

Converting Colors

`RYB(172, 168, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(172, 168, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(172, 168, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC9E92
RGB	172, 158, 146
RGB Percent	67%, 62%, 57%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3807, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.15, 0.33
HSL	27°, 14%, 62%
HSV	27°, 15%, 67%
XYZ	34.4142, 35.2713, 32.1883
YIQ	160.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

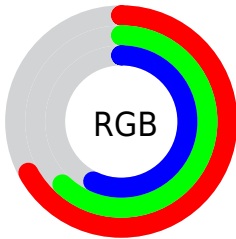
Format	Color
RYB	172, 168, 146
Decimal	11312786
CIELab	65.96, 3.10, 8.08
CIELCh	66, 8.651, 69.011
Yxy	35.2713, 0.3378, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289502866 (0xFFAC9E92)
YUV	160.8180, -7.3053, 9.8066
Hunter-Lab	59.3896, -0.4973, 9.4384

Details

The RYB color **172, 168, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 155, 172**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 224, 200**, and **120, 116, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 166, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 170, 163**.

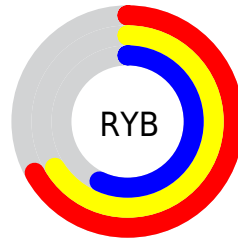
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (62%)

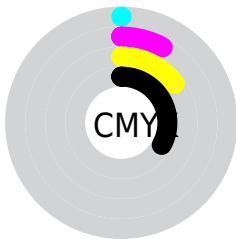
Blue (57%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (57%)

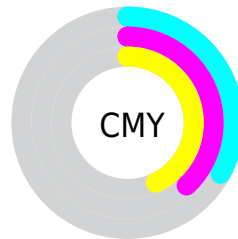


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 172, 168, 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 172, 168, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 168, 146

255, 255, 255

 228, 221, 200


 255, 253, 228

 172, 168, 146

 145, 143, 120

 120, 116, 96

 95, 90, 72

 71, 67, 49


 48, 48, 28

 21, 28, 2

 0, 0, 0

 172, 168, 146

 172, 166, 129

 172, 168, 146

 172, 170, 163

■ 172, 161, 112

■ 172, 175, 180

■ 172, 161, 94

■ 172, 181, 198

■ 172, 159, 77

■ 172, 187, 215

■ 172, 154, 60

■ 172, 193, 232

■ 172, 152, 43

■ 172, 199, 249

■ 172, 150, 26

■ 172, 204, 255

■ 172, 146, 8

■ 172, 207, 255

■ 172, 146, 0

■ 172, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 157, 151



172, 168, 146



150, 164, 145

Triad

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



172, 168, 146



142, 154, 165



165, 158, 172

Complementary

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



172, 168, 146



146, 155, 172

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.



155, 159, 175



172, 168, 146



142, 154, 170

Square

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



172, 168, 146



147, 159, 164



147, 157, 174



173, 156, 166

Rectangle

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



172, 168, 146



147, 162, 151



147, 157, 174



162, 158, 174

Sweetspot

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



172, 168, 146



224, 222, 213



172, 146, 160



110, 112, 105



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



172, 168, 146



224, 220, 184



147, 172, 146



87, 85, 78



150, 128, 0



23, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 155, 172



184, 198, 224



146, 147, 172



78, 81, 87



0, 53, 150



0, 8, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 172, 168, 146 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 172, 168, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

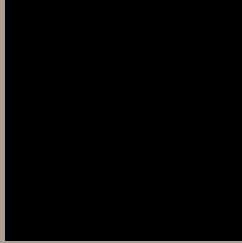
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 172, 168, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 172, 168, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 172, 168, 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


172, 168, 146

Protanopia

156, 166, 147

Deuteranopia

181, 157, 147



Tritanopia
175, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

172, 168, 146

Protanomaly

163, 168, 147

Deuteranomaly

178, 160, 147

Tritanomaly

174, 156, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

172, 168, 146

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

165, 163, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 172, 168, 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(172, 158, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 158, 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(172, 158, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 158, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 172, 168, 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(172, 158, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 158, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 158, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 158, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 158, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 158,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 172, 168, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 158, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
158, 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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