

Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 144, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(169, 144, 156) contains.

RYB(169, 144, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(169, 144, 156)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9909C
RGB	169, 144, 156
RGB Percent	66%, 56%, 61%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4353, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	331°, 13%, 61%
HSV	331°, 15%, 66%
XYZ	32.3362, 30.7818, 35.6897
YIQ	152.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

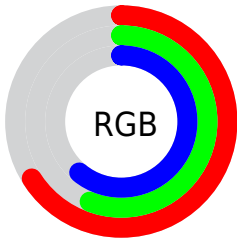
Format	Color
RYB	169, 144, 156
Decimal	11112604
CIELab	62.32, 11.45, -2.86
CIELCh	62, 11.801, 345.984
Yxy	30.7818, 0.3273, 0.3115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289302684 (0xFFA9909C)
YUV	152.8430, 1.5564, 14.1697
Hunter-Lab	55.4814, 6.9427, 0.6973

Details

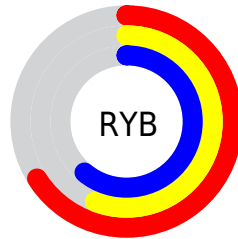
The RYB color **169, 144, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 160, 169**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 198, 210**, and **117, 94, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 127, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 161, 165**.

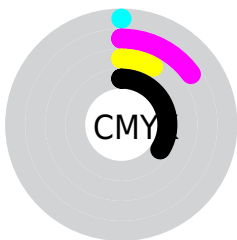
Distribution



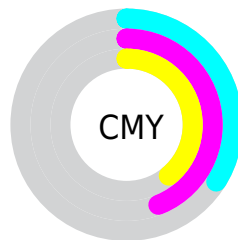
- Red (66%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 144, 156 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 169, 144, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 144, 156

255, 255, 255

 224, 198, 210

 253, 226, 239

 169, 144, 156


 142, 118, 130

 117, 94, 105

 92, 70, 81

 68, 47, 58

 46, 26, 36

 26, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 169, 144, 156

 169, 127, 147

 169, 144, 156

 169, 161, 165

169, 110, 138

169, 175, 178

169, 93, 130

169, 186, 195

169, 76, 121

169, 197, 212

169, 59, 112

169, 208, 228

169, 43, 103

169, 219, 245

169, 26, 94

169, 224, 255

169, 9, 86

169, 221, 255

169, 0, 81

169, 218, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 146, 165



169, 144, 156



173, 144, 145

Triad

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



169, 144, 156



132, 153, 131



126, 143, 165

Complementary

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



169, 144, 156



144, 160, 169

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.



124, 141, 157



169, 144, 156



136, 155, 150

Square

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



169, 144, 156



162, 164, 131



130, 147, 157



134, 147, 171

Rectangle

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



169, 144, 156



172, 146, 139



130, 147, 157



124, 142, 163

Sweetspot

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



169, 144, 156



219, 211, 215



157, 144, 169



110, 104, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 144, 156



219, 180, 199



169, 144, 144



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 71



20, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



169, 144, 156



219, 180, 199



144, 157, 169



84, 76, 80



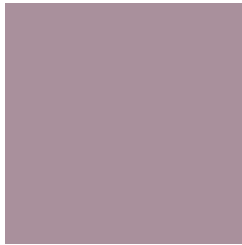
148, 0, 71



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 144, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

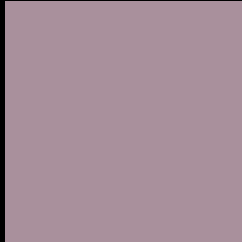
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169, 144, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

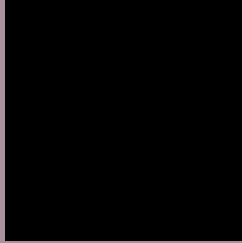
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 169, 144, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 144, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 144, 156.

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
169, 144, 156

Protanopia
151, 150, 160

Deuteranopia
163, 146, 156



Tritanopia
169, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 144, 156

Protanomaly

158, 148, 159

Deuteranomaly

165, 145, 156

Tritanomaly

169, 144, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 144, 156

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

159, 150, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 144, 156 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(169, 144, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 144, 156)  
}
```

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(169, 144, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 144, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 144, 156 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(169, 144, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 144, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 144, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 144, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 144, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 144,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 144, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 144, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
144, 156) }
```

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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