

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 143, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 143, 144) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(167, 143, 144)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78F90
RGB	167, 143, 144
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4392, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.14, 0.35
HSL	358°, 12%, 61%
HSV	358°, 14%, 65%
XYZ	30.7929, 29.8740, 30.5289
YIQ	150.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

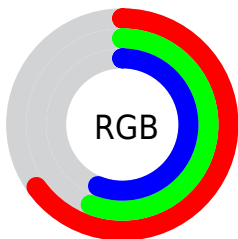
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 143, 144
Decimal	10981264
CIE Lab	61.55, 9.16, 2.80
CIE LCh	62, 9.576, 16.982
Yxy	29.8740, 0.3377, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289171344 (0xFFA78F90)
YUV	150.2900, -3.1010, 14.6547
Hunter-Lab	54.6571, 4.9137, 5.1434

Details

The RYB color **167, 143, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 155, 167**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 197, 198**, and **115, 93, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 126, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 160, 160**.

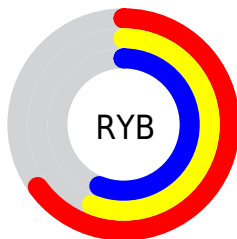
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

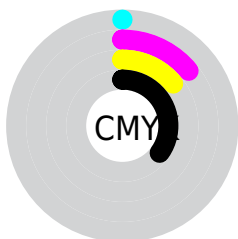
Blue (56%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

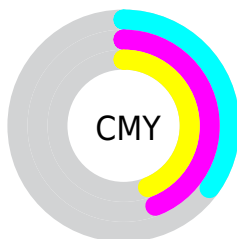


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 143, 144 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 167, 143, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 143, 144


255, 255, 255


 222, 197, 198


 251, 225, 226

 255, 253, 254

 167, 143, 144

 140, 117, 118

 115, 93, 94


 90, 69, 70

 66, 47, 48


 44, 26, 27


 25, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 167, 143, 144

 167, 126, 128

 167, 143, 144

 167, 160, 160

 167, 110, 112

 167, 172, 176

 167, 93, 96

 167, 180, 193

 167, 76, 80

 167, 189, 210

 167, 59, 64

 167, 197, 226

 167, 43, 48

 167, 206, 243

 167, 26, 32

 167, 211, 255

 167, 9, 16

 167, 0, 7

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 143, 153



167, 143, 144



165, 146, 137

Triad

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



167, 143, 144



137, 152, 148



136, 145, 165

Complementary

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



167, 143, 144



143, 155, 167

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.



129, 143, 161



167, 143, 144



132, 145, 153

Square

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



167, 143, 144



132, 150, 132



128, 141, 154



146, 148, 165

Rectangle

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



167, 143, 144



162, 157, 133



128, 141, 154



133, 144, 164

Sweetspot

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



167, 143, 144



217, 208, 208



166, 143, 167



110, 104, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 143, 144



217, 180, 181



167, 163, 143



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 6



20, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



167, 143, 144



217, 180, 181



143, 151, 167



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 6



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 143, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

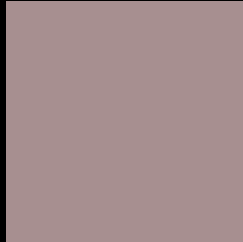
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 143, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

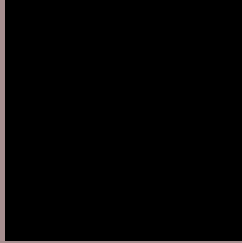
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 167, 143, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 143, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 143, 144.

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

167, 143, 144

Protanopia

152, 148, 147

Deuteranopia

165, 144, 144



Tritanopia
168, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 143, 144

Protanomaly

157, 146, 146

Deuteranomaly

166, 144, 144

Tritanomaly

168, 142, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 143, 144

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

156, 147, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 143, 144 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(167, 143, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 143, 144)  
}
```

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(167, 143, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 143, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 143, 144 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(167, 143, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 143, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 143, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 143, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 143, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 143,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 143, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 143, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
143, 144) }
```

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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