

Converting Colors

`RYB(152, 168, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(152, 168, 167) contains.

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Color

R_YB(152, 168, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99A898
RGB	153, 168, 152
RGB Percent	60%, 66%, 60%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3412, 0.4039
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.10, 0.34
HSL	116°, 8%, 63%
HSV	116°, 10%, 66%
XYZ	32.8070, 37.0446, 35.1270
YIQ	161.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

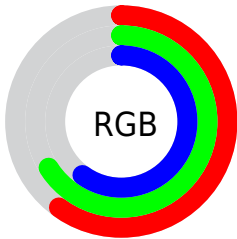
Format	Color
RYB	152, 168, 167
Decimal	10070168
CIELab	67.31, -8.36, 6.47
CIELCh	67, 10.572, 142.271
Yxy	37.0446, 0.3125, 0.3529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288260248 (0xFF99A898)
YUV	161.6910, -4.7777, -7.6220
Hunter-Lab	60.8642, -10.2975, 8.3866

Details

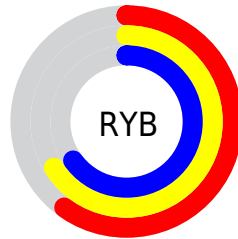
The RYB color **152, 168, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 152, 168**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 223, 222**, and **101, 116, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 168, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 168, 169**.

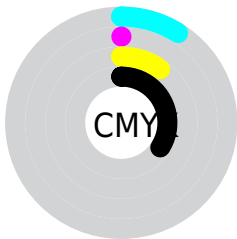
Distribution



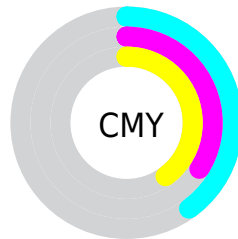
- Red (60%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 152, 168, 167 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, 168, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 168, 167

255, 255, 255

 206, 223, 222

 234, 252, 250

 152, 168, 167


 126, 142, 141

 101, 116, 115


 77, 91, 90

 54, 68, 67


 33, 46, 46

 11, 25, 24

 0, 0, 0

 152, 168, 167


 135, 168, 166


 152, 168, 167


 169, 168, 169

 118, 168, 165


 185, 168, 186

 102, 168, 164


 200, 168, 202

 85, 168, 163


 216, 168, 219

 68, 168, 162


 232, 168, 236

 51, 168, 161

 247, 168, 253

 34, 168, 159

 255, 168, 255

 18, 168, 159

 1, 168, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 165, 147



152, 168, 167



144, 159, 169

Triad

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



152, 168, 167



151, 161, 182



185, 158, 157

Complementary

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



152, 168, 167



167, 152, 168

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.



182, 158, 167



152, 168, 167



163, 162, 181

Square

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



152, 168, 167



143, 158, 179



174, 159, 176



182, 163, 149

Rectangle

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



152, 168, 167



141, 156, 170



174, 159, 176



184, 157, 160

Sweetspot

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



152, 168, 167



213, 219, 219



153, 168, 152



105, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



152, 168, 167



195, 219, 217



152, 163, 168



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 139



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



167, 152, 168



218, 195, 219



168, 152, 161



84, 76, 84



139, 0, 148



19, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 152, 168, 167 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, 168, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

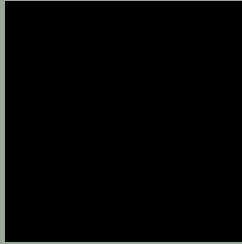
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

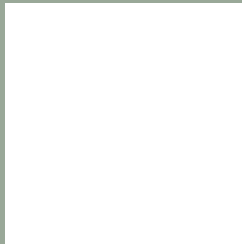
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 152, 168, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 168, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 168, 167.

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, 168, 167

Protanopia
160, 170, 149

Deuteranopia
183, 159, 154



Tritanopia
157, 162, 177

Trichromacy



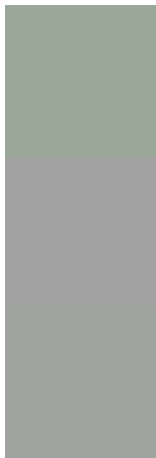
Original Color
152, 168, 167

Protanomaly
150, 165, 151

Deuteranomaly
172, 170, 153

Tritanomaly
156, 161, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 168, 167

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
158, 164, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 152, 168, 167 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(153, 168, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 168, 152)  
}
```

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(153, 168, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 168, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 152, 168, 167 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(153, 168, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 168, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 168, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 168, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 168, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 168,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 152, 168, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 168, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
168, 152) }
```

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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