

Converting Colors

`RYB(184, 162, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(184, 162, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(184, 162, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A2A6
RGB	184, 162, 166
RGB Percent	72%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3647, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.10, 0.28
HSL	349°, 13%, 68%
HSV	349°, 12%, 72%
XYZ	39.5704, 38.7842, 41.4769
YIQ	169.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

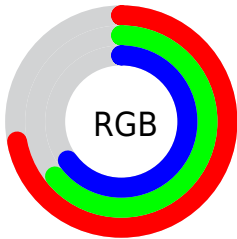
Format	Color
RYB	184, 162, 166
Decimal	12100262
CIELab	68.59, 8.72, 0.87
CIELCh	69, 8.760, 5.710
Yxy	38.7842, 0.3302, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290290342 (0xFFB8A2A6)
YUV	169.0340, -1.4958, 13.1252
Hunter-Lab	62.2769, 4.4333, 4.1063

Details

The RYB color **184, 162, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 174, 184**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 217, 221**, and **131, 110, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 144, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 180, 181**.

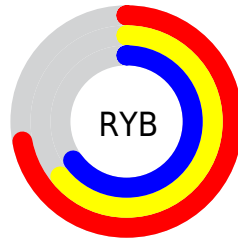
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (64%)

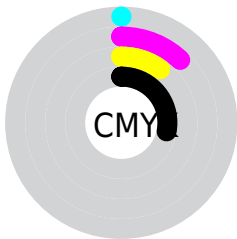
Blue (65%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

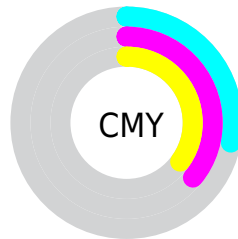


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 184, 162, 166 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 184, 162, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 184, 162, 166

255, 255, 255

 240, 217, 221


 255, 245, 250

 184, 162, 166

 157, 136, 140

 131, 110, 114

 106, 86, 90


 81, 63, 66

 58, 41, 44


 36, 20, 24


 7, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 184, 162, 166

 184, 162, 166

 184, 144, 151

 184, 180, 181

 184, 125, 136

 184, 192, 199

 184, 107, 121

 184, 202, 217

 184, 88, 106

 184, 213, 236

 184, 70, 91

 184, 223, 254

 184, 52, 76

 184, 220, 255

 184, 33, 61

 184, 15, 46

 184, 0, 33

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 163, 174



184, 162, 166



184, 164, 158

Triad

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



184, 162, 166



154, 170, 161



153, 164, 181

Complementary

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



184, 162, 166



162, 174, 184

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.



148, 161, 176



184, 162, 166



155, 167, 171

Square

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



184, 162, 166



159, 172, 152



149, 161, 172



161, 166, 183

Rectangle

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



184, 162, 166



182, 170, 154



149, 161, 172



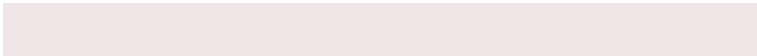
150, 162, 180

Sweetspot

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



184, 162, 166



240, 230, 232



180, 162, 184



120, 114, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



184, 162, 166



240, 206, 212



184, 172, 162



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 28



28, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



184, 162, 166



240, 206, 212



162, 171, 184



92, 83, 84



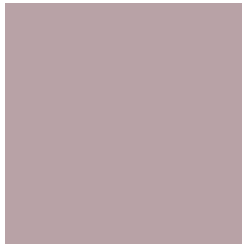
156, 0, 28



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 184, 162, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

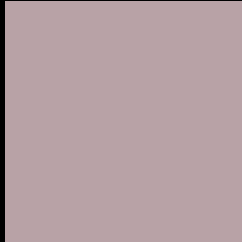
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184, 162, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

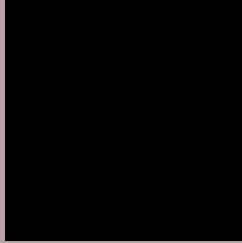
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184, 162, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 184, 162, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 184, 162, 166.

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
184, 162, 166

Protanopia
170, 167, 169

Deuteranopia
184, 162, 166



Tritanopia
185, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

184, 162, 166

Protanomaly

175, 165, 168

Deuteranomaly

184, 162, 166

Tritanomaly

185, 161, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

184, 162, 166

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

174, 166, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 184, 162, 166 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(184, 162, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 162, 166)  
}
```

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(184, 162, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 162, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 184, 162, 166 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(184, 162, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 162, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 162, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 162, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 162, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 162,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 184, 162, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 162, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
162, 166) }
```

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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