

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 162, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 162, 159) contains.

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Color

RYB(166, 162, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A19F
RGB	166, 161, 159
RGB Percent	65%, 63%, 62%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3682, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	18°, 4%, 64%
HSV	18°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	34.7462, 36.1349, 37.9443
YIQ	162.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

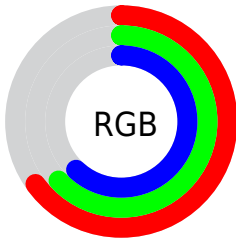
Format	Color
RYB	166, 162, 159
Decimal	10920351
CIELab	66.62, 1.38, 1.71
CIELCh	67, 2.199, 51.086
Yxy	36.1349, 0.3193, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110431 (0xFFA6A19F)
YUV	162.2670, -1.6106, 3.2738
Hunter-Lab	60.1123, -2.0196, 4.6534

Details

The RYB color **166, 162, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 162, 166**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 217, 214**, and **114, 111, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 152, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 170, 176**.

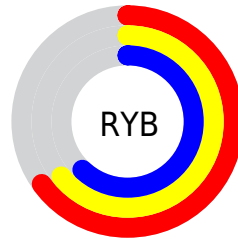
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (63%)

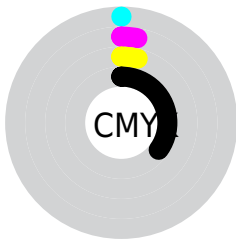
Blue (62%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (62%)

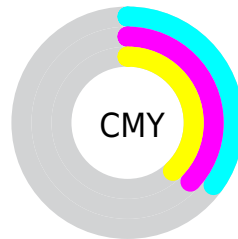


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 162, 159 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, 162, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 162, 159


255, 255, 255

 221, 217, 214

 250, 245, 242

 166, 162, 159


 140, 136, 133

 114, 111, 108

 90, 86, 83

 66, 63, 60


 44, 40, 39

 24, 21, 18

 0, 0, 0

 166, 162, 159


 166, 152, 142


 166, 162, 159

 166, 170, 176

 166, 143, 126


 166, 177, 192

 166, 133, 109


 166, 184, 209

 166, 124, 93

 166, 191, 225

 166, 115, 76

 166, 197, 242

 166, 105, 59

 166, 204, 255

 166, 96, 43

 166, 207, 255

 166, 86, 26

 166, 210, 255

 166, 77, 10

 166, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 161, 161



166, 162, 159



161, 164, 158

Triad

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



166, 162, 159



158, 161, 163



162, 162, 166

Complementary

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



166, 162, 159



159, 162, 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.



159, 161, 166



166, 162, 159



157, 160, 163

Square

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



166, 162, 159



159, 163, 162



158, 161, 165



164, 161, 165

Rectangle

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



166, 162, 159



159, 163, 158



158, 161, 165



161, 162, 166

Sweetspot

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



166, 162, 159



217, 215, 215



166, 159, 164



110, 109, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 162, 159



217, 210, 206



162, 166, 159



84, 82, 79



148, 63, 0



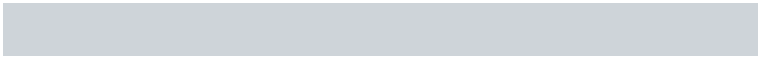
20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 162, 166



206, 210, 217



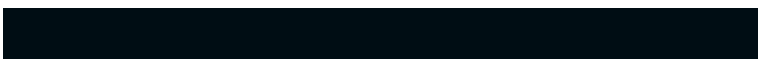
159, 161, 166



79, 81, 84



0, 61, 148



0, 8, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 162, 159 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, 162, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

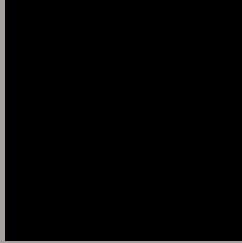
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

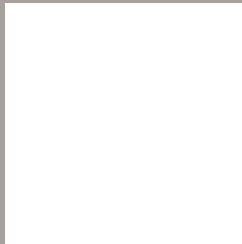
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 166, 162, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 162, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 162, 159.

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, 162, 159

Protanopia
165, 162, 159

Deuteranopia
178, 157, 160



Tritanopia
168, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 162, 159

Protanomaly

165, 162, 159

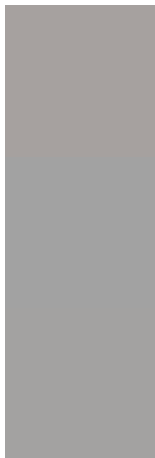
Deuteranomaly

174, 158, 160

Tritanomaly

167, 160, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 162, 159

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

163, 163, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 162, 159 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, 161, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 161, 159)  
}
```

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, 161, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 161, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 162, 159 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, 161, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 161, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 161, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 161, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 161, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 161,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 162, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 161, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
161, 159) }
```

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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