

Converting Colors

`RYB(170, 154, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(170, 154, 156) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(170, 154, 156)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA9A9C
RGB	170, 154, 156
RGB Percent	67%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.3333, 0.3961, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.08, 0.33
HSL	352°, 9%, 64%
HSV	352°, 9%, 67%
XYZ	34.1339, 34.0576, 36.2272
YIQ	159.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

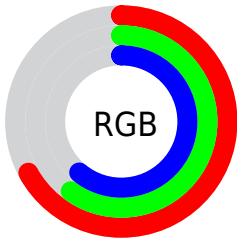
Format	Color
RYB	170, 154, 156
Decimal	11180700
CIELab	65.01, 6.23, 1.08
CIELCh	65, 6.321, 9.861
Yxy	34.0576, 0.3269, 0.3262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289370780 (0xFFAA9A9C)
YUV	159.0120, -1.4849, 9.6365
Hunter-Lab	58.3588, 2.2761, 4.0460

Details

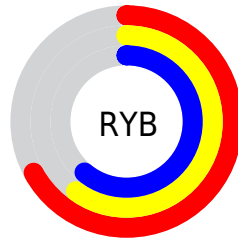
The RYB color **170, 154, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 163, 170**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 208, 210**, and **118, 103, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 137, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 171, 171**.

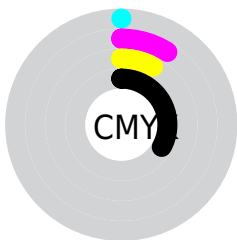
Distribution



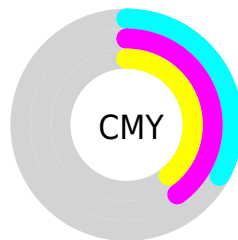
- Red (67%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 170, 154, 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 170, 154, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 170, 154, 156

255, 255, 255


 225, 208, 210


 254, 237, 239

 170, 154, 156

 143, 128, 130

 118, 103, 105

 93, 79, 81

 69, 56, 58


 47, 35, 36

 27, 13, 15

 0, 0, 0


 170, 154, 156


 170, 137, 141


 170, 154, 156

 170, 171, 171


 170, 120, 126

 170, 180, 188

 170, 103, 111

 170, 189, 205

 170, 86, 97

 170, 198, 222

 170, 69, 82

 170, 207, 239

 170, 52, 67

 170, 215, 255

 170, 35, 52

 170, 213, 255

 170, 18, 37

 170, 1, 22

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 154, 162



170, 154, 156



170, 156, 151

Triad

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



170, 154, 156



149, 160, 155



148, 155, 168

Complementary

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



170, 154, 156



154, 163, 170

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.



144, 153, 165



170, 154, 156



148, 157, 161

Square

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



170, 154, 156



151, 161, 147



145, 154, 161



154, 157, 169

Rectangle

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



170, 154, 156



168, 161, 148



145, 154, 161



147, 155, 167

Sweetspot

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



170, 154, 156



222, 215, 216



168, 154, 170



112, 108, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



170, 154, 156



222, 197, 200



170, 164, 154



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 18



20, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



170, 154, 156



222, 197, 200



154, 160, 170



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 18



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 170, 154, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

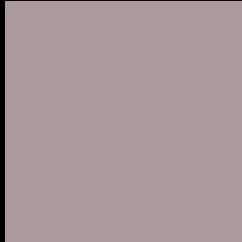
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 170, 154, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

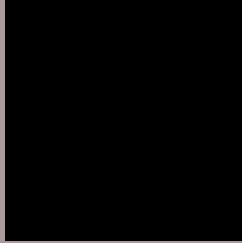
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

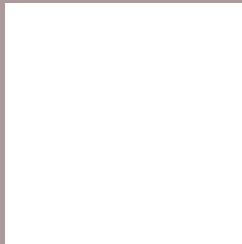
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 170, 154, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 170, 154, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 170, 154, 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


170, 154, 156

Protanopia

160, 157, 158

Deuteranopia

174, 153, 156



Tritanopia
171, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

170, 154, 156

Protanomaly

164, 156, 157

Deuteranomaly

173, 153, 156

Tritanomaly

171, 153, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

170, 154, 156

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

163, 157, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 170, 154, 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(170, 154, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 154, 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(170, 154, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 154, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 170, 154, 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(170, 154, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 154, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 154, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 154, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 154, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 154,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 170, 154, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 154, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
154, 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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