

# Converting Colors

`RYB(153, 153, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(153, 153, 162) contains.

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# **Color**

**`RYB(153, 153, 162)`**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9999A2
RGB	153, 153, 162
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 64%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4000, 0.3647
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	240°, 5%, 62%
HSV	240°, 6%, 64%
XYZ	31.0497, 32.1634, 38.7541
YIQ	154.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

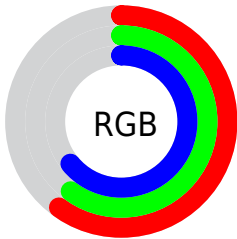
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 153, 162
Decimal	10066338
CIELab	63.48, 1.78, -4.71
CIElCh	63, 5.032, 290.731
Yxy	32.1634, 0.3045, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288256418 (0xFF9999A2)
YUV	154.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998
Hunter-Lab	56.7128, -1.5204, -0.8162

# Details

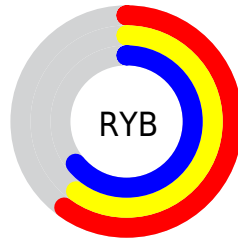
The RYB color **153, 153, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 162, 153**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 207, 217**, and **102, 102, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 137, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 169, 162**.

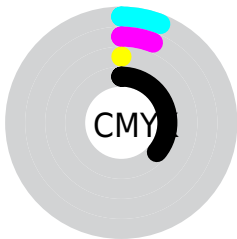
# Distribution



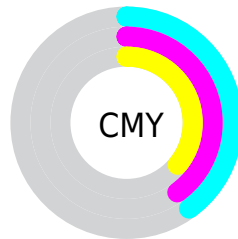
- Red (60%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 153, 153, 162 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 153, 153, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 153, 153, 162


255, 255, 255


 207, 207, 217

 236, 236, 245

 153, 153, 162

 127, 127, 136

 102, 102, 110

 78, 78, 86


 55, 55, 63


 34, 34, 41

 12, 12, 21

 0, 0, 0

 153, 153, 162

 137, 137, 162

 153, 153, 162

 162, 169, 162

■ 121, 121, 162

■ 162, 185, 162

■ 104, 104, 162

■ 162, 202, 162

■ 88, 88, 162

■ 162, 218, 162

■ 72, 72, 162

■ 162, 234, 162

■ 56, 56, 162

■ 162, 250, 162

■ 40, 40, 162

■ 162, 255, 162

■ 23, 23, 162

■ 7, 7, 162

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148, 152, 162



153, 153, 162



158, 152, 159

# Triad

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



153, 153, 162



163, 154, 147



145, 152, 156

# Complementary

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



153, 153, 162



153, 162, 153

# 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, 155



153, 153, 162



156, 159, 145

# Square

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



153, 153, 162



164, 151, 151



145, 154, 145



143, 150, 157

# Rectangle

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



153, 153, 162



161, 151, 157



145, 154, 145



146, 153, 156

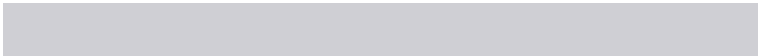


# Sweetspot

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



153, 153, 162



207, 207, 212



153, 158, 162



105, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



153, 153, 162



197, 197, 212



157, 153, 162



75, 75, 82



0, 0, 145



0, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



162, 153, 162



212, 197, 212



153, 162, 158



82, 75, 82



145, 0, 145



18, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 153, 153, 162 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 153, 153, 162 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

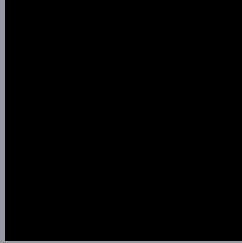
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

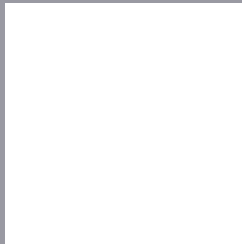
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 153, 153, 162 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 153, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 153, 162.

# 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**  
153, 153, 162

**Protanopia**  
154, 153, 162

**Deuteranopia**  
164, 149, 163



**Tritanopia**  
153, 153, 165

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153, 153, 162

## Protanomaly

154, 153, 162

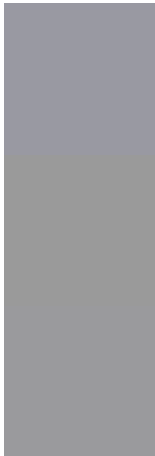
## Deuteranomaly

160, 150, 163

## Tritanomaly

153, 153, 164

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153, 153, 162

## Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

## Achromatomaly

154, 154, 157

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 153, 153, 162 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, 153, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 153, 162)  
}
```

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, 153, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 153, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 153, 153, 162 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, 153, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 153, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 153, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 153, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 153, 153, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 153, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
153, 162) }
```

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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