

# Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 160, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(167, 160, 159) contains.

<b>RYB(167, 160, 159)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(167, 160, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A09F
RGB	167, 160, 159
RGB Percent	65%, 63%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3730, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	7°, 4%, 64%
HSV	7°, 5%, 65%
XYZ	34.7459, 35.8218, 37.8839
YIQ	161.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

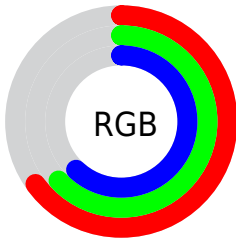
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 160, 159
Decimal	10985631
CIELab	66.38, 2.41, 1.37
CIElCh	66, 2.775, 29.651
Yxy	35.8218, 0.3204, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289175711 (0xFFA7A09F)
YUV	161.9790, -1.4686, 4.4034
Hunter-Lab	59.8513, -1.1139, 4.3673

# Details

The RYB color **167, 160, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 163, 167**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 215, 214**, and **115, 109, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 145, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 171, 176**.

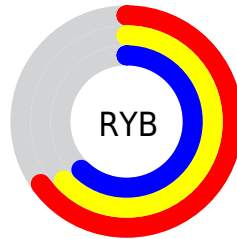
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (63%)

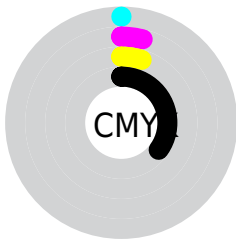
Blue (62%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (62%)

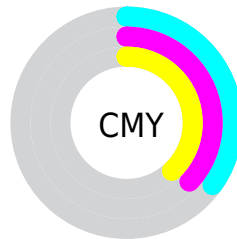


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 160, 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 167, 160, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 167, 160, 159

255, 255, 255


 222, 215, 214

 251, 243, 242

 167, 160, 159


 141, 134, 133

 115, 108, 108


 91, 84, 83


 67, 61, 60


 45, 39, 39


 25, 19, 18

 0, 0, 0

 167, 160, 159

 167, 145, 142

 167, 160, 159

 167, 171, 176

■ 167, 130, 126

■ 167, 179, 192

■ 167, 116, 109

■ 167, 187, 209

■ 167, 102, 92

■ 167, 195, 226

■ 167, 87, 76

■ 167, 202, 242

■ 167, 73, 59

■ 167, 209, 255

■ 167, 58, 42

■ 167, 211, 255

■ 167, 43, 25

■ 167, 28, 9

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167, 160, 161



167, 160, 159



166, 162, 157

# Triad

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



167, 160, 159



158, 162, 163



159, 161, 166

# Complementary

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



167, 160, 159



159, 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.



157, 160, 166



167, 160, 159



156, 160, 163

# Square

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



167, 160, 159



157, 162, 158



156, 160, 164



162, 161, 166

# Rectangle

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



167, 160, 159



165, 165, 157



156, 160, 164



158, 161, 166



# Sweetspot

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



167, 160, 159



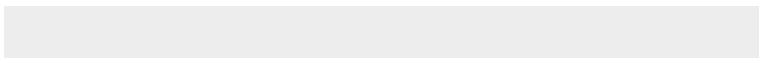
217, 215, 215



167, 159, 166



110, 109, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



167, 160, 159



217, 205, 204



164, 167, 159



84, 79, 78



148, 18, 0



20, 2, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



159, 163, 167



204, 210, 217



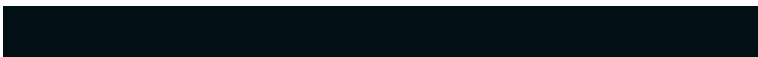
159, 161, 167



78, 81, 84



0, 69, 148



0, 9, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 160, 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 167, 160, 159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

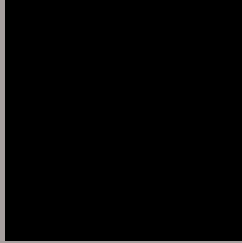
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

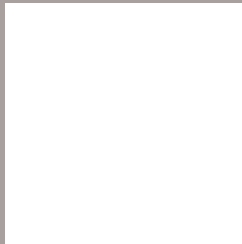
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 167, 160, 159 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 160, 159.

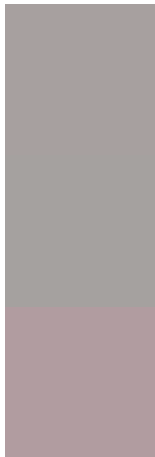


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 160, 159.

# 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**  
167, 160, 159

**Protanopia**  
165, 162, 159

**Deuteranopia**  
177, 156, 160



**Tritanopia**  
169, 158, 171

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

167, 160, 159

## Protanomaly

166, 162, 159

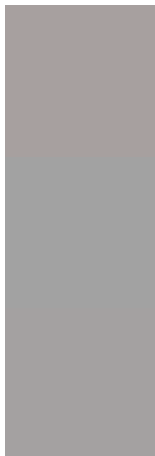
## Deuteranomaly

173, 157, 160

## Tritanomaly

168, 159, 167

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

167, 160, 159

## Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

## Achromatomaly

164, 161, 161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 160, 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(167, 160, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 160, 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(167, 160, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 160, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 160, 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(167, 160, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 160, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 160, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 160, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 160, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 160,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 160, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 160, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
160, 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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor