

# Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 159, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(164, 159, 169) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(164, 159, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A49FA9
RGB	164, 159, 169
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 66%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3765, 0.3373
CMYK	0.03, 0.06, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	270°, 5%, 64%
HSV	270°, 6%, 66%
XYZ	34.8694, 35.5534, 42.5608
YIQ	161.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

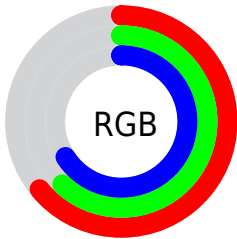
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 159, 169
Decimal	10788777
CIELab	66.18, 3.72, -4.55
CIELCh	66, 5.878, 309.307
Yxy	35.5534, 0.3086, 0.3147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288978857 (0xFFA49FA9)
YUV	161.6350, 3.6309, 2.0741
Hunter-Lab	59.6266, 0.0394, -0.5819

# Details

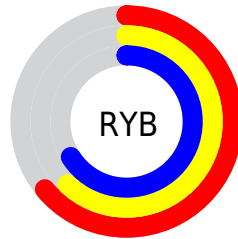
The RYB color **164, 159, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 169, 164**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 214, 224**, and **112, 108, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 142, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 176, 173**.

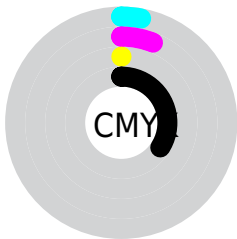
# Distribution



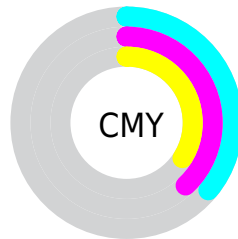
- Red (64%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 159, 169 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 164, 159, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 164, 159, 169

255, 255, 255

 219, 214, 224

 247, 242, 253

 164, 159, 169

 138, 133, 143

 112, 108, 117


 88, 83, 92

 65, 60, 69


 43, 39, 47

 22, 18, 26

 0, 0, 0

 164, 159, 169

 156, 142, 169

 164, 159, 169

 169, 176, 173

147, 125, 169

169, 193, 181

139, 108, 169

169, 210, 190

130, 91, 169

169, 227, 198

122, 74, 169

169, 243, 206

113, 58, 169

169, 255, 209

105, 41, 169

169, 255, 201

96, 24, 169

169, 255, 192

88, 7, 169

169, 255, 184

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158, 160, 171



164, 159, 169



169, 158, 165

# Triad

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



164, 159, 169



169, 165, 151



149, 157, 164

# Complementary

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



164, 159, 169



159, 169, 164

# 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.



152, 160, 164



164, 159, 169



154, 164, 150

# Square

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



164, 159, 169



172, 159, 154



153, 163, 159



148, 157, 167

# Rectangle

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



164, 159, 169



172, 157, 161



153, 163, 159



149, 158, 164



# Sweetspot

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



164, 159, 169



217, 215, 219



159, 162, 169



109, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



164, 159, 169



212, 204, 219



169, 159, 169



81, 77, 84



74, 0, 148



10, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 159, 164



219, 204, 212



159, 169, 169



84, 77, 81



148, 0, 74



20, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 159, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

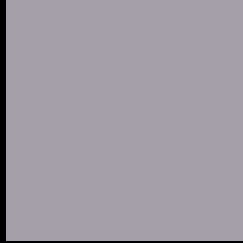
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164, 159, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

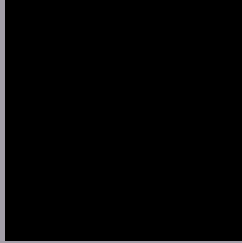
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

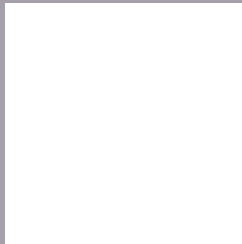
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 164, 159, 169 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 159, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 159, 169.

# 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

164, 159, 169

### Protanopia

161, 160, 170

### Deuteranopia

172, 156, 170



**Tritanopia**  
164, 159, 171

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

164, 159, 169

## Protanomaly

162, 160, 170

## Deuteranomaly

169, 157, 170

## Tritanomaly

164, 159, 170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

164, 159, 169

## Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

## Achromatomaly

163, 161, 165

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 159, 169 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(164, 159, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 159, 169)  
}
```

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(164, 159, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 159, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 159, 169 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(164, 159, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 159, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 159, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 159, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 159, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 159,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 159, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 159, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
159, 169) }
```

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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