

Converting Colors

`RYB(186, 167, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(186, 167, 167) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(186, 167, 167)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAA7A7
RGB	186, 167, 167
RGB Percent	73%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3451, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.27
HSL	0°, 12%, 69%
HSV	0°, 10%, 73%
XYZ	41.0435, 40.8666, 42.2840
YIQ	172.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

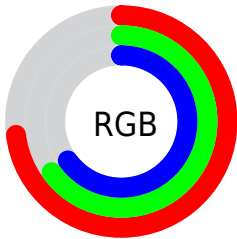
Format	Color
RYB	186, 167, 167
Decimal	12232615
CIELab	70.08, 6.88, 2.50
CIElCh	70, 7.321, 19.985
Yxy	40.8666, 0.3305, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290422695 (0xFFBAA7A7)
YUV	172.6810, -2.8007, 11.6808
Hunter-Lab	63.9270, 2.7314, 5.5319

Details

The RYB color **186, 167, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 177, 186**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 222, 222**, and **133, 115, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 148, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 186, 186**.

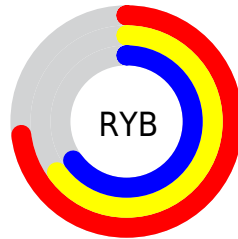
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (65%)

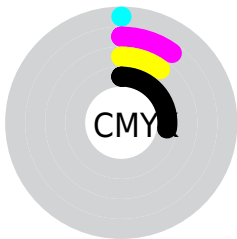
Blue (65%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

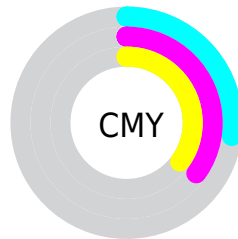


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 186, 167, 167 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 186, 167, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 167, 167

255, 255, 255

 242, 222, 222

 255, 251, 251

 186, 167, 167

 159, 141, 141

 133, 115, 115

 107, 91, 91

 83, 67, 67

 60, 45, 45

 38, 24, 24

 17, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 186, 167, 167

 186, 167, 167

 186, 148, 148

 186, 186, 186

 186, 130, 130

 186, 195, 204

 186, 111, 111

 186, 205, 223

 186, 93, 93

 186, 214, 241

 186, 74, 74

 186, 221, 255

 186, 55, 55

 186, 37, 37

 186, 18, 18

 186, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 167, 174



186, 167, 167



184, 171, 161

Triad

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



186, 167, 167



163, 174, 173



162, 169, 184

Complementary

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



186, 167, 167



167, 177, 186

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.



157, 167, 181



186, 167, 167



158, 168, 175

Square

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



186, 167, 167



159, 172, 159



155, 165, 176



170, 170, 184

Rectangle

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



186, 167, 167



181, 177, 159



155, 165, 176



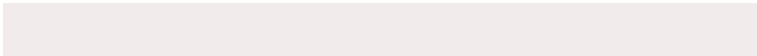
160, 168, 184

Sweetspot

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



186, 167, 167



242, 235, 235



186, 167, 186



122, 118, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



186, 167, 167



242, 213, 213



184, 186, 167



92, 83, 83



156, 0, 0



28, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 177, 186



213, 228, 242



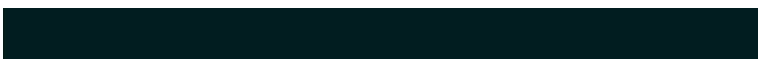
167, 174, 186



83, 88, 92



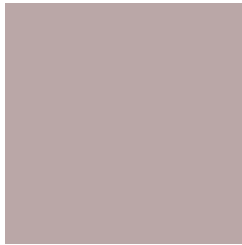
0, 78, 156



0, 14, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 186, 167, 167 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 186, 167, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

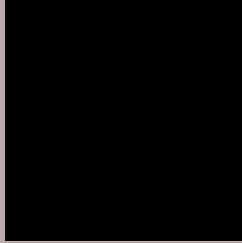
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 186, 167, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 186, 167, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 186, 167, 167.

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
186, 167, 167

Protanopia
175, 172, 169

Deuteranopia
189, 166, 167



Tritanopia
188, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

186, 167, 167

Protanomaly

179, 170, 168

Deuteranomaly

188, 166, 167

Tritanomaly

187, 166, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

186, 167, 167

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

178, 171, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 167, 167 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(186, 167, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 167, 167)  
}
```

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(186, 167, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 167, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 186, 167, 167 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

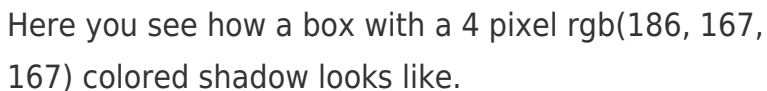
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 167, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 167, 167) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 167, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 167, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 167, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 167, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 186, 167, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 167, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
167, 167) }
```

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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