

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 190, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 190, 162) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 190, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEB9A2
RGB	190, 185, 162
RGB Percent	75%, 73%, 64%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2743, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.15, 0.25
HSL	49°, 18%, 69%
HSV	49°, 15%, 75%
XYZ	45.1181, 48.2783, 41.1231
YIQ	183.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

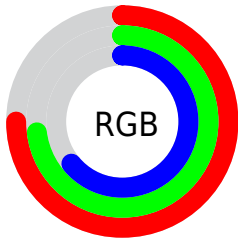
Format	Color
RYB	168, 190, 162
Decimal	12499362
CIELab	75.00, -2.20, 12.33
CIELCh	75, 12.524, 100.134
Yxy	48.2783, 0.3354, 0.3589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290689442 (0xFFBEB9A2)
YUV	183.8730, -10.7834, 5.3734
Hunter-Lab	69.4826, -5.6868, 13.5472

Details

The RYB color **168, 190, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 166, 190**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 246, 217**, and **115, 136, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 190, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 190, 181**.

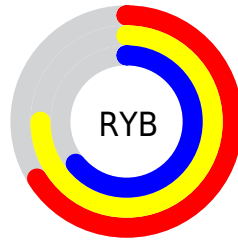
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (73%)

Blue (64%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (64%)

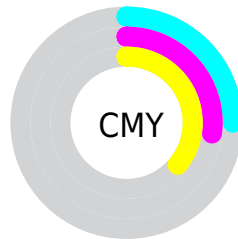


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 190, 162 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, 190, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 190, 162


255, 255, 255

 223, 246, 217

 245, 255, 245

 168, 190, 162

 142, 163, 136

 115, 136, 110

 91, 111, 86

 66, 86, 63

 44, 63, 41

 24, 41, 20


 4, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0


 168, 190, 162

 168, 190, 162


 153, 190, 143


 184, 190, 181


 139, 190, 124

 190, 192, 200

 123, 190, 105

 190, 194, 219

 108, 190, 86

 190, 197, 238

 94, 190, 67

 190, 200, 255

 78, 190, 48


 190, 202, 255

 63, 190, 29

 190, 205, 255

 49, 190, 10

 190, 206, 255

 41, 190, 0

 190, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 197, 163



168, 190, 162



167, 189, 179

Triad

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



168, 190, 162



156, 175, 199



203, 178, 193

Complementary

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



168, 190, 162



162, 166, 190

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.



192, 180, 202



168, 190, 162



164, 179, 206

Square

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



168, 190, 162



157, 176, 192



177, 183, 207



209, 177, 181

Rectangle

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



168, 190, 162



168, 186, 190



177, 183, 207



200, 178, 196

Sweetspot

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



168, 190, 162



238, 247, 237



190, 162, 167



120, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



168, 190, 162



213, 247, 203



162, 190, 171



86, 94, 85



34, 158, 0



7, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 166, 190



203, 210, 247



171, 162, 190



85, 87, 94



0, 24, 158



0, 4, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 190, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

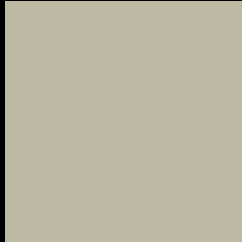
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

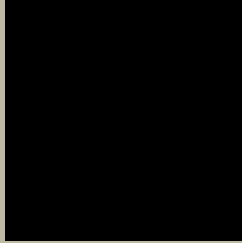
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

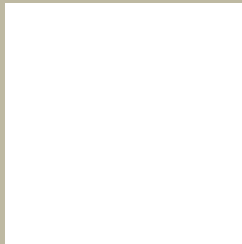
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 168, 190, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 190, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 190, 162.

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, 190, 162

Protanopia
174, 193, 161

Deuteranopia
210, 185, 163



Tritanopia

194, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 190, 162

Protanomaly

172, 192, 161

Deuteranomaly

203, 196, 163

Tritanomaly

193, 182, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 190, 162

Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly

179, 186, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 190, 162 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(190, 185, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 185, 162)  
}
```

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(190, 185, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 185, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 190, 162 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(190, 185, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 185, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 185, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 185, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 185, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 185,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 190, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 185, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
185, 162) }
```

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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