

Converting Colors

`RYB(152, 154, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(152, 154, 163) contains.

RYB(152, 154, 163)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RYB(152, 154, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	989AA3
RGB	152, 154, 163
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 64%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3943, 0.3608
CMYK	0.07, 0.05, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	227°, 6%, 62%
HSV	227°, 7%, 64%
XYZ	31.1888, 32.5779, 39.2947
YIQ	154.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

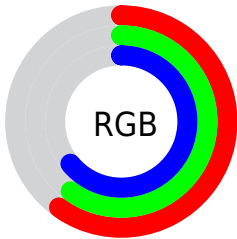
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 154, 163
Decimal	10001059
CIE Lab	63.82, 0.83, -4.78
CIE LCh	64, 4.848, 279.852
Yxy	32.5779, 0.3026, 0.3161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288191139 (0xFF989AA3)
YUV	154.4280, 4.2260, -2.1294
Hunter-Lab	57.0771, -2.3465, -0.8642

Details

The RYB color **152, 154, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 163, 152**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 208, 218**, and **101, 103, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 141, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 168, 163**.

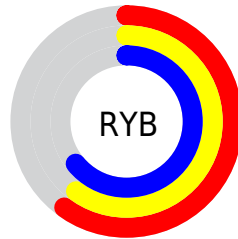
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (60%)

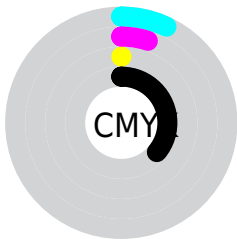
Blue (64%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (64%)

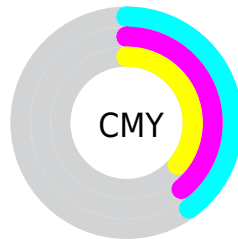


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 152, 154, 163 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 152, 154, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 154, 163

255, 255, 255

 206, 208, 218

 234, 236, 246

 152, 154, 163


 126, 128, 137

 101, 103, 111


 77, 79, 87

 54, 56, 64


 33, 35, 42

 11, 13, 22

 0, 0, 0

 152, 154, 163

 136, 141, 163

 152, 154, 163

 164, 168, 163

■ 119, 127, 163

■ 169, 185, 163

■ 103, 114, 163

■ 175, 201, 163

■ 87, 101, 163

■ 178, 217, 163

■ 71, 87, 163

■ 182, 233, 163

■ 54, 74, 163

■ 187, 250, 163

■ 38, 61, 163

■ 177, 255, 163

■ 22, 47, 163

■ 163, 255, 163

■ 5, 34, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 153, 163



152, 154, 163



157, 153, 161

Triad

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



152, 154, 163



164, 153, 149



147, 154, 157

Complementary

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



152, 154, 163



154, 163, 152

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.



148, 156, 152



152, 154, 163



161, 158, 147

Square

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



152, 154, 163



164, 152, 153



148, 157, 146



145, 151, 157

Rectangle

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



152, 154, 163



160, 152, 159



148, 157, 146



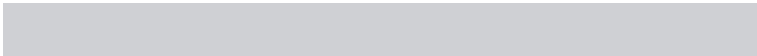
149, 156, 157

Sweetspot

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



152, 154, 163



207, 208, 212



152, 158, 163



105, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



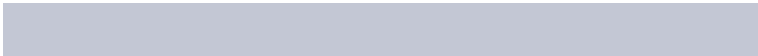
107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



152, 154, 163



195, 198, 212



155, 152, 163



73, 75, 82



0, 26, 145



0, 3, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 152, 154



212, 195, 198



152, 163, 155



82, 73, 75



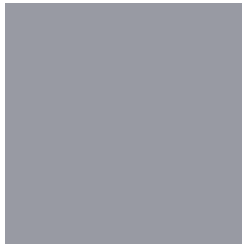
145, 0, 32



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 152, 154, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

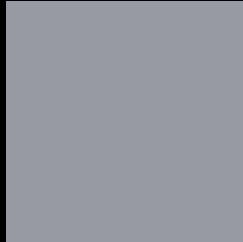
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152, 154, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

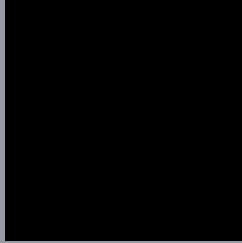
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

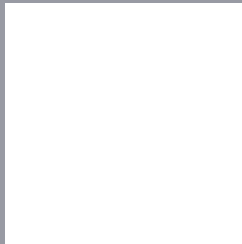
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 152, 154, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 154, 163.

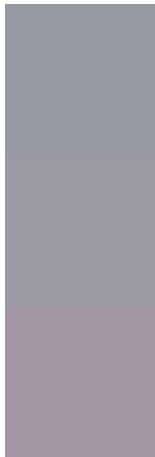


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 154, 163.

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

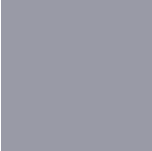
152, 154, 163

Protanopia

155, 154, 162

Deuteranopia

165, 150, 164



Tritanopia
153, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 154, 163

Protanomaly

154, 154, 162

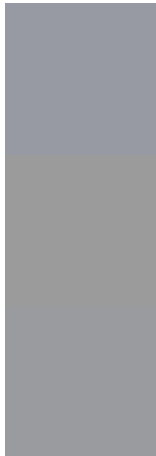
Deuteranomaly

160, 152, 164

Tritanomaly

153, 154, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 154, 163

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

154, 155, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 152, 154, 163 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(152, 154, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 154, 163)  
}
```

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(152, 154, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 154, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 152, 154, 163 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(152, 154, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 154, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 154, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 154, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 154, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 154,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 152, 154, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 154, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
154, 163) }
```

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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