

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 164, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(156, 164, 158) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 164, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A49C
RGB	162, 164, 156
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 61%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3569, 0.3882
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.05, 0.36
HSL	75°, 4%, 63%
HSV	75°, 5%, 64%
XYZ	34.1765, 36.6326, 36.7220
YIQ	162.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

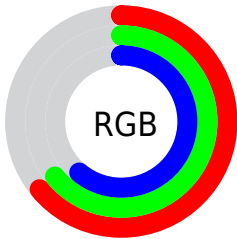
Format	Color
RYB	156, 164, 158
Decimal	10658972
CIELab	67.00, -2.21, 3.89
CIElCh	67, 4.474, 119.621
Yxy	36.6326, 0.3178, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288849052 (0xFFA2A49C)
YUV	162.4900, -3.1996, -0.4297
Hunter-Lab	60.5249, -5.1252, 6.3946

Details

The RYB color **156, 164, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 156, 164**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 219, 212**, and **105, 112, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 164, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 164, 172**.

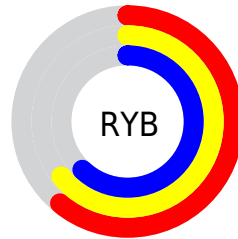
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

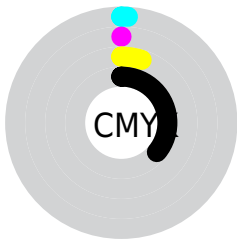
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (62%)

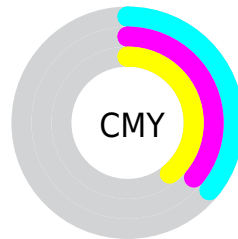


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 164, 158 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, 164, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 164, 158


255, 255, 255


 210, 219, 212

 239, 247, 241

 156, 164, 158

 130, 138, 132

 105, 112, 107

 81, 88, 83

 58, 65, 60

 36, 43, 38

 15, 22, 16

 0, 0, 0


 156, 164, 158


 140, 164, 146

 156, 164, 158


 166, 164, 172

 123, 164, 133

 170, 164, 189

 107, 164, 121

 174, 164, 205

 90, 164, 108


 178, 164, 222


 74, 164, 97

 183, 164, 238

 58, 164, 85


 187, 164, 254

 41, 164, 72

 191, 164, 255

 25, 164, 60

 195, 164, 255

 8, 164, 47

 199, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 167, 155



156, 164, 158



157, 163, 165

Triad

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



156, 164, 158



155, 161, 170



171, 160, 163

Complementary

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



156, 164, 158



158, 156, 164

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.



168, 161, 167



156, 164, 158



159, 162, 171

Square

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



156, 164, 158



153, 159, 167



164, 162, 170



172, 161, 159

Rectangle

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



156, 164, 158



155, 161, 165



164, 162, 170



171, 161, 165

Sweetspot

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



156, 164, 158



212, 214, 212



164, 159, 156



106, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



156, 164, 158



201, 214, 204



156, 164, 162



76, 82, 78



0, 145, 36



0, 18, 5

Inverse Universe

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



158, 156, 164



205, 201, 214



162, 156, 164



77, 76, 82



36, 0, 145



4, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 164, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

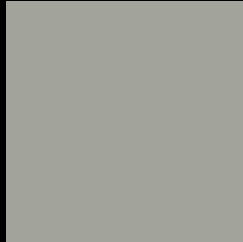
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

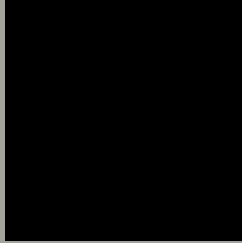
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

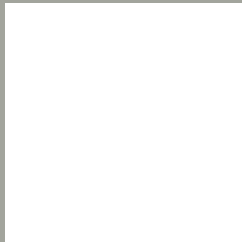
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 156, 164, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 156, 164, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 156, 164, 158.

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, 164, 158

Protanopia
166, 168, 155

Deuteranopia
181, 158, 157



Tritanopia
165, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 164, 158

Protanomaly

159, 166, 155

Deuteranomaly

174, 161, 157

Tritanomaly

164, 162, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 164, 158

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

160, 163, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 164, 158 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(162, 164, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 164, 156)  
}
```

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(162, 164, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 164, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 164, 158 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(162, 164, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 164, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 164, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 164, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 164, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 164,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 164, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 164, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
164, 156) }
```

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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