

Converting Colors

`RYB(165, 147, 151)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(165, 147, 151) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(165, 147, 151)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A59397
RGB	165, 147, 151
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4235, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	347°, 9%, 61%
HSV	347°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	31.5367, 31.1011, 33.6191
YIQ	152.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

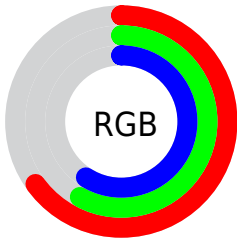
Format	Color
RYB	165, 147, 151
Decimal	10851223
CIELab	62.59, 7.39, 0.33
CIELCh	63, 7.393, 2.537
Yxy	31.1011, 0.3276, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289041303 (0xFFA59397)
YUV	152.8380, -0.9061, 10.6661
Hunter-Lab	55.7684, 3.3460, 3.2958

Details

The RYB color **165, 147, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 157, 165**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 201, 205**, and **113, 96, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 130, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 163, 164**.

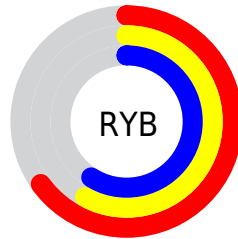
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

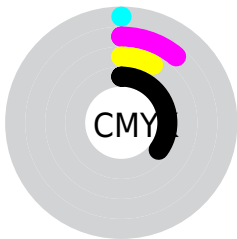
Blue (59%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (59%)

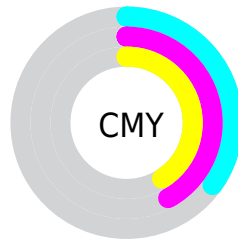


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 165, 147, 151 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 165, 147, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 165, 147, 151

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 201, 205

■ 249, 229, 233

■ 165, 147, 151

■ 139, 121, 125

■ 113, 96, 100

■ 89, 73, 76

■ 65, 50, 54

■ 43, 29, 32

■ 23, 4, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 165, 147, 151

■ 165, 130, 138

■ 165, 147, 151


■ 165, 163, 164

 165, 114, 125

 165, 173, 180

 165, 97, 112

 165, 182, 196

 165, 81, 100

 165, 192, 213

 165, 64, 87

 165, 201, 229

 165, 48, 74

 165, 211, 246

 165, 31, 61

 165, 214, 255

 165, 15, 48

 165, 210, 255

 165, 0, 37

 165, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 148, 158



165, 147, 151



166, 147, 145

Triad

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



165, 147, 151



140, 153, 144



139, 148, 163

Complementary

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



165, 147, 151



147, 157, 165

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.



135, 146, 158



165, 147, 151



142, 153, 155

Square

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



165, 147, 151



145, 156, 138



137, 147, 155



145, 150, 164

Rectangle

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



165, 147, 151



164, 151, 141



137, 147, 155



137, 147, 162

Sweetspot

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



165, 147, 151



214, 208, 209



161, 147, 165



107, 103, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 147, 151



214, 186, 193



165, 154, 147



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 32



18, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



165, 147, 151



214, 186, 193



147, 155, 165



82, 73, 75



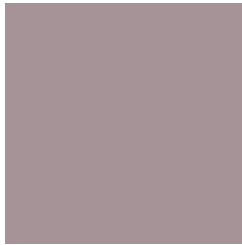
145, 0, 32



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 165, 147, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

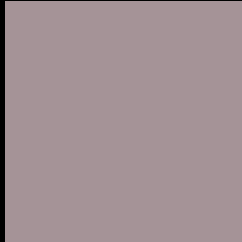
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 165, 147, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

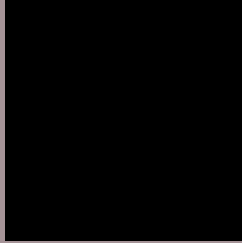
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165, 147, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 147, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 147, 151.

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

165, 147, 151

Protanopia

154, 151, 153

Deuteranopia

166, 147, 151



Tritanopia
166, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 147, 151

Protanomaly

158, 150, 152

Deuteranomaly

166, 147, 151

Tritanomaly

166, 146, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 147, 151

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

157, 151, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 165, 147, 151 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(165, 147, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 147, 151)  
}
```

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(165, 147, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 147, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 165, 147, 151 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(165, 147, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 147, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 147, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 147, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 147, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 147,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 165, 147, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 147, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
147, 151) }
```

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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