

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 157, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(160, 157, 162) contains.

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Color

RYB(160, 157, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09DA2
RGB	160, 157, 162
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3843, 0.3647
CMYK	0.01, 0.03, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	276°, 3%, 63%
HSV	276°, 3%, 64%
XYZ	33.0758, 34.1962, 39.0397
YIQ	158.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

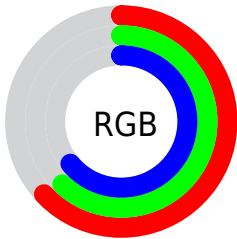
Format	Color
RYB	160, 157, 162
Decimal	10526114
CIELab	65.12, 2.04, -2.23
CIELCh	65, 3.022, 312.565
Yxy	34.1962, 0.3111, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716194 (0xFFA09DA2)
YUV	158.4670, 1.7418, 1.3444
Hunter-Lab	58.4775, -1.3733, 1.3521

Details

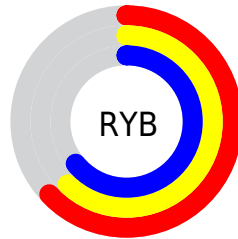
The RYB color **160, 157, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 162, 160**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 212, 217**, and **109, 106, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 141, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 173, 169**.

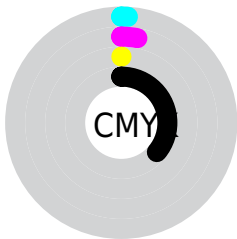
Distribution



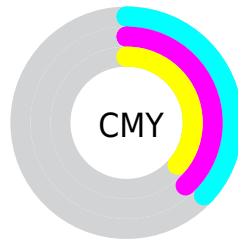
- Red (63%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 157, 162 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, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160, 157, 162

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 212, 217

■ 243, 240, 245

■ 160, 157, 162

■ 134, 131, 136

■ 109, 106, 110

■ 84, 82, 86

■ 61, 59, 63

■ 39, 37, 41

■ 19, 16, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 157, 162

■ 154, 141, 162

■ 160, 157, 162

■ 162, 173, 169

147, 125, 162

162, 189, 178

141, 108, 162

162, 206, 189

134, 92, 162

162, 222, 198

128, 76, 162

162, 238, 208

121, 60, 162

162, 254, 217

115, 44, 162

162, 255, 212

108, 27, 162

162, 255, 205

102, 11, 162

162, 255, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 158, 163



160, 157, 162



163, 156, 160

Triad

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



160, 157, 162



162, 160, 153



152, 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, 162



157, 162, 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.



153, 158, 160



160, 157, 162



154, 159, 153

Square

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



160, 157, 162



164, 158, 154



154, 159, 157



152, 156, 162

Rectangle

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



160, 157, 162



164, 156, 158



154, 159, 157



152, 157, 160

Sweetspot

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



160, 157, 162



211, 210, 212



157, 158, 162



107, 106, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



160, 157, 162



208, 203, 212



162, 157, 162



80, 78, 82



87, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 157, 159



212, 203, 207



157, 161, 162



82, 78, 79



145, 0, 58



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 157, 162 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, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

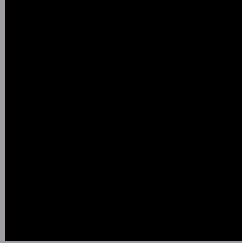
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

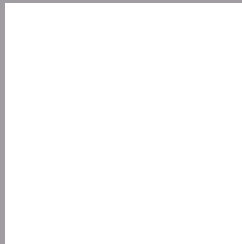
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 160, 157, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 157, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 157, 162.

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, 162

Protanopia
160, 157, 162

Deuteranopia
171, 153, 163



Tritanopia
161, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 157, 162

Protanomaly

160, 157, 162

Deuteranomaly

167, 154, 163

Tritanomaly

161, 156, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 157, 162

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

159, 158, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 157, 162 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, 157, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 157, 162)  
}
```

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, 157, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 157, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 157, 162 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, 157, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 157, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 157, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 157, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 157, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 157,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 157, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 157, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
157, 162) }
```

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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