

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 156, 154)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 156, 154) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 156, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69C9A
RGB	166, 156, 154
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3894, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.07, 0.35
HSL	9°, 6%, 63%
HSV	9°, 7%, 65%
XYZ	33.3992, 34.1212, 35.3976
YIQ	158.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

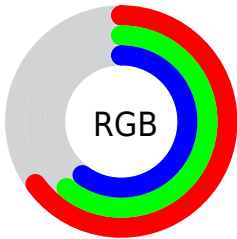
Format	Color
RYB	166, 156, 154
Decimal	10919066
CIELab	65.06, 3.44, 2.24
CIELCh	65, 4.104, 33.005
Yxy	34.1212, 0.3245, 0.3315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109146 (0xFFA69C9A)
YUV	158.7620, -2.3477, 6.3477
Hunter-Lab	58.4134, -0.1620, 4.9606

Details

The RYB color **166, 156, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 159, 166**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 210, 208**, and **114, 105, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 142, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 168, 171**.

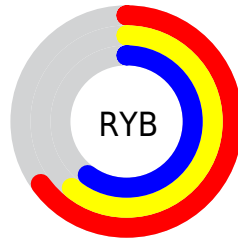
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

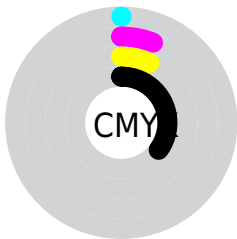
Blue (60%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (60%)

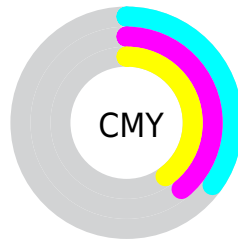


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 156, 154 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, 156, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 156, 154


255, 255, 255


 221, 210, 208

 250, 238, 237

 166, 156, 154

 140, 130, 128

 114, 105, 103

 90, 81, 79

 66, 59, 56


 44, 36, 35

 24, 15, 13

 0, 0, 0

 166, 156, 154

 166, 142, 137

 166, 156, 154

 166, 168, 171

■ 166, 128, 121

■ 166, 176, 187

■ 166, 115, 104

■ 166, 183, 204

■ 166, 101, 88

■ 166, 191, 220

■ 166, 87, 71

■ 166, 199, 237

■ 166, 73, 54

■ 166, 206, 254

■ 166, 59, 38

■ 166, 211, 255

■ 166, 46, 21

■ 166, 32, 5

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 155, 158



166, 156, 154



164, 162, 151

Triad

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



166, 156, 154



152, 158, 160



155, 157, 165

Complementary

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



166, 156, 154



154, 159, 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.



151, 156, 164



166, 156, 154



150, 156, 160

Square

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



166, 156, 154



152, 159, 155



149, 155, 162



159, 157, 164

Rectangle

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



166, 156, 154



160, 162, 151



149, 155, 162



153, 157, 165

Sweetspot

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



166, 156, 154



217, 213, 212



166, 154, 164



110, 109, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 156, 154



217, 201, 197



160, 166, 154



84, 77, 76



148, 24, 0



20, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 159, 166



197, 206, 217



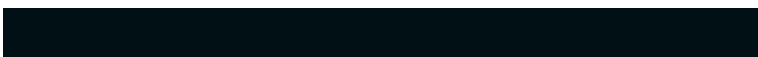
154, 157, 166



76, 80, 84



0, 68, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 156, 154 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, 156, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

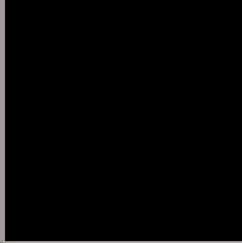
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 156, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 156, 154.

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, 156, 154

Protanopia

161, 158, 155

Deuteranopia

174, 153, 155



Tritanopia
168, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 156, 154

Protanomaly

163, 158, 155

Deuteranomaly

171, 154, 155

Tritanomaly

167, 155, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 156, 154

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

162, 158, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 156, 154 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, 156, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 156, 154)  
}
```

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, 156, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 156, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 156, 154 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, 156, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 156, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 156, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 156, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 156, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 156, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
156, 154) }
```

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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