

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 153, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(168, 153, 148) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(168, 153, 148)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A89894
RGB	168, 152, 148
RGB Percent	66%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.3412, 0.4039, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.12, 0.34
HSL	12°, 10%, 62%
HSV	12°, 12%, 66%
XYZ	32.7220, 32.9194, 32.6464
YIQ	156.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

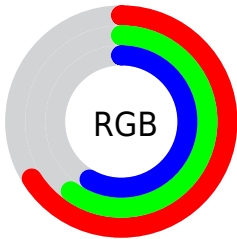
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 153, 148
Decimal	11049108
CIE _{Lab}	64.10, 5.19, 4.23
CIE _{LCh}	64, 6.700, 39.199
Yxy	32.9194, 0.3329, 0.3349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289239188 (0xFFA89894)
YUV	156.3280, -4.1057, 10.2363
Hunter-Lab	57.3754, 1.3939, 6.4270

Details

The RYB color **168, 153, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 157, 168**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 207, 202**, and **116, 102, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 141, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 165, 165**.

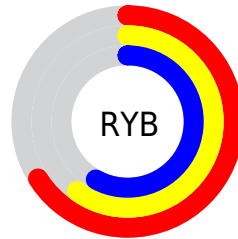
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (60%)

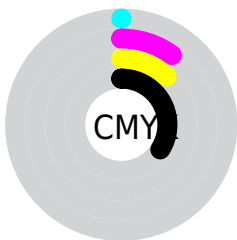
Blue (58%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (58%)

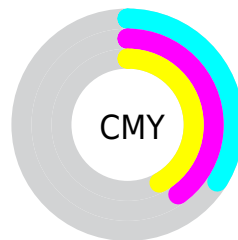


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 153, 148 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, 153, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 153, 148

255, 255, 255


 223, 207, 202


 252, 235, 230

 168, 153, 148

 142, 127, 122

 116, 102, 97

 91, 78, 74

 68, 55, 51

 45, 34, 30

 26, 12, 5

 0, 0, 0

 168, 153, 148


 168, 141, 131

 168, 153, 148


 168, 165, 165

 168, 128, 114

 168, 174, 182

 168, 116, 98

 168, 181, 198

 168, 102, 81

 168, 189, 215

 168, 90, 64

 168, 196, 232

 168, 77, 47

 168, 204, 249

 168, 65, 30

 168, 209, 255

 168, 51, 14

 168, 212, 255

 168, 43, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 151, 154



168, 153, 148



164, 164, 144

Triad

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



168, 153, 148



145, 155, 159



152, 155, 167

Complementary

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



168, 153, 148



148, 157, 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.



145, 153, 166



168, 153, 148



141, 151, 159

Square

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



168, 153, 148



146, 157, 151



141, 151, 163



159, 153, 165

Rectangle

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



168, 153, 148



152, 161, 143



141, 151, 163



149, 154, 167

Sweetspot

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



168, 153, 148



219, 212, 211



168, 148, 164



110, 105, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



168, 153, 148



219, 197, 189



157, 168, 148



84, 77, 76



148, 38, 0



20, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 157, 168



189, 202, 219



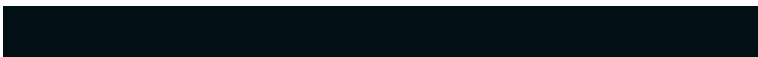
148, 153, 168



76, 79, 84



0, 66, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 153, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

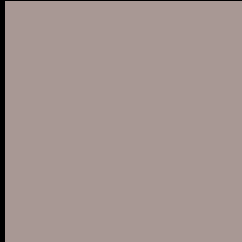
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

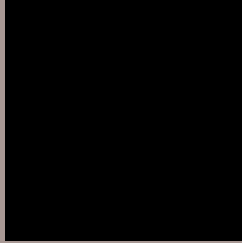
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 153, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 153, 148.

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, 153, 148

Protanopia
160, 160, 150

Deuteranopia
173, 150, 148



Tritanopia
170, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 153, 148

Protanomaly

163, 157, 149

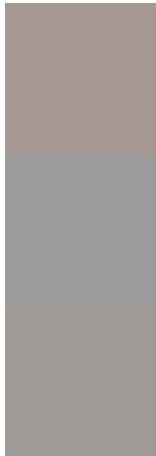
Deuteranomaly

171, 151, 148

Tritanomaly

169, 151, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 153, 148

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

160, 156, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 153, 148 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, 152, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 152, 148)  
}
```

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, 152, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 152, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 153, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

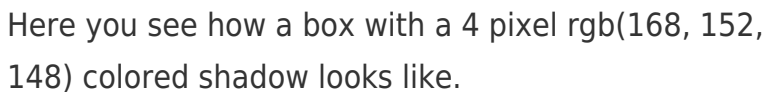
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 152, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 152, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 152, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 152, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 152, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 152, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 153, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 152, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
152, 148) }
```

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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