

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 161, 177)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 161, 177) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 161, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA3B1
RGB	156, 163, 177
RGB Percent	61%, 64%, 69%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3625, 0.3059
CMYK	0.12, 0.08, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	221°, 12%, 65%
HSV	221°, 12%, 69%
XYZ	34.6658, 36.2815, 46.7709
YIQ	162.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

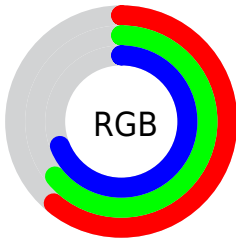
Format	Color
RYB	156, 161, 177
Decimal	10265521
CIELab	66.73, 0.62, -8.26
CIELCh	67, 8.282, 274.319
Yxy	36.2815, 0.2945, 0.3082
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288455601 (0xFF9CA3B1)
YUV	162.5030, 7.1470, -5.7031
Hunter-Lab	60.2342, -2.6800, -3.8739

Details

The RYB color **156, 161, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 177, 156**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 216, 233**, and **105, 110, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 147, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 175, 177**.

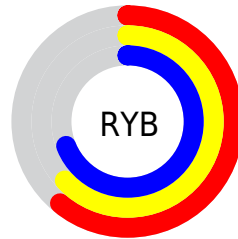
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (64%)

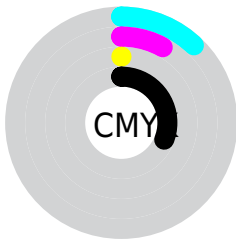
Blue (69%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (69%)

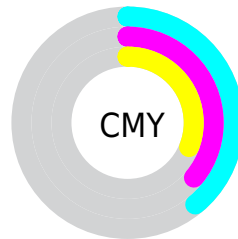


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 161, 177 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 156, 161, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 161, 177

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 216, 233

■ 239, 244, 255

■ 156, 161, 177

■ 130, 135, 150

■ 105, 110, 124

■ 80, 85, 100

■ 57, 62, 76

■ 35, 40, 53

■ 15, 19, 32

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 161, 177

■ 156, 161, 177

■ 138, 147, 177

■ 174, 175, 177

■ 121, 134, 177

■ 183, 191, 177

■ 103, 121, 177

■ 192, 209, 177

■ 85, 107, 177

■ 201, 227, 177

■ 68, 94, 177

■ 210, 245, 177

■ 50, 80, 177

■ 202, 255, 177

■ 32, 66, 177

■ 185, 255, 177

■ 14, 53, 177

■ 177, 255, 177

■ 0, 42, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 158, 175



156, 161, 177



165, 160, 175

Triad

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



156, 161, 177



178, 159, 154



151, 162, 166

Complementary

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



156, 161, 177



167, 177, 156

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.



150, 164, 155



156, 161, 177



175, 168, 149

Square

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



156, 161, 177



178, 157, 161



157, 168, 148



145, 157, 167

Rectangle

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



156, 161, 177



171, 159, 171



157, 168, 148



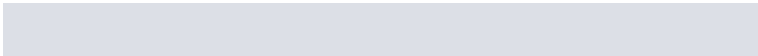
153, 166, 166

Sweetspot

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



156, 161, 177



220, 222, 230



156, 169, 177



109, 111, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



156, 161, 177



197, 205, 230



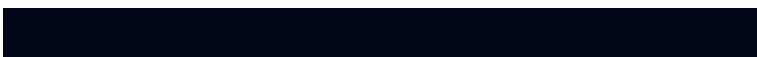
160, 156, 177



80, 82, 89



0, 37, 153



0, 6, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 156, 163



230, 197, 207



156, 177, 160



89, 80, 83



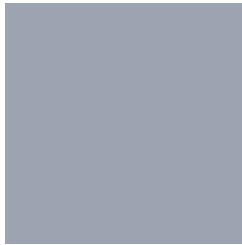
153, 0, 48



26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 161, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

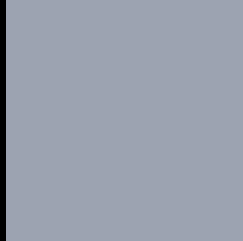
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156, 161, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

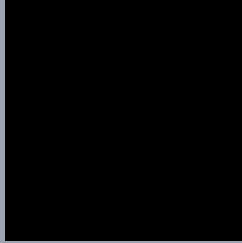
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

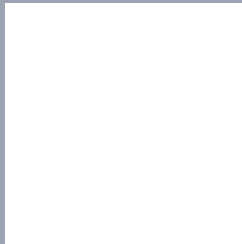
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 156, 161, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 161, 177.

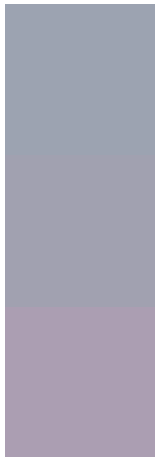


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 161, 177.

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](#).

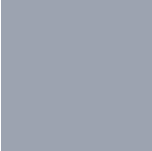
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 161, 177

Protanopia
161, 161, 176

Deuteranopia
171, 158, 178



Tritanopia
156, 161, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 161, 177

Protanomaly
159, 162, 176

Deuteranomaly
166, 160, 178

Tritanomaly
156, 161, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 161, 177

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
160, 162, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 161, 177 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(156, 163, 177) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 163, 177)  
}
```

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(156, 163, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 163, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 161, 177 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(156, 163, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 163, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 163, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 163, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 163, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 163,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 161, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 163, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
163, 177) }
```

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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