

# Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 180, 141)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(168, 180, 141) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(168, 180, 141)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4A48D
RGB	180, 164, 141
RGB Percent	71%, 64%, 55%
CMY	0.2941, 0.3567, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.22, 0.29
HSL	35°, 21%, 63%
HSV	35°, 22%, 71%
XYZ	36.9137, 38.1936, 30.6258
YIQ	166.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

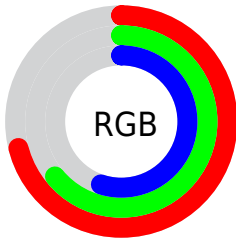
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	168, 180, 141
Decimal	11838605
CIE Lab	68.16, 2.03, 14.07
CIE LCh	68, 14.213, 81.802
Yxy	38.1936, 0.3491, 0.3612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290028685 (0xFFB4A48D)
YUV	166.1620, -12.4049, 12.1359
Hunter-Lab	61.8010, -1.5336, 13.8791

# Details

The RYB color **168, 180, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 152, 180**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 236, 195**, and **117, 127, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 180, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 180, 159**.

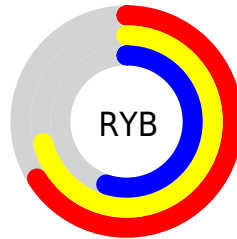
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (64%)

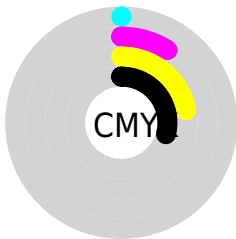
Blue (55%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (55%)

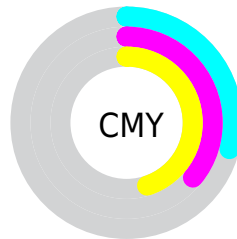


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 180, 141 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, 180, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 168, 180, 141


255, 255, 255

 224, 236, 195


 234, 255, 223

 251, 255, 251


 168, 180, 141


 140, 153, 115

 117, 127, 91

 88, 101, 67


 64, 77, 45

 41, 54, 24

 19, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 180, 141


 162, 180, 123


 168, 180, 141


 175, 180, 159


 158, 180, 105


 179, 180, 177


 151, 180, 87

 180, 184, 195

 145, 180, 69


 180, 190, 213

 141, 180, 51

 180, 195, 231

 134, 180, 33

 180, 200, 249

 128, 180, 15

 180, 204, 255

 126, 180, 0

 180, 207, 255

 180, 210, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



190, 167, 146



168, 180, 141



142, 168, 144

# Triad

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



168, 180, 141



133, 154, 175



180, 160, 182

# Complementary

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



168, 180, 141



141, 152, 180

# 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.



164, 164, 190



168, 180, 141



136, 157, 186

# Square

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



168, 180, 141



139, 160, 174



148, 162, 191



190, 158, 170

# Rectangle

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



168, 180, 141



147, 171, 162



148, 162, 191



175, 161, 185

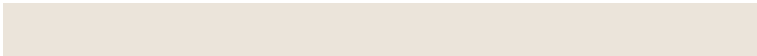


# Sweetspot

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



168, 180, 141



230, 235, 218



180, 141, 157



115, 117, 108



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117



# Same Dimension

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



168, 180, 141



216, 235, 174



141, 180, 144



85, 89, 80



107, 153, 0



19, 26, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



141, 152, 180



174, 192, 235



144, 141, 180



80, 83, 89



0, 45, 153

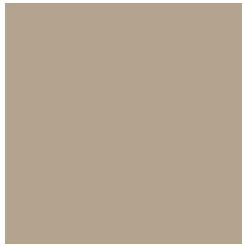


0, 7, 26



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 180, 141 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

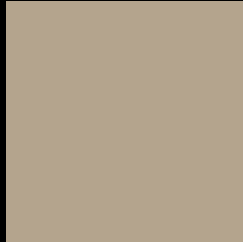
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 141 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

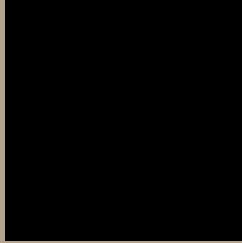
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

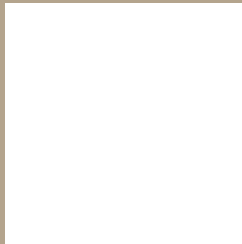
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 168, 180, 141 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 180, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 180, 141.

# 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, 180, 141

**Protanopia**

154, 175, 142

**Deuteranopia**

191, 170, 142



**Tritanopia**  
184, 160, 172

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

168, 180, 141

**Protanomaly**

160, 177, 142

**Deuteranomaly**

187, 175, 142

**Tritanomaly**

183, 161, 161

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

168, 180, 141

**Achromatopsia**

166, 166, 166

**Achromatomaly**

168, 171, 157

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 180, 141 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(180, 164, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 164, 141)  
}
```

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(180, 164, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 164, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 180, 141 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(180, 164, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 164, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 164, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 164, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 164, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 164,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 180, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 164, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
164, 141) }
```

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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