

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 158, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 158, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 158, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79EA1
RGB	167, 158, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3804, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	340°, 5%, 64%
HSV	340°, 5%, 65%
XYZ	34.5962, 35.2424, 38.6973
YIQ	161.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

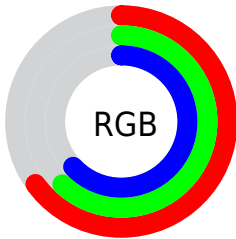
Format	Color
RYB	167, 158, 161
Decimal	10985121
CIELab	65.94, 3.82, -0.40
CIELCh	66, 3.843, 354.073
Yxy	35.2424, 0.3188, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289175201 (0xFFA79EA1)
YUV	161.0330, -0.0163, 5.2331
Hunter-Lab	59.3653, 0.1348, 2.9076

Details

The RYB color **167, 158, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 163, 167**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 213, 216**, and **115, 107, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 141, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 172, 175**.

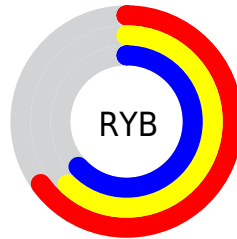
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

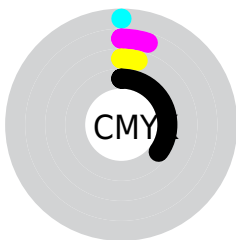
Blue (63%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

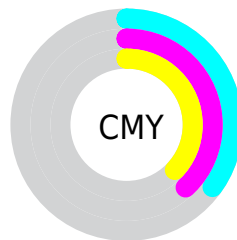


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 158, 161 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, 158, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 158, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 213, 216

■ 251, 241, 244

■ 167, 158, 161

■ 141, 132, 135

■ 115, 107, 110

■ 91, 83, 85

■ 67, 60, 62

■ 45, 38, 40

■ 25, 17, 20


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 167, 158, 161


■ 167, 141, 150

■ 167, 158, 161

■ 167, 172, 175

 167, 125, 139

 167, 181, 191

 167, 108, 128

 167, 192, 208

 167, 91, 116

 167, 202, 225

 167, 74, 105

 167, 212, 242

 167, 58, 94

 167, 219, 255

 167, 41, 83

 167, 215, 255

 167, 24, 72

 167, 212, 255

 167, 8, 61

 167, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 159, 164



167, 158, 161



168, 158, 158

Triad

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



167, 158, 161



154, 161, 155



153, 158, 166

Complementary

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



167, 158, 161



158, 163, 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.



152, 157, 163



167, 158, 161



156, 162, 162

Square

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



167, 158, 161



159, 164, 153



153, 158, 162



156, 159, 167

Rectangle

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



167, 158, 161



167, 158, 156



153, 158, 162



152, 158, 165

Sweetspot

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



167, 158, 161



217, 212, 214



164, 158, 167



110, 107, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 158, 161



217, 204, 208



167, 159, 158



84, 78, 80



148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



167, 158, 161



217, 204, 208



158, 162, 167



84, 78, 80



148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 158, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

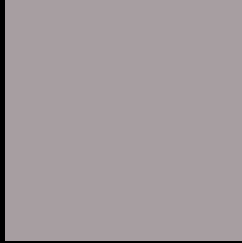
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167, 158, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

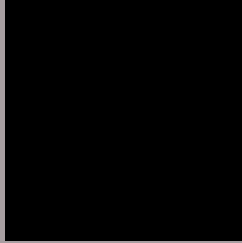
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 158, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 158, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 158, 161.

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, 158, 161

Protanopia

162, 159, 162

Deuteranopia

175, 155, 162



Tritanopia
168, 157, 169

Trichromacy



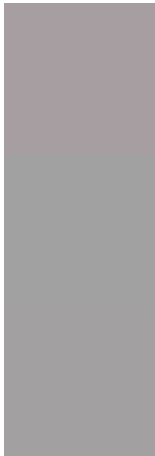
Original Color
167, 158, 161

Protanomaly
164, 159, 162

Deuteranomaly
172, 156, 162

Tritanomaly
168, 157, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 158, 161

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
163, 160, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 158, 161 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, 158, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 158, 161)  
}
```

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, 158, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 158, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 158, 161 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, 158, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 158, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 158, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 158, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 158, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 158,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 158, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 158, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
158, 161) }
```

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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