

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 137, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 137, 148) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 137, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A08994
RGB	160, 137, 148
RGB Percent	63%, 54%, 58%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4627, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.07, 0.37
HSL	331°, 11%, 58%
HSV	331°, 14%, 63%
XYZ	28.7882, 27.5030, 31.8083
YIQ	145.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

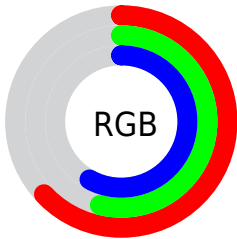
Format	Color
RYB	160, 137, 148
Decimal	10520980
CIELab	59.44, 10.63, -2.64
CIELCh	59, 10.949, 346.037
Yxy	27.5030, 0.3268, 0.3122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288711060 (0xFFA08994)
YUV	145.1310, 1.4144, 13.0401
Hunter-Lab	52.4433, 6.2097, 0.7493

Details

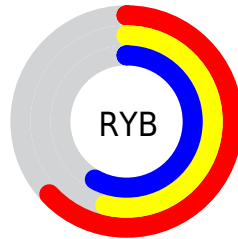
The RYB color **160, 137, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 152, 160**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 190, 202**, and **108, 87, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 121, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 153, 156**.

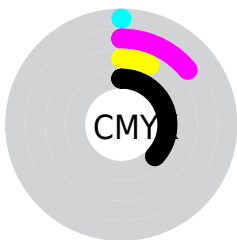
Distribution



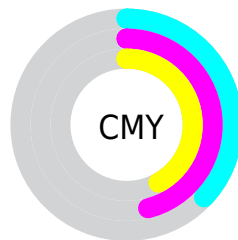
- Red (63%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 137, 148 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 160, 137, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 137, 148


255, 255, 255

 215, 190, 202

 243, 218, 230


 255, 247, 255

 160, 137, 148

 134, 112, 122

 108, 87, 97

 84, 64, 74

 61, 42, 51


 39, 21, 30

 18, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 160, 137, 148

 160, 121, 140

 160, 137, 148

 160, 153, 156

160, 105, 131

160, 166, 169

160, 89, 123

160, 176, 185

160, 73, 115

160, 187, 201

160, 57, 106

160, 197, 217

160, 41, 98

160, 208, 233

160, 25, 90

160, 219, 249

160, 9, 81

160, 220, 255

160, 0, 77

160, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 139, 157



160, 137, 148



164, 137, 138

Triad

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



160, 137, 148



126, 145, 125



120, 136, 157

Complementary

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



160, 137, 148



137, 152, 160

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.



119, 134, 149



160, 137, 148



130, 147, 143

Square

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



160, 137, 148



151, 155, 125



125, 141, 149



128, 139, 161

Rectangle

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



160, 137, 148



163, 138, 132



125, 141, 149



119, 135, 154

Sweetspot

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



160, 137, 148



209, 201, 205



149, 137, 160



105, 99, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 137, 148



209, 174, 191



160, 137, 137



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 68



15, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



160, 137, 148



209, 174, 191



137, 149, 160



79, 71, 75



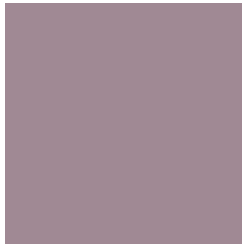
143, 0, 68



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 137, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

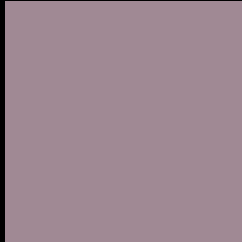
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160, 137, 148 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 × Fail

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

RYB 160, 137, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 137, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 137, 148.

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
160, 137, 148

Protanopia
143, 142, 151

Deuteranopia
155, 139, 148



Tritanopia
160, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 137, 148

Protanomaly
149, 140, 150

Deuteranomaly
157, 138, 148

Tritanomaly
160, 137, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 137, 148

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
150, 142, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 137, 148 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(160, 137, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 137, 148)  
}
```

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(160, 137, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 137, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 137, 148 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(160, 137, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 137, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 137, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 137, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 137, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 137,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 137, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 137, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
137, 148) }
```

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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