

Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 156, 170)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(161, 156, 170) contains.

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Color

R_YB(161, 156, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A19CAA
RGB	161, 156, 170
RGB Percent	63%, 61%, 67%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3882, 0.3333
CMYK	0.05, 0.08, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	261°, 8%, 64%
HSV	261°, 8%, 67%
XYZ	33.8421, 34.2563, 42.8587
YIQ	159.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

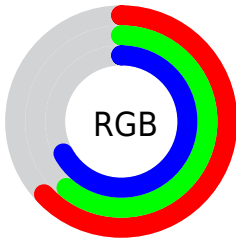
Format	Color
R _Y B	161, 156, 170
Decimal	10591402
CIE Lab	65.17, 4.53, -6.63
CIE LCh	65, 8.035, 304.357
Yxy	34.2563, 0.3050, 0.3087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288781482 (0xFFA19CAA)
YUV	159.0910, 5.3781, 1.6742
Hunter-Lab	58.5289, 0.7854, -2.4458

Details

The RYB color **161, 156, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 170, 161**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 210, 225**, and **109, 105, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 139, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 173, 171**.

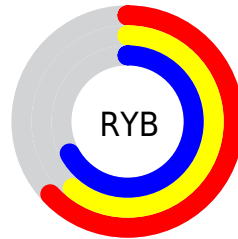
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (61%)

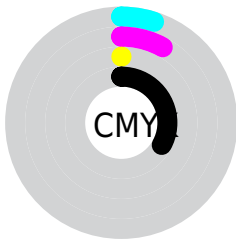
Blue (67%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (67%)

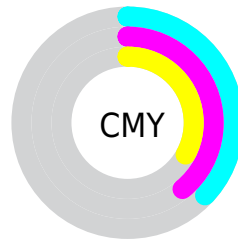


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 156, 170 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 161, 156, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 156, 170

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 210, 225

■ 244, 239, 254

■ 161, 156, 170

■ 135, 130, 144

■ 109, 105, 118

■ 85, 81, 93

■ 62, 58, 70

■ 40, 36, 47

■ 20, 15, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 161, 156, 170

■ 150, 139, 170

■ 161, 156, 170

■ 170, 173, 171

■ 139, 122, 170

■ 170, 190, 177

■ 128, 105, 170

■ 170, 207, 183

■ 117, 88, 170

■ 170, 224, 189

■ 106, 71, 170

■ 170, 241, 195

■ 95, 54, 170

■ 170, 255, 198

■ 84, 37, 170

■ 170, 255, 187

■ 74, 20, 170

■ 170, 255, 177

■ 63, 3, 170

■ 170, 255, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 157, 172



161, 156, 170



169, 154, 165

Triad

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



161, 156, 170



170, 165, 145



142, 154, 163

Complementary

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



161, 156, 170



156, 170, 161

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.



147, 158, 162



161, 156, 170



151, 163, 144

Square

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



161, 156, 170



174, 155, 150



146, 160, 151



141, 152, 166

Rectangle

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



161, 156, 170



172, 153, 160



146, 160, 151



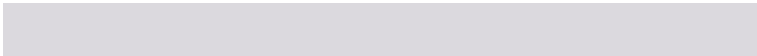
143, 154, 162

Sweetspot

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



161, 156, 170



219, 217, 222



156, 161, 170



111, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



161, 156, 170



208, 200, 222



168, 156, 170



79, 76, 84



53, 0, 148



7, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 156, 165



222, 200, 214



156, 170, 168



84, 76, 81



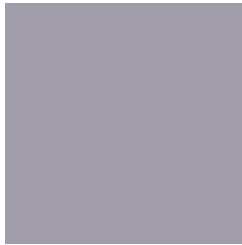
148, 0, 95



20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 156, 170 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 161, 156, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

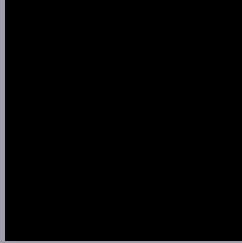
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161, 156, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 156, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 156, 170.

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
161, 156, 170

Protanopia
157, 157, 171

Deuteranopia
168, 154, 170



Tritanopia
161, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 156, 170

Protanomaly

158, 157, 171

Deuteranomaly

165, 155, 170

Tritanomaly

161, 156, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 156, 170

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

160, 158, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 156, 170 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(161, 156, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 156, 170)  
}
```

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(161, 156, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 156, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 156, 170 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(161, 156, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 156, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 156, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 156, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 156, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 156,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 156, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 156, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
156, 170) }
```

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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