

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 160, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 160, 162) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(163, 160, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3A0A2
RGB	163, 160, 162
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3725, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	320°, 2%, 63%
HSV	320°, 2%, 64%
XYZ	34.1967, 35.5368, 39.2393
YIQ	161.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

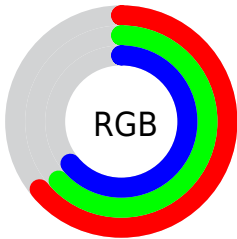
Format	Color
RYB	163, 160, 162
Decimal	10723490
CIELab	66.16, 1.46, -0.66
CIELCh	66, 1.605, 335.604
Yxy	35.5368, 0.3138, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288913570 (0xFFA3A0A2)
YUV	161.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444
Hunter-Lab	59.6127, -1.9263, 2.7020

Details

The RYB color **163, 160, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 162, 163**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 215, 217**, and **111, 109, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 144, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 173, 176**.

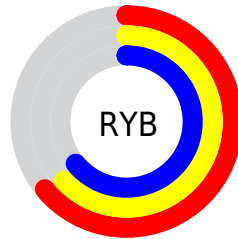
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (63%)

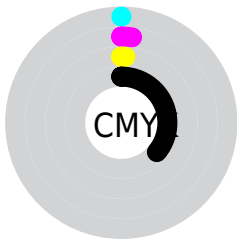
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (64%)

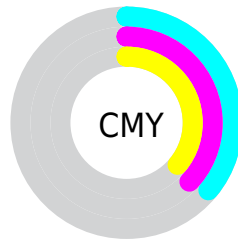


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 160, 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 163, 160, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 160, 162

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 215, 217

■ 246, 243, 245

■ 163, 160, 162

■ 137, 134, 136

■ 111, 109, 110

■ 87, 84, 86

■ 64, 61, 63

■ 42, 39, 41

■ 21, 19, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 163, 160, 162

■ 163, 144, 157

■ 163, 160, 162

■ 163, 173, 176

■ 163, 127, 151

■ 163, 186, 193

■ 163, 111, 146

■ 163, 198, 209

■ 163, 95, 140

■ 163, 209, 225

■ 163, 79, 135

■ 163, 222, 242

■ 163, 62, 129

■ 163, 231, 255

■ 163, 46, 124

■ 163, 229, 255

■ 163, 30, 119

■ 163, 226, 255

■ 163, 13, 113

■ 163, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 160, 163



163, 160, 162



164, 160, 161

Triad

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



163, 160, 162



159, 162, 158



157, 160, 162

Complementary

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



163, 160, 162



160, 162, 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.



158, 160, 162



163, 160, 162



158, 161, 159

Square

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



163, 160, 162



163, 161, 158



159, 161, 162



158, 160, 163

Rectangle

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



163, 160, 162



164, 160, 160



159, 161, 162



157, 160, 162

Sweetspot

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



163, 160, 162



212, 210, 211



161, 160, 163



107, 106, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 160, 162



212, 207, 210



163, 160, 161



82, 80, 81



145, 0, 97



18, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



163, 160, 162



212, 207, 210



160, 162, 163



82, 80, 81



145, 0, 97



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 160, 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 RYB color 163, 160, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

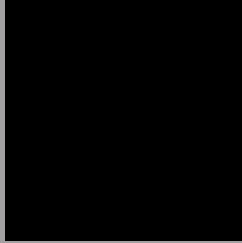
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

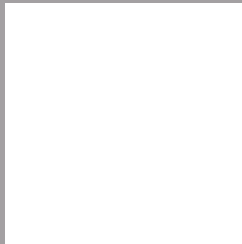
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 163, 160, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 160, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 160, 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
163, 160, 162

Protanopia
163, 160, 162

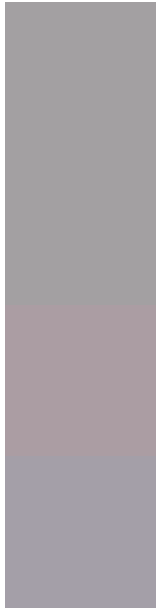
Deuteranopia
175, 156, 163



Tritanopia

164, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 160, 162

Protanomaly

163, 160, 162

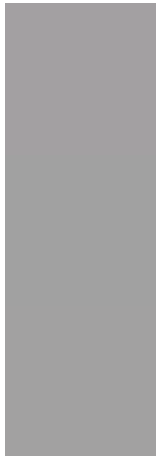
Deuteranomaly

171, 157, 163

Tritanomaly

164, 159, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 160, 162

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

162, 161, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 160, 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(163, 160, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 160, 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(163, 160, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 160, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 160, 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(163, 160, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 160, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 160, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 160, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 160, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 160,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 160, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 160, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
160, 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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