

Converting Colors

`RYB(171, 137, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(171, 137, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(171, 137, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB8992
RGB	171, 137, 146
RGB Percent	67%, 54%, 57%
CMY	0.3294, 0.4627, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.15, 0.33
HSL	344°, 17%, 60%
HSV	344°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	30.9286, 28.6246, 31.0891
YIQ	148.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

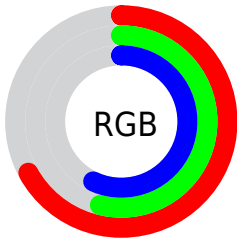
Format	Color
RYB	171, 137, 146
Decimal	11241874
CIELab	60.45, 14.39, 0.11
CIElCh	60, 14.389, 0.439
Yxy	28.6246, 0.3412, 0.3158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289431954 (0xFFAB8992)
YUV	148.1920, -1.0807, 20.0026
Hunter-Lab	53.5019, 9.5594, 2.9989

Details

The RYB color **171, 137, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 157, 171**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 190, 200**, and **118, 87, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 120, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 154, 159**.

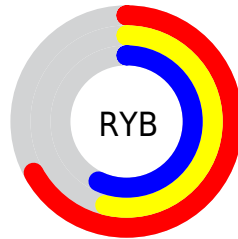
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (54%)

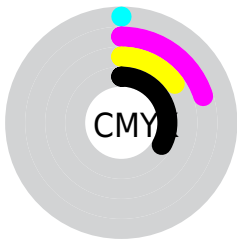
Blue (57%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (57%)

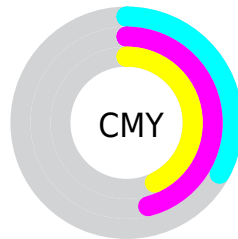


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (46%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 171, 137, 146 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 171, 137, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 171, 137, 146


255, 255, 255

 227, 190, 200

 255, 218, 228

 255, 247, 255

 171, 137, 146

 144, 112, 120

 118, 87, 96


 93, 64, 72


 69, 41, 50


 46, 20, 29


 28, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 171, 137, 146

 171, 120, 133

 171, 137, 146

 171, 154, 159

■ 171, 103, 121

■ 171, 171, 171

■ 171, 86, 108

■ 171, 181, 188

■ 171, 69, 96

■ 171, 191, 205

■ 171, 51, 83

■ 171, 200, 222

■ 171, 34, 71

■ 171, 211, 240

■ 171, 17, 58

■ 171, 219, 255

■ 171, 0, 45

■ 171, 215, 255

■ 171, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 139, 158



171, 137, 146



172, 139, 133

Triad

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



171, 137, 146



124, 149, 131



118, 137, 167

Complementary

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



171, 137, 146



137, 157, 171

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.



112, 134, 158



171, 137, 146



127, 147, 152

Square

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



171, 137, 146



137, 156, 121



116, 137, 153



132, 143, 171

Rectangle

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



171, 137, 146



169, 146, 127



116, 137, 153



115, 136, 165

Sweetspot

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



171, 137, 146



222, 209, 212



162, 137, 171



112, 104, 106



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



171, 137, 146



222, 169, 183



171, 147, 137



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 40



23, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



171, 137, 146



222, 169, 183



137, 152, 171



87, 78, 80



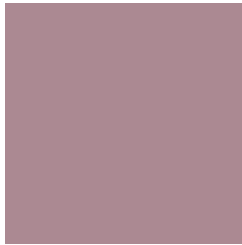
150, 0, 40



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 171, 137, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

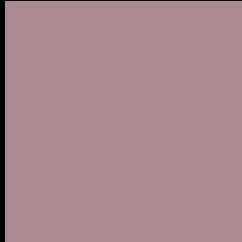
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 171, 137, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

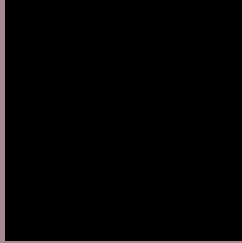
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 171, 137, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 171, 137, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 171, 137, 146.

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

171, 137, 146

Protanopia

147, 145, 151

Deuteranopia

160, 141, 145



Tritanopia
171, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

171, 137, 146

Protanomaly

156, 142, 149

Deuteranomaly

164, 140, 145

Tritanomaly

171, 137, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

171, 137, 146

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

156, 144, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 171, 137, 146 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(171, 137, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 137, 146)  
}
```

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(171, 137, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 137, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 171, 137, 146 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(171, 137, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 137, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 137, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 137, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 137, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 137,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 171, 137, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 137, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
137, 146) }
```

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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