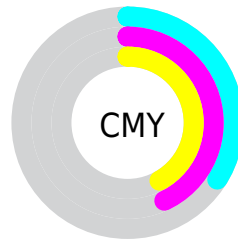


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 146, 149 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, 146, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 146, 149

255, 255, 255


 223, 200, 203

 252, 228, 231


 168, 146, 149

 141, 120, 123

 116, 95, 98

 91, 72, 75

 67, 49, 52

 45, 28, 31

 26, 2, 6

 0, 0, 0

 168, 146, 149


 168, 129, 134

 168, 146, 149

 168, 163, 164

 168, 112, 120

 168, 175, 180

 168, 96, 105

 168, 183, 196

 168, 79, 91

 168, 192, 213

 168, 62, 76

 168, 201, 230

 168, 45, 62

 168, 210, 247

 168, 28, 47

 168, 213, 255

 168, 12, 33

 168, 212, 255

 168, 0, 23

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 147, 157



168, 146, 149



168, 148, 142

Triad

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



168, 146, 149



139, 154, 147



137, 148, 166

Complementary

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



168, 146, 149



146, 158, 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.



132, 145, 161



168, 146, 149



138, 150, 155

Square

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



168, 146, 149



141, 155, 136



133, 145, 156



146, 150, 167

Rectangle

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



168, 146, 149



165, 154, 138



133, 145, 156



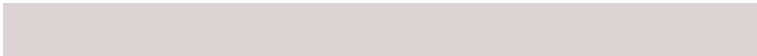
135, 146, 164

Sweetspot

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



168, 146, 149



219, 211, 212



165, 146, 168



110, 104, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 146, 149



219, 184, 189



168, 159, 146



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 20



20, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



168, 146, 149



219, 184, 189



146, 155, 168



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 20



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 146, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

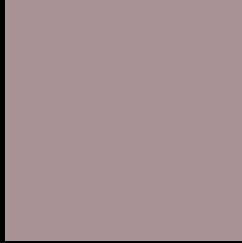
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168, 146, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

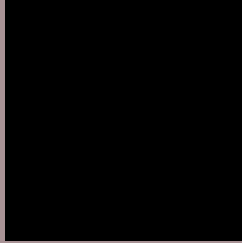
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 168, 146, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 146, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 146, 149.

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, 146, 149

Protanopia
154, 151, 152

Deuteranopia
167, 146, 149



Tritanopia
169, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 146, 149

Protanomaly

159, 149, 151

Deuteranomaly

167, 146, 149

Tritanomaly

169, 145, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 146, 149

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

158, 150, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 146, 149 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, 146, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 146, 149)  
}
```

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, 146, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 146, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 146, 149 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, 146, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 146, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 146, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 146, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 146, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 146,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 146, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 146, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
146, 149) }
```

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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