

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 169, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 169, 156) contains.

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Color

`RYB(157, 169, 156)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A89C
RGB	169, 168, 156
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 61%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3409, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	56°, 7%, 64%
HSV	56°, 8%, 66%
XYZ	36.3788, 38.8670, 37.0372
YIQ	166.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

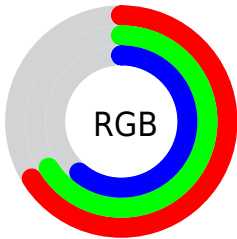
Format	Color
RYB	157, 169, 156
Decimal	11118748
CIELab	68.65, -1.86, 6.34
CIElCh	69, 6.613, 106.369
Yxy	38.8670, 0.3240, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289308828 (0xFFA9A89C)
YUV	166.9310, -5.3890, 1.8145
Hunter-Lab	62.3434, -4.9421, 8.4171

Details

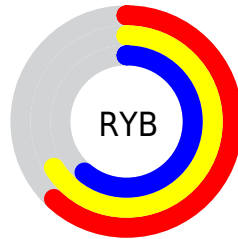
The RYB color **157, 169, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 157, 169**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 224, 210**, and **106, 117, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 169, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 169, 173**.

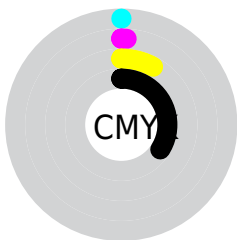
Distribution



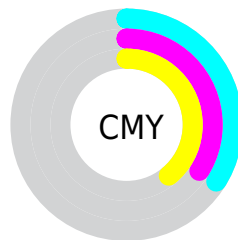
- Red (66%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 169, 156 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 157, 169, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 169, 156

255, 255, 255


 211, 224, 210

 240, 253, 239

 157, 169, 156

 131, 143, 130

 106, 117, 105

 81, 92, 81

 59, 69, 58


 36, 46, 36

 16, 26, 15

 0, 0, 0

 157, 169, 156


 141, 169, 139

 157, 169, 156

 169, 169, 173

 125, 169, 122


 169, 170, 190

 110, 169, 105

 169, 172, 207

 94, 169, 88

 169, 173, 224

 80, 169, 72

 169, 174, 240

 64, 169, 55

 169, 175, 255

 48, 169, 38

 169, 176, 255

 33, 169, 21

 169, 177, 255

 17, 169, 4

 169, 178, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 175, 156



157, 169, 156



159, 170, 167

Triad

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



157, 169, 156



154, 163, 176



178, 164, 170

Complementary

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



157, 169, 156



156, 157, 169

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.



173, 165, 176



157, 169, 156



158, 165, 179

Square

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



157, 169, 156



153, 162, 171



165, 167, 179



181, 164, 164

Rectangle

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



157, 169, 156



158, 168, 171



165, 167, 179



177, 164, 172

Sweetspot

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



157, 169, 156



215, 219, 215



169, 156, 157



109, 110, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



157, 169, 156



201, 219, 200



156, 169, 161



76, 84, 76



12, 148, 0



1, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 157, 169



200, 201, 219



161, 156, 169



76, 76, 84



0, 10, 148



0, 1, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 169, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

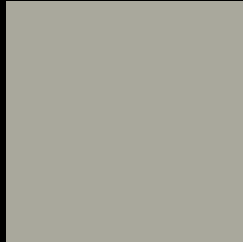
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157, 169, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

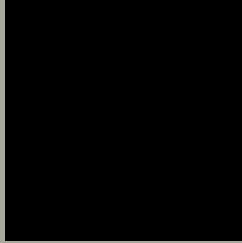
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

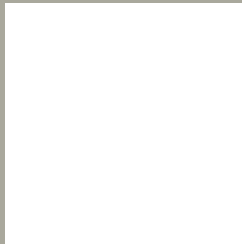
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 157, 169, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 169, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 169, 156.

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

157, 169, 156

Protanopia

164, 173, 155

Deuteranopia

187, 163, 157



Tritanopia

172, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 169, 156

Protanomaly

162, 172, 155

Deuteranomaly

180, 167, 157

Tritanomaly

171, 166, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 169, 156

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

164, 168, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 169, 156 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(169, 168, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 168, 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(169, 168, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 168, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 169, 156 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(169, 168, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 168, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 168, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 168, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 168, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 168,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 169, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 168, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
168, 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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