

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 147, 152)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 147, 152) contains.

RYB(163, 147, 152)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(163, 147, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39398
RGB	163, 147, 152
RGB Percent	64%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4235, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.07, 0.36
HSL	341°, 8%, 61%
HSV	341°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	31.2055, 30.9210, 34.0294
YIQ	152.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

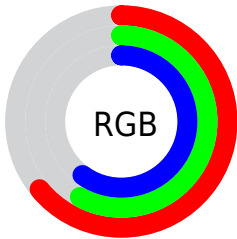
Format	Color
RYB	163, 147, 152
Decimal	10720152
CIELab	62.44, 6.83, -0.48
CIELCh	62, 6.842, 355.955
Yxy	30.9210, 0.3245, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288910232 (0xFFA39398)
YUV	152.3540, -0.1745, 9.3365
Hunter-Lab	55.6066, 2.8595, 2.6411

Details

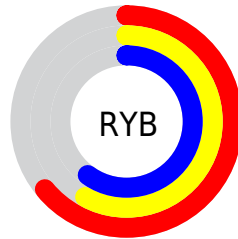
The RYB color **163, 147, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 156, 163**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 201, 206**, and **111, 96, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 131, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 163, 163**.

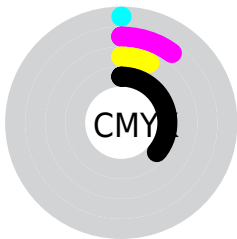
Distribution



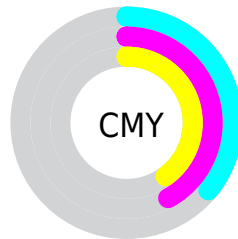
- Red (64%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 147, 152 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 163, 147, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 147, 152


255, 255, 255

 218, 201, 206

 246, 229, 234


 163, 147, 152

 137, 121, 126

 111, 96, 101

 87, 73, 77

 63, 50, 55


 41, 29, 33

 22, 4, 10

 0, 0, 0

 163, 147, 152

 163, 131, 141

 163, 147, 152

 163, 163, 163

■ 163, 114, 130

■ 163, 173, 180

■ 163, 98, 118

■ 163, 182, 196

■ 163, 82, 107

■ 163, 192, 212

■ 163, 66, 96

■ 163, 202, 229

■ 163, 49, 85

■ 163, 212, 245

■ 163, 33, 74

■ 163, 216, 255

■ 163, 17, 62

■ 163, 212, 255

■ 163, 0, 51

■ 163, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 148, 158



163, 147, 152



164, 147, 146

Triad

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



163, 147, 152



140, 152, 142



138, 147, 161

Complementary

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



163, 147, 152



147, 156, 163

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.



136, 145, 156



163, 147, 152



143, 153, 154

Square

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



163, 147, 152



150, 157, 139



138, 148, 155



144, 150, 163

Rectangle

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



163, 147, 152



163, 150, 142



138, 148, 155



137, 147, 159

Sweetspot

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



163, 147, 152



212, 205, 207



158, 147, 163



107, 103, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 147, 152



212, 186, 194



163, 151, 147



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 45



18, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



163, 147, 152



212, 186, 194



147, 154, 163



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 45



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 147, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

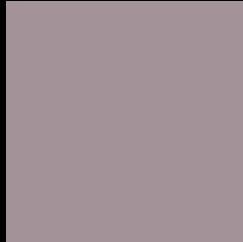
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 163, 147, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

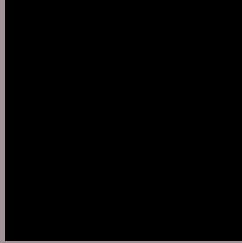
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 163, 147, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 147, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 147, 152.

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

163, 147, 152

Protanopia

153, 150, 154

Deuteranopia

165, 146, 152



Tritanopia
164, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 147, 152

Protanomaly

157, 149, 153

Deuteranomaly

164, 146, 152

Tritanomaly

164, 146, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 147, 152

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

156, 150, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 147, 152 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(163, 147, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 147, 152)  
}
```

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(163, 147, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 147, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 147, 152 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(163, 147, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 147, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 147, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 147, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 147, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 147,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 147, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 147, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
147, 152) }
```

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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