

Converting Colors

`RYB(110, 212, 223)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(110, 212, 223) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(110, 212, 223)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EDF7A
RGB	110, 223, 122
RGB Percent	43%, 87%, 48%
CMY	0.5686, 0.1255, 0.5208
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.45, 0.13
HSL	126°, 64%, 65%
HSV	126°, 51%, 87%
XYZ	36.3425, 57.5001, 27.6561
YIQ	177.6990, -34.9270, -55.3670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

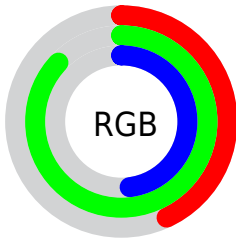
Format	Color
RYB	110, 212, 223
Decimal	7266170
CIELab	80.46, -52.87, 39.65
CIELCh	80, 66.085, 143.131
Yxy	57.5001, 0.2991, 0.4733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285456250 (0xFF6EDF7A)
YUV	177.6990, -27.4596, -59.3720
Hunter-Lab	75.8288, -47.1507, 31.4561

Details

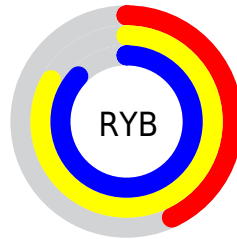
The RYB color **110, 212, 223** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **223, 110, 211**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 248, 255**, and **47, 147, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 210, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 214, 223**.

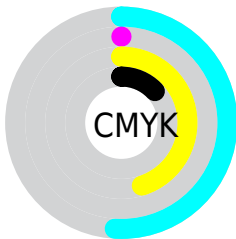
Distribution



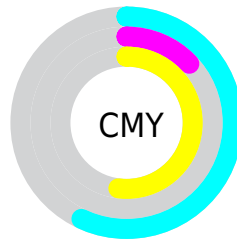
- Red (43%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 110, 212, 223 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 110, 212, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 212, 223


255, 255, 255

 168, 248, 255

 198, 250, 255

 227, 251, 255


 110, 212, 223

 80, 181, 195

 47, 147, 167

 0, 105, 140

 0, 96, 113

 0, 88, 88

 0, 63, 63

 0, 41, 41

 0, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0

 110, 212, 223

 110, 212, 223

 88, 210, 223

 132, 214, 223

 65, 208, 223

 155, 217, 223

 43, 205, 223

 177, 218, 223

 21, 203, 223

 199, 220, 223

 0, 201, 223

 222, 223, 223

 244, 223, 242

 255, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 211, 102



110, 212, 223



0, 127, 229

Triad

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



110, 212, 223



0, 115, 255



255, 148, 155

Complementary

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



110, 212, 223



223, 110, 211

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.



255, 146, 217



110, 212, 223



178, 188, 255

Square

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



110, 212, 223



0, 119, 255



255, 164, 255



255, 218, 102

Rectangle

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



110, 212, 223



0, 116, 230



255, 164, 255



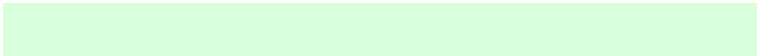
255, 145, 175

Sweetspot

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



110, 212, 223



217, 251, 255



110, 223, 121



105, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



110, 212, 223



99, 240, 255



110, 181, 223



101, 111, 112



0, 159, 176



0, 43, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 110, 211



255, 99, 238



223, 110, 155



112, 101, 111



176, 0, 157



48, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 110, 212, 223 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 110, 212, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

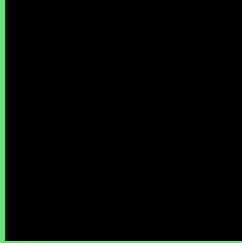
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 110, 212, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 212, 223.

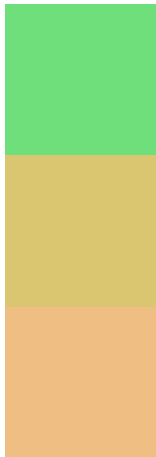


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 212, 223.

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](#).

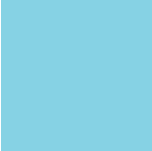
Dichromacy



Original Color
110, 212, 223

Protanopia
138, 218, 113

Deuteranopia
216, 238, 130



Tritanopia
134, 176, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 212, 223



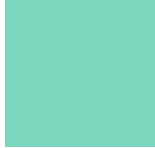
Protanomaly

116, 207, 144



Deuteranomaly

127, 202, 138



Tritanomaly

125, 177, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 212, 223



Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178



Achromatomaly

153, 190, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 110, 212, 223 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(110, 223, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 223, 122)  
}
```

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(110, 223, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 223, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 110, 212, 223 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(110, 223, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 223, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 223, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 223, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 223, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 223,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 110, 212, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 223, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
223, 122) }
```

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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