

# Converting Colors

`RYB(159, 169, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(159, 169, 160) contains.

<b>RYB(159, 169, 160)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(159, 169, 160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A99F
RGB	168, 169, 159
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 62%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3373, 0.3765
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.06, 0.34
HSL	66°, 5%, 64%
HSV	66°, 6%, 66%
XYZ	36.5944, 39.2040, 38.4393
YIQ	167.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

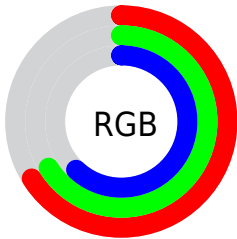
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 169, 160
Decimal	11053471
CIELab	68.90, -2.20, 5.03
CIELCh	69, 5.485, 113.636
Yxy	39.2040, 0.3203, 0.3432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243551 (0xFFA8A99F)
YUV	167.5610, -4.2206, 0.3850
Hunter-Lab	62.6131, -5.2479, 7.4300

# Details

The RYB color **159, 169, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 159, 169**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 224, 215**, and **108, 117, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 169, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 169, 176**.

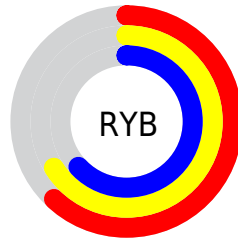
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (66%)

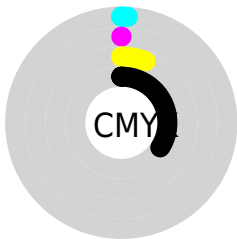
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (63%)

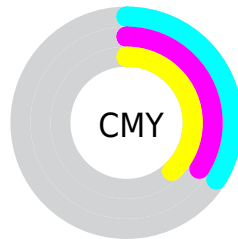


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 159, 169, 160 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 159, 169, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 159, 169, 160

255, 255, 255

 214, 224, 215

 242, 253, 243

 159, 169, 160

 133, 143, 134

 108, 117, 109

 83, 92, 84


 60, 69, 61

 39, 47, 40

 18, 26, 19

 0, 0, 0


 159, 169, 160


 142, 169, 145


 159, 169, 160


 170, 169, 176

 125, 169, 129

 171, 169, 193

 108, 169, 114

 173, 169, 210

 91, 169, 99


 175, 169, 227


 74, 169, 83

 176, 169, 243


 58, 169, 69


 178, 169, 255

 41, 169, 54

 180, 169, 255

 24, 169, 39

 182, 169, 255

 7, 169, 23

 183, 169, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170, 174, 158



159, 169, 160



162, 170, 170

# Triad

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



159, 169, 160



158, 165, 176



178, 165, 169

# Complementary

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



159, 169, 160



160, 159, 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.



174, 166, 174



159, 169, 160



162, 167, 178

# Square

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



159, 169, 160



156, 164, 172



168, 167, 177



179, 165, 164

# Rectangle

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



159, 169, 160



159, 167, 171



168, 167, 177



177, 165, 171



# Sweetspot

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



159, 169, 160



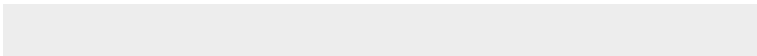
215, 219, 215



169, 160, 159



107, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



159, 169, 160



204, 219, 205



159, 169, 165



77, 84, 78



0, 148, 15



0, 20, 2



# Inverse Universe

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



160, 159, 169



205, 204, 219



165, 159, 169



78, 77, 84



15, 0, 148



2, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 169, 160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

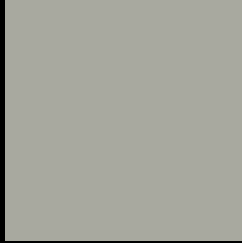
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 159, 169, 160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

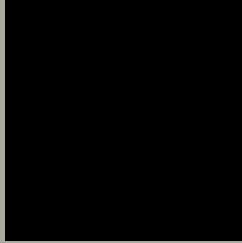
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

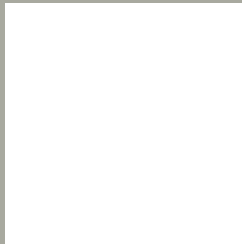
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 159, 169, 160 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 169, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 169, 160.

# 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**


159, 169, 160

**Protanopia**

168, 173, 158

**Deuteranopia**

187, 162, 160



**Tritanopia**  
171, 166, 179

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159, 169, 160

## Protanomaly

162, 171, 158

## Deuteranomaly

180, 167, 160

## Tritanomaly

170, 167, 172

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159, 169, 160

## Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

## Achromatomaly

165, 168, 165

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 159, 169, 160 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(168, 169, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 169, 159)  
}
```

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(168, 169, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 169, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 159, 169, 160 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(168, 169, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 169, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 169, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 169, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 169, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 169,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 159, 169, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 169, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
169, 159) }
```

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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