

# Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 172, 172)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(162, 172, 172) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(162, 172, 172)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2ACA2
RGB	162, 172, 162
RGB Percent	64%, 67%, 64%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3255, 0.3647
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.06, 0.33
HSL	120°, 6%, 65%
HSV	120°, 6%, 67%
XYZ	36.1744, 39.7951, 39.9570
YIQ	167.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

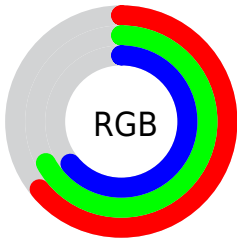
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 172, 172
Decimal	10661026
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.32, -5.43, 3.92
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 6.695, 144.149
Yxy	39.7951, 0.3120, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288851106 (0xFFA2ACA2)
YUV	167.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480
Hunter-Lab	63.0833, -8.0371, 6.6040

# Details

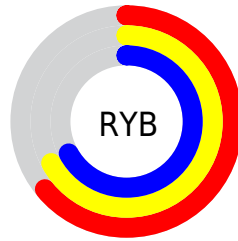
The RYB color **162, 172, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 162, 172**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 227, 227**, and **110, 120, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 172, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 172, 179**.

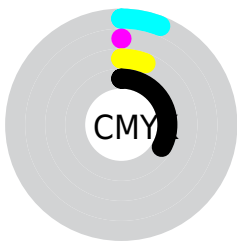
# Distribution



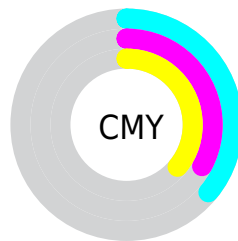
- Red (64%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 172, 172 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 162, 172, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 162, 172, 172


255, 255, 255

 217, 227, 227


 245, 255, 255


 162, 172, 172


 136, 145, 145

 110, 120, 120

 86, 95, 95

 63, 71, 71


 41, 49, 49

 21, 28, 28

 0, 0, 0

 162, 172, 172


 145, 172, 172


 162, 172, 172


 179, 172, 179


 128, 172, 172


 196, 172, 196

 110, 172, 172


 214, 172, 214


 93, 172, 172


 231, 172, 231


 76, 172, 172

 248, 172, 248

 59, 172, 172

 255, 172, 255

 42, 172, 172

 24, 172, 172

 7, 172, 172

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158, 170, 159



162, 172, 172



157, 166, 173

# Triad

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



162, 172, 172



162, 168, 181



183, 165, 165

# Complementary

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



162, 172, 172



172, 162, 172

# 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.



181, 165, 171



162, 172, 172



169, 168, 180

# Square

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



162, 172, 172



156, 165, 179



176, 166, 176



181, 171, 160

# Rectangle

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



162, 172, 172



155, 164, 173



176, 166, 176



183, 165, 167



# Sweetspot

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



162, 172, 172



220, 224, 224



162, 172, 162



110, 112, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112



# Same Dimension

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



162, 172, 172



209, 224, 224



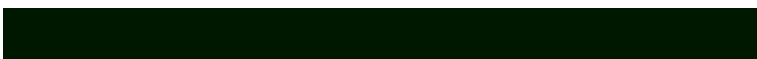
162, 169, 172



80, 87, 87



0, 150, 150



0, 23, 23



# Inverse Universe

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



172, 162, 172



224, 209, 224



172, 162, 167



87, 80, 87



150, 0, 150

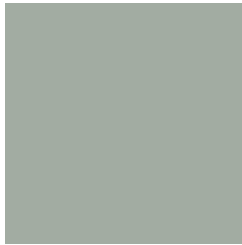


23, 0, 23



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 172, 172 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

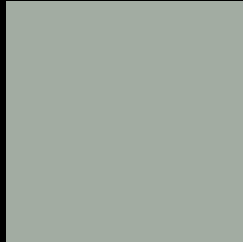
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162, 172, 172 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

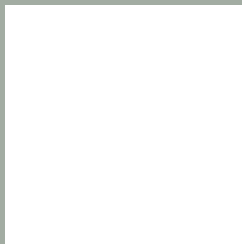
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 162, 172, 172 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 172, 172.



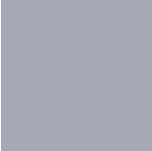
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 172, 172.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
165, 168, 182

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

162, 172, 172

**Protanomaly**

162, 170, 161

**Deuteranomaly**

178, 167, 163

**Tritanomaly**

164, 168, 175

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

162, 172, 172

**Achromatopsia**

168, 168, 168

**Achromatomaly**

166, 169, 169

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 172, 172 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(162, 172, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 172, 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(162, 172, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 172, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 172, 172 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(162, 172, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 172, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 172, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 172, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 172, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 172,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 172, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 172, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
172, 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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