

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 167, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 167, 160) contains.

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Color

R_YB(176, 167, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A5A0
RGB	176, 165, 160
RGB Percent	69%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3535, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.09, 0.31
HSL	18°, 9%, 66%
HSV	18°, 9%, 69%
XYZ	37.6813, 38.6314, 38.7283
YIQ	167.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

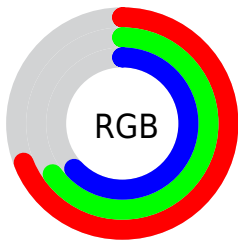
Format	Color
RYB	176, 167, 160
Decimal	11576736
CIELab	68.48, 3.16, 3.96
CIElCh	68, 5.061, 51.407
Yxy	38.6314, 0.3275, 0.3358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289766816 (0xFFB0A5A0)
YUV	167.7190, -3.8055, 7.2624
Hunter-Lab	62.1542, -0.5533, 6.5643

Details

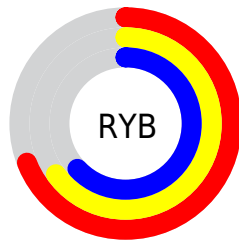
The RYB color **176, 167, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 167, 176**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 222, 215**, and **123, 115, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 158, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 177, 178**.

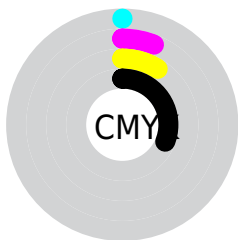
Distribution



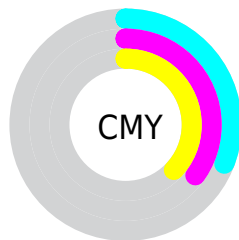
- Red (69%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 167, 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 176, 167, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 167, 160

255, 255, 255

 232, 222, 215

 255, 252, 243

 176, 167, 160


 149, 142, 134

 123, 115, 109

 99, 92, 84

 75, 67, 61

 52, 45, 39


 31, 25, 19

 0, 0, 0

 176, 167, 160


 176, 158, 142

 176, 167, 160


 176, 177, 178


 176, 146, 125


 176, 184, 195

 176, 137, 107


 176, 191, 213

 176, 127, 90

 176, 198, 230

 176, 118, 72

 176, 206, 248

 176, 107, 54

 176, 211, 255

 176, 97, 37

 176, 214, 255

 176, 88, 19

 176, 216, 255

 176, 78, 2

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 164, 164



176, 167, 160



169, 172, 158

Triad

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



176, 167, 160



158, 166, 170



166, 166, 175

Complementary

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



176, 167, 160



160, 167, 176

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.



161, 166, 176



176, 167, 160



156, 163, 170

Square

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



176, 167, 160



161, 169, 168



157, 164, 174



172, 165, 173

Rectangle

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



176, 167, 160



160, 169, 158



157, 164, 174



165, 167, 176

Sweetspot

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



176, 167, 160



230, 226, 223



176, 160, 171



115, 113, 110



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 167, 160



230, 216, 204



164, 176, 160



89, 85, 80



153, 68, 0



26, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 167, 176



204, 215, 230



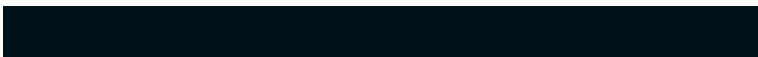
160, 163, 176



80, 84, 89



0, 63, 153



0, 11, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 167, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

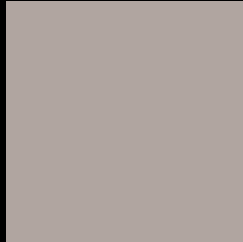
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 176, 167, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

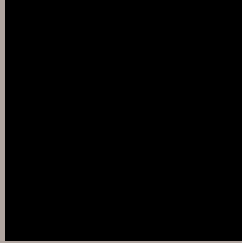
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 176, 167, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 167, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 167, 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
176, 167, 160

Protanopia
171, 171, 161

Deuteranopia
185, 161, 161



Tritanopia
178, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 167, 160

Protanomaly

173, 170, 161

Deuteranomaly

182, 162, 161

Tritanomaly

177, 164, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 167, 160

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

171, 168, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 167, 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(176, 165, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 165, 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(176, 165, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 165, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 167, 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(176, 165, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 165, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 165, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 165, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 165, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 165,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 167, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 165, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
165, 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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