

# Converting Colors

`RYB(195, 195, 195)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(195, 195, 195) contains.

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# **Color**

**$\text{RYB}(195, 195, 195)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3C3C3
RGB	195, 195, 195
RGB Percent	76%, 76%, 76%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2353, 0.2353
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	0°, 0%, 76%
HSV	0°, 0%, 76%
XYZ	51.8711, 54.5724, 59.4294
YIQ	195.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">195, 195, 195</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12829635</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.79, 0.00, -0.01</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">79, 0.010, 296.813</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.5724, 0.3127, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291019715</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFC3C3C3</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">195.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.8732, -3.9417, 4.0137</a>

# Details

The RYB color **195, 195, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 195, 195**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 252, 252, 252, and **141, 141, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 176, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 205, 215**.

# Distribution



- Red (76%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 195, 195, 195 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 195, 195, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 195, 195, 195

255, 255, 255


 252, 252, 252

 195, 195, 195

 168, 168, 168

 141, 141, 141

 116, 116, 116

 91, 91, 91


 68, 68, 68

 46, 46, 46

 25, 25, 25


 0, 0, 0

 195, 195, 195

 195, 195, 195

 195, 176, 176

 195, 205, 215

 195, 156, 156

 195, 215, 234

 195, 136, 136

 195, 225, 254

 195, 117, 117

 195, 225, 255

 195, 98, 98

 195, 78, 78

 195, 59, 59

 195, 39, 39

 195, 19, 19

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



195, 195, 195



252, 252, 252



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Same Dimension

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



195, 195, 195



252, 252, 252



97, 97, 97



161, 0, 0



33, 0, 0

# Inverse Universe

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



195, 195, 195



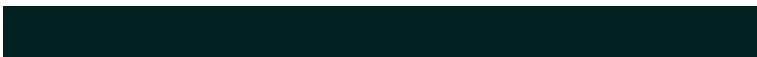
252, 252, 252



97, 97, 97



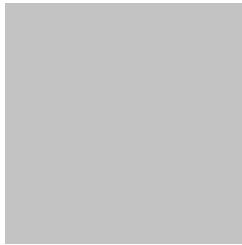
0, 81, 161



0, 17, 33

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 195, 195, 195 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 195, 195, 195 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

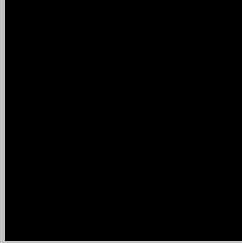
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

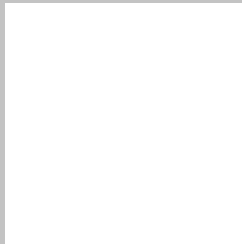
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 195, 195, 195 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 195, 195, 195.

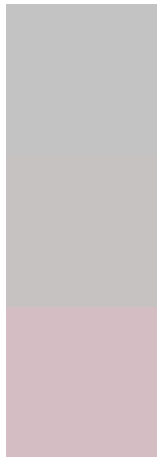


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 195, 195, 195.

# 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**  
195, 195, 195

**Protanopia**  
198, 194, 194

**Deuteranopia**  
213, 189, 196



**Tritanopia**  
197, 193, 208

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

195, 195, 195

## Protanomaly

197, 194, 194

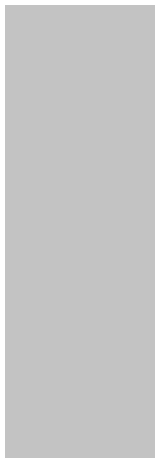
## Deuteranomaly

206, 191, 196

## Tritanomaly

196, 194, 203

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

195, 195, 195

## Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195

## Achromatomaly

195, 195, 195

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 195, 195, 195 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(195, 195, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 195, 195)  
}
```

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(195, 195, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 195, 195) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 195, 195, 195 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(195, 195, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 195, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 195, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 195, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 195, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 195,  
195) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 195, 195, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 195, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
195, 195) }
```

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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