

Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 147, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(169, 147, 160) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(169, 147, 160)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A993A0
RGB	169, 147, 160
RGB Percent	66%, 58%, 63%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4235, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.05, 0.34
HSL	325°, 11%, 62%
HSV	325°, 13%, 66%
XYZ	33.1411, 31.8405, 37.6568
YIQ	155.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

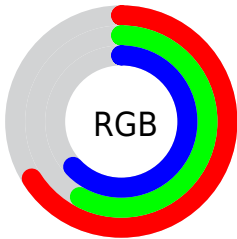
Format	Color
RYB	169, 147, 160
Decimal	11113376
CIELab	63.21, 10.50, -3.82
CIELCh	63, 11.168, 340.021
Yxy	31.8405, 0.3229, 0.3102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289303456 (0xFFA993A0)
YUV	155.0600, 2.4354, 12.2254
Hunter-Lab	56.4274, 6.0891, -0.0680

Details

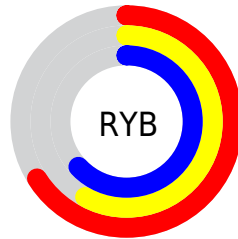
The RYB color **169, 147, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 163, 169**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 201, 215**, and **117, 96, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 130, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 164, 167**.

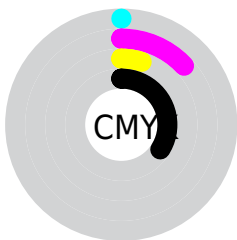
Distribution



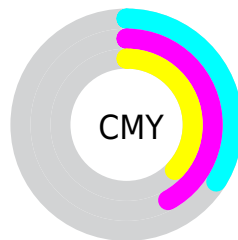
- Red (66%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 147, 160 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, 147, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 147, 160

255, 255, 255


 224, 201, 215


 253, 229, 243

 169, 147, 160

 142, 121, 134

 117, 96, 109

 92, 73, 84

 68, 50, 61

 46, 29, 39

 26, 4, 19

 0, 0, 0

 169, 147, 160

 169, 130, 153

 169, 147, 160

 169, 164, 167

■ 169, 113, 146

■ 169, 177, 181

■ 169, 96, 139

■ 169, 190, 198

■ 169, 79, 132

■ 169, 202, 215

■ 169, 62, 125

■ 169, 213, 231

■ 169, 46, 119

■ 169, 225, 248

■ 169, 29, 112

■ 169, 228, 255

■ 169, 12, 105

■ 169, 225, 255

■ 169, 0, 100

■ 169, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 149, 168



169, 147, 160



174, 146, 150

Triad

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



169, 147, 160



140, 158, 134



129, 145, 165

Complementary

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



169, 147, 160



147, 163, 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.



129, 145, 159



169, 147, 160



138, 156, 148

Square

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



169, 147, 160



167, 163, 135



136, 151, 158



135, 148, 171

Rectangle

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



169, 147, 160



174, 148, 143



136, 151, 158



128, 144, 163

Sweetspot

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



169, 147, 160



219, 211, 216



156, 147, 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, 147, 160



219, 184, 205



169, 147, 149



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 87



20, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



169, 147, 160



219, 184, 205



147, 159, 169



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 87



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 147, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

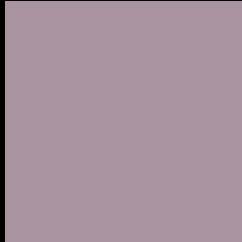
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

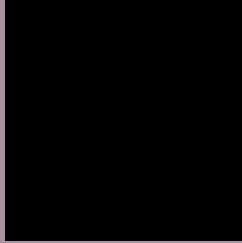
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169, 147, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 147, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 147, 160.

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, 147, 160

Protanopia
153, 152, 163

Deuteranopia
165, 149, 160



Tritanopia
169, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 147, 160

Protanomaly

159, 150, 162

Deuteranomaly

166, 148, 160

Tritanomaly

169, 147, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 147, 160

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

160, 152, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 147, 160 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, 147, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 147, 160)  
}
```

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, 147, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 147, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 147, 160 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, 147, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 147, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 147, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 147, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 147, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 147,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 147, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 147, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
147, 160) }
```

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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