

Converting Colors

`RYB(165, 168, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(165, 168, 164) contains.

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Color

RYB(165, 168, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8A7A4
RGB	168, 167, 164
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 64%
CMY	0.3412, 0.3443, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	48°, 2%, 65%
HSV	48°, 2%, 66%
XYZ	36.7047, 38.7159, 40.6603
YIQ	166.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

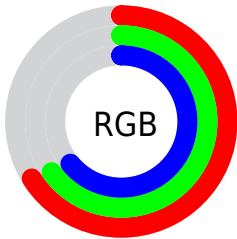
Format	Color
RYB	165, 168, 164
Decimal	11052964
CIELab	68.54, -0.31, 1.74
CIELCh	69, 1.771, 100.064
Yxy	38.7159, 0.3162, 0.3335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289243044 (0xFFA8A7A4)
YUV	166.9570, -1.4578, 0.9147
Hunter-Lab	62.2221, -3.5920, 4.8112

Details

The RYB color **165, 168, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 165, 168**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 223, 219**, and **113, 116, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 168, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 170, 181**.

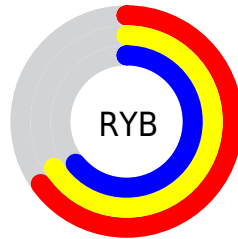
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (65%)

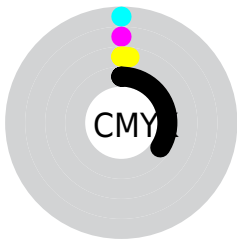
Blue (64%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (64%)

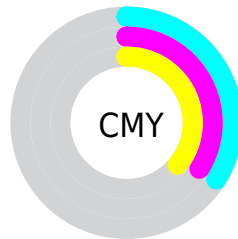


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 165, 168, 164 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, 168, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 168, 164

255, 255, 255

 220, 223, 219

 248, 252, 247

 165, 168, 164

 139, 142, 138

 113, 116, 112

 88, 91, 88

 67, 68, 65


 45, 46, 43


 22, 25, 22

 0, 0, 0

 165, 168, 164


 152, 168, 147

 165, 168, 164


 168, 170, 181

 140, 168, 130


 168, 173, 198

 128, 168, 114

 168, 176, 214

 114, 168, 97

 168, 179, 231

 103, 168, 80

 168, 181, 248

 89, 168, 63


 168, 184, 255

 76, 168, 46

 168, 186, 255

 65, 168, 30

 168, 188, 255

 52, 168, 13

 168, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 170, 164



165, 168, 164



165, 168, 167

Triad

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



165, 168, 164



164, 166, 169



170, 166, 168

Complementary

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



165, 168, 164



164, 165, 168

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.



168, 167, 170



165, 168, 164



165, 167, 170

Square

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



165, 168, 164



164, 166, 168



166, 167, 170



171, 166, 167

Rectangle

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



165, 168, 164



165, 168, 168



166, 167, 170



169, 166, 169

Sweetspot

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



165, 168, 164



217, 219, 217



168, 164, 165



110, 109, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



165, 168, 164



214, 219, 213



164, 168, 165



83, 84, 81



38, 148, 0



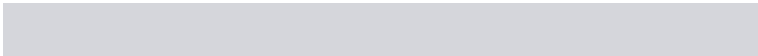
5, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 165, 168



213, 214, 219



165, 164, 168



81, 81, 84



0, 25, 148



0, 3, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 165, 168, 164 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, 168, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

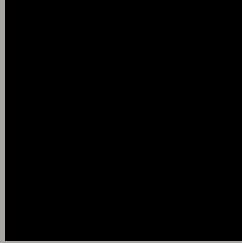
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

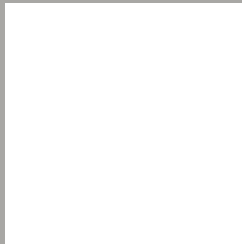
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 165, 168, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 168, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 168, 164.

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, 168, 164

Protanopia

171, 167, 164

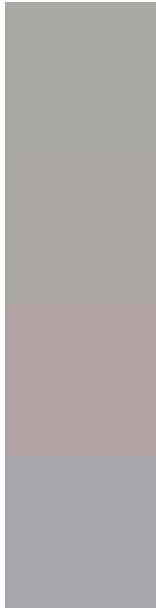
Deuteranopia

184, 162, 165



Tritanopia
170, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 168, 164

Protanomaly

170, 167, 164

Deuteranomaly

178, 164, 165

Tritanomaly

169, 166, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 168, 164

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

166, 167, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 167, 164 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(168, 167, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 167, 164)  
}
```

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(168, 167, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 167, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 165, 168, 164 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

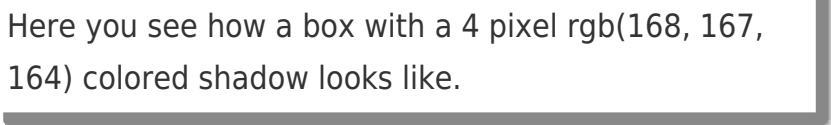
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(168, 167, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 167, 164) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 167, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 167, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 167, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 167, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 165, 168, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 167, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
167, 164) }
```

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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