

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 148, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 148, 158) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 148, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6949E
RGB	166, 148, 158
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 62%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4196, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	327°, 9%, 62%
HSV	327°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	32.4873, 31.7554, 36.7649
YIQ	154.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

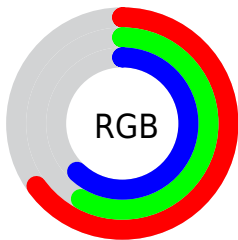
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 148, 158
Decimal	10917022
CIE _{Lab}	63.14, 8.47, -2.82
CIE _{LCh}	63, 8.928, 341.585
Yxy	31.7554, 0.3216, 0.3144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289107102 (0xFFA6949E)
YUV	154.5220, 1.7147, 10.0662
Hunter-Lab	56.3519, 4.2907, 0.7646

Details

The RYB color **166, 148, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 160, 166**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 202, 213**, and **114, 97, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 131, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 165, 165**.

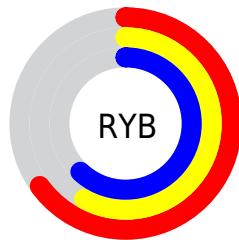
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

Blue (62%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (62%)

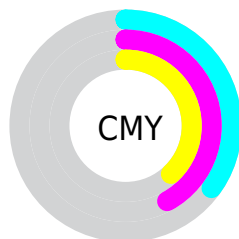


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 148, 158 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 166, 148, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 148, 158

255, 255, 255

■ 221, 202, 213

■ 250, 230, 241

■ 166, 148, 158

■ 140, 122, 132

■ 114, 97, 107

■ 89, 74, 83

■ 66, 51, 60

■ 44, 30, 38

■ 24, 5, 17

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 148, 158

■ 166, 131, 151

■ 166, 148, 158

■ 166, 165, 165

166, 115, 143

166, 176, 181

166, 98, 136

166, 188, 198

166, 82, 128

166, 199, 214

166, 65, 121

166, 211, 231

166, 48, 114

166, 223, 248

166, 32, 106

166, 226, 255

166, 15, 99

166, 223, 255

166, 0, 92

166, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 150, 165



166, 148, 158



170, 147, 150

Triad

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



166, 148, 158



141, 156, 137



134, 147, 163

Complementary

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



166, 148, 158



148, 160, 166

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.



134, 147, 158



166, 148, 158



141, 156, 150

Square

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



166, 148, 158



164, 164, 138



139, 151, 157



139, 149, 168

Rectangle

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



166, 148, 158



170, 148, 145



139, 151, 157



133, 146, 161

Sweetspot

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



166, 148, 158



217, 210, 214



156, 148, 166



110, 105, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 148, 158



217, 189, 204



166, 148, 149



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 82



20, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



166, 148, 158



217, 189, 204



148, 157, 166



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 82



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 148, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

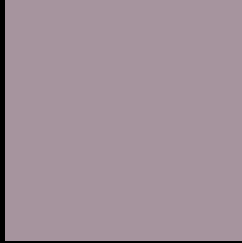
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166, 148, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

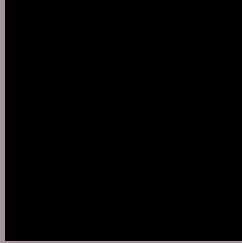
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166, 148, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 148, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 148, 158.

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
166, 148, 158

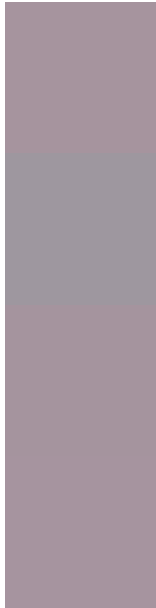
Protanopia
153, 152, 160

Deuteranopia
165, 148, 158



Tritanopia
166, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 148, 158

Protanomaly

158, 151, 159

Deuteranomaly

165, 148, 158

Tritanomaly

166, 148, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 148, 158

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

159, 152, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 148, 158 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(166, 148, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 148, 158)  
}
```

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(166, 148, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 148, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 148, 158 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(166, 148, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 148, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 148, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 148, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 148, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 148,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 148, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 148, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
148, 158) }
```

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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