

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 157, 154)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 157, 154) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 157, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09C9A
RGB	160, 156, 154
RGB Percent	63%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3882, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.04, 0.37
HSL	20°, 3%, 62%
HSV	20°, 4%, 63%
XYZ	32.2184, 33.5836, 35.3560
YIQ	156.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

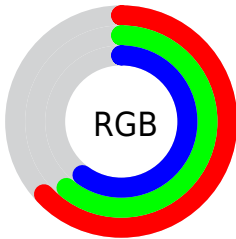
Format	Color
RYB	160, 157, 154
Decimal	10525850
CIELab	64.63, 1.08, 1.55
CIELCh	65, 1.890, 55.189
Yxy	33.5836, 0.3185, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288715930 (0xFFA09C9A)
YUV	156.9680, -1.4632, 2.6591
Hunter-Lab	57.9514, -2.1768, 4.3932

Details

The RYB color **160, 157, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 156, 160**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 211, 208**, and **109, 106, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 148, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 164, 170**.

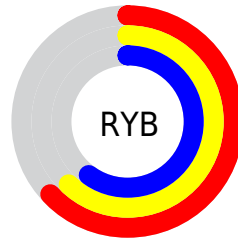
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (61%)

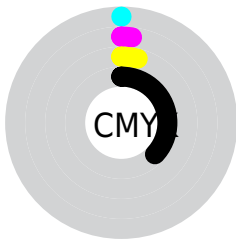
Blue (60%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (60%)

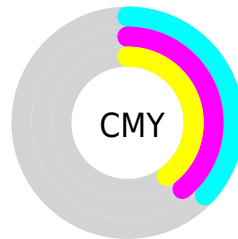


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 157, 154 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, 157, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160, 157, 154

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 211, 208

■ 243, 240, 237

■ 160, 157, 154

■ 134, 131, 128

■ 109, 106, 103

■ 84, 82, 79

■ 61, 59, 56

■ 39, 36, 35

■ 19, 16, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 157, 154

■ 160, 148, 138

■ 160, 157, 154

■ 160, 164, 170

160, 142, 122

160, 170, 186

160, 133, 106

160, 177, 202

160, 124, 90

160, 183, 218

160, 118, 74

160, 189, 234

160, 109, 58

160, 196, 250

160, 100, 42

160, 201, 255

160, 94, 26

160, 204, 255

160, 85, 10

160, 207, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 156, 155



160, 157, 154



156, 159, 153

Triad

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



160, 157, 154



153, 156, 158



157, 156, 160

Complementary

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



160, 157, 154



154, 156, 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.



155, 156, 160



160, 157, 154



153, 156, 158

Square

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



160, 157, 154



155, 158, 158



153, 155, 159



159, 156, 159

Rectangle

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



160, 157, 154



153, 157, 153



153, 155, 159



156, 157, 160

Sweetspot

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



160, 157, 154



209, 209, 207



160, 154, 158



105, 104, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 157, 154



209, 203, 199



155, 160, 154



79, 77, 74



143, 72, 0



15, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 156, 160



199, 203, 209



154, 155, 160



74, 76, 79



0, 57, 143



0, 6, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 157, 154 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 RGB color 160, 157, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

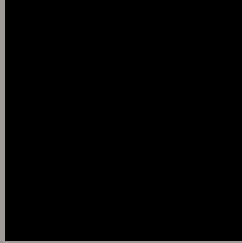
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

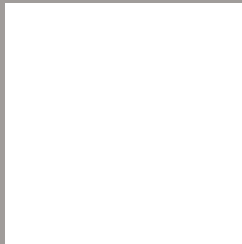
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 160, 157, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 157, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 157, 154.

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, 157, 154

Protanopia

160, 157, 154

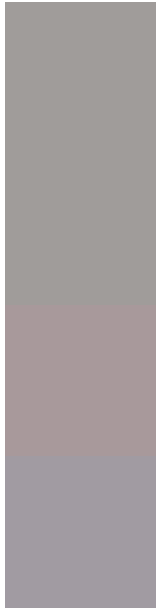
Deuteranopia

172, 152, 155



Tritanopia
162, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 157, 154

Protanomaly

160, 157, 154

Deuteranomaly

168, 153, 155

Tritanomaly

161, 155, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 157, 154

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

158, 158, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 157, 154 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, 156, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 156, 154)  
}
```

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, 156, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 156, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 157, 154 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, 156, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 156, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 156, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 156, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 156, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 156,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 157, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 156, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
156, 154) }
```

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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