

# Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 185, 174)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(161, 185, 174) contains.

<b>RYB(161, 185, 174)</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**

**RYB(161, 185, 174)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACB9A1
RGB	172, 185, 161
RGB Percent	67%, 73%, 63%
CMY	0.3255, 0.2745, 0.3686
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.13, 0.27
HSL	92°, 15%, 68%
HSV	92°, 13%, 73%
XYZ	40.7952, 46.0418, 40.4550
YIQ	178.3770, -0.0440, -10.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

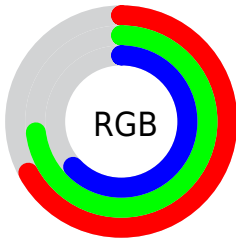
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 185, 174</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11319713</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">73.57, -8.93, 10.65</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">74, 13.901, 129.960</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">46.0418, 0.3205, 0.3617</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289509793 (0xFFACB9A1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">178.3770, -8.5669, -5.5926</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.8541, -11.4269, 12.1488</a>

# Details

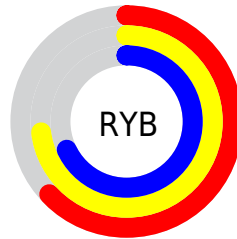
The RYB color **161, 185, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **174, 161, 185**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 241, 230**, and **109, 132, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 185, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 185, 182**.

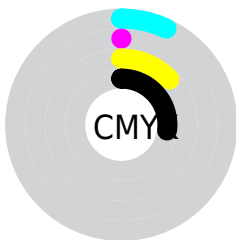
# Distribution



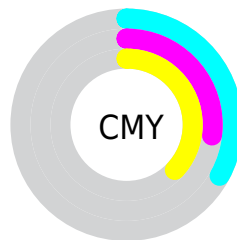
- Red (67%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 185, 174 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, 185, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 161, 185, 174

255, 255, 255

 216, 241, 230

 244, 255, 244

 161, 185, 174

 135, 158, 148

 109, 132, 121

 85, 107, 97

 62, 83, 74


 40, 59, 51

 19, 38, 30

 0, 18, 18

 0, 0, 0


 161, 185, 174

 161, 185, 174

 143, 185, 166


 179, 185, 182


 124, 185, 157


 192, 185, 198


 106, 185, 149


 202, 185, 217


 87, 185, 140


 212, 185, 235

 69, 185, 132


 222, 185, 253

 50, 185, 123

 232, 185, 255

 32, 185, 115

 242, 185, 255

 13, 185, 106

 252, 185, 255

 0, 185, 100

 255, 185, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163, 187, 156



161, 185, 174



158, 178, 188

# Triad

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



161, 185, 174



158, 175, 204



208, 172, 177

# Complementary

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



161, 185, 174



174, 161, 185

# 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.



201, 173, 190



161, 185, 174



172, 178, 206

# Square

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



161, 185, 174



149, 170, 197



188, 176, 200



207, 176, 165

# Rectangle

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



161, 185, 174



152, 172, 188



188, 176, 200



206, 172, 181



# Sweetspot

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



161, 185, 174



230, 240, 235



181, 185, 161



114, 120, 117



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



161, 185, 174



201, 240, 222



161, 184, 185



83, 92, 88



0, 156, 85



0, 28, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



174, 161, 185



222, 201, 240



185, 161, 184



88, 83, 92



84, 0, 156



15, 0, 28



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 185, 174 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

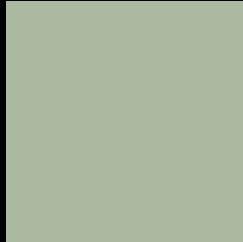
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185, 174 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

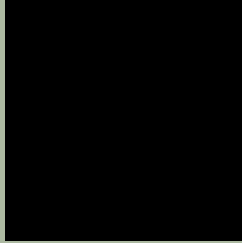
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

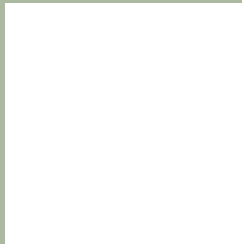
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYP 161, 185, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 185, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 185, 174.

# 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, 185, 174

**Protanopia**  
171, 189, 158

**Deuteranopia**  
204, 178, 163



**Tritanopia**  
177, 180, 194

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

161, 185, 174

**Protanomaly**

160, 183, 159

**Deuteranomaly**

188, 192, 162

**Tritanomaly**

175, 179, 182

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

161, 185, 174

**Achromatopsia**

178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**

172, 181, 177

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 185, 174 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(172, 185, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 185, 161)  
}
```

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(172, 185, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 185, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 185, 174 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(172, 185, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 185, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 185, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 185, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 185, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 185,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 185, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 185, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
185, 161) }
```

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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