

Converting Colors

`RYB(190, 157, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(190, 157, 157) contains.

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Color

R_YB(190, 157, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE9D9D
RGB	190, 157, 157
RGB Percent	75%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.2549, 0.3843, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.17, 0.25
HSL	0°, 20%, 68%
HSV	0°, 17%, 75%
XYZ	39.3780, 37.4954, 37.0602
YIQ	166.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

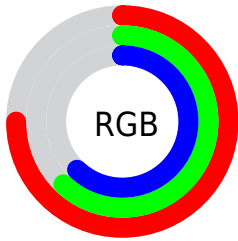
Format	Color
R _{YB}	190, 157, 157
Decimal	12492189
CIE Lab	67.65, 12.19, 4.58
CIE LCh	68, 13.025, 20.578
Yxy	37.4954, 0.3456, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290682269 (0xFFBE9D9D)
YUV	166.8670, -4.8644, 20.2876
Hunter-Lab	61.2335, 7.6310, 6.9795

Details

The RYB color **190, 157, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 174, 190**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 212, 212**, and **136, 106, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 138, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 176, 176**.

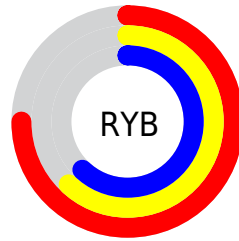
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (62%)

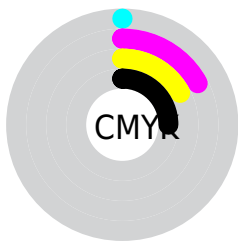
Blue (62%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

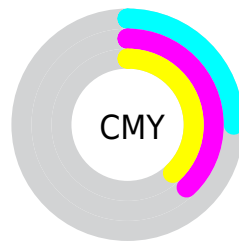


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 190, 157, 157 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 190, 157, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 157, 157

255, 255, 255

 247, 212, 212

 255, 240, 240

 190, 157, 157

 163, 131, 131

 136, 106, 106

 110, 81, 82

 86, 58, 59

 62, 36, 37

 39, 16, 16


 5, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 190, 157, 157


 190, 157, 157

 190, 138, 138

 190, 176, 176

 190, 119, 119

 190, 193, 195

 190, 100, 100

 190, 202, 214

 190, 81, 81

 190, 212, 233

 190, 62, 62

 190, 221, 252

 190, 43, 43

 190, 223, 255

 190, 24, 24

 190, 5, 5

 190, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 157, 169



190, 157, 157



187, 164, 147

Triad

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



190, 157, 157



150, 170, 168



148, 161, 188

Complementary

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



190, 157, 157



157, 174, 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.



137, 156, 182



190, 157, 157



141, 159, 171

Square

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



190, 157, 157



143, 167, 144



135, 154, 173



162, 163, 187

Rectangle

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



190, 157, 157



181, 177, 143



135, 154, 173



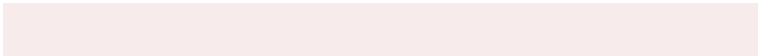
144, 159, 187

Sweetspot

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



190, 157, 157



247, 235, 235



190, 157, 190



125, 117, 117



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



190, 157, 157



247, 195, 195



188, 190, 157



94, 85, 85



158, 0, 0



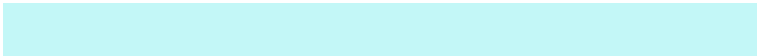
31, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 174, 190



195, 221, 247



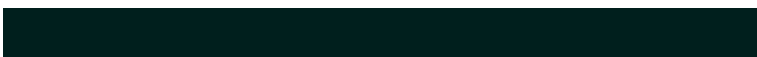
157, 168, 190



85, 90, 94



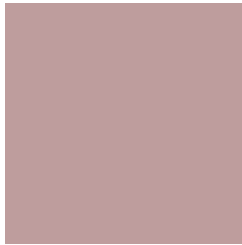
0, 79, 158



0, 16, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 190, 157, 157 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 190, 157, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

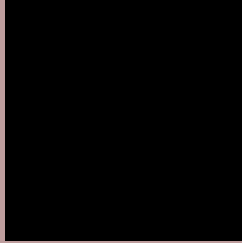
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 190, 157, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 190, 157, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 190, 157, 157.

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
190, 157, 157

Protanopia
169, 166, 161

Deuteranopia
184, 159, 157



Tritanopia
191, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

190, 157, 157

Protanomaly

177, 161, 160

Deuteranomaly

186, 158, 157

Tritanomaly

191, 156, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 157, 157

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

175, 163, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 190, 157, 157 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, 157, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 157, 157)  
}
```

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, 157, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 157, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 190, 157, 157 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, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 157, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 157, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 157, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 157, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 157,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 190, 157, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
157, 157) }
```

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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