

Converting Colors

`RYB(127, 202, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(127, 202, 163) contains.

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Color

R_YB(127, 202, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6CA7F
RGB	166, 202, 127
RGB Percent	65%, 79%, 50%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2078, 0.5020
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.37, 0.21
HSL	89°, 41%, 65%
HSV	89°, 37%, 79%
XYZ	40.6772, 51.8804, 27.9487
YIQ	182.6860, 2.6190, -30.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

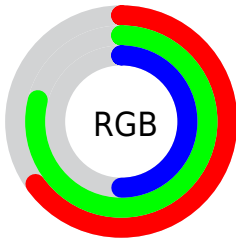
Format	Color
RYB	127, 202, 163
Decimal	10930815
CIELab	77.21, -24.97, 33.60
CIELCh	77, 41.861, 126.614
Yxy	51.8804, 0.3376, 0.4305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289120895 (0xFFA6CA7F)
YUV	182.6860, -27.4532, -14.6336
Hunter-Lab	72.0280, -25.2428, 27.4136

Details

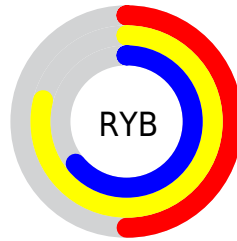
The RYB color **127, 202, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **163, 127, 202**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 255, 214**, and **77, 148, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 202, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 202, 173**.

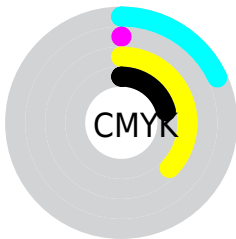
Distribution



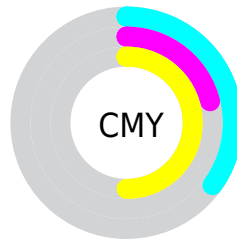
- Red (65%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 127, 202, 163 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 127, 202, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 202, 163


255, 255, 255


 181, 255, 214

 208, 255, 212

 237, 255, 237

 127, 202, 163

 101, 175, 137


 77, 148, 112

 53, 122, 88

 29, 97, 64

 4, 73, 39

 0, 50, 35

 0, 31, 31

 0, 0, 0

 127, 202, 163

 127, 202, 163

■ 107, 202, 153

■ 147, 202, 173

■ 87, 202, 142

■ 167, 202, 184

■ 66, 202, 131

■ 188, 202, 195

■ 46, 202, 121

■ 205, 202, 208

■ 26, 202, 110

■ 214, 202, 228

■ 6, 202, 100

■ 224, 202, 248

■ 0, 202, 97

■ 234, 202, 255

■ 244, 202, 255

■ 253, 202, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 208, 113



127, 202, 163



118, 181, 209

Triad

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



127, 202, 163



77, 151, 255



255, 160, 183

Complementary

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



127, 202, 163



163, 127, 202

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.



246, 165, 222



127, 202, 163



148, 179, 255

Square

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



127, 202, 163



0, 111, 236



206, 177, 253



255, 170, 146

Rectangle

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



127, 202, 163



81, 153, 211



206, 177, 253



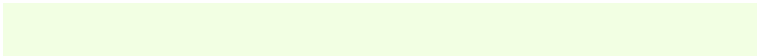
255, 161, 197

Sweetspot

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



127, 202, 163



227, 255, 240



202, 193, 127



111, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



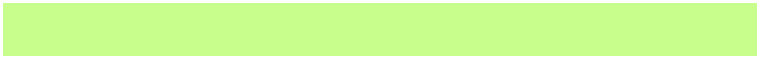
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



127, 202, 163



140, 255, 195



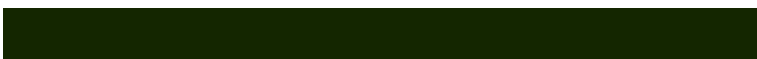
127, 202, 199



92, 102, 97



0, 166, 80



0, 38, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 127, 202



195, 140, 255



200, 127, 202



97, 92, 102



80, 0, 166



18, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 127, 202, 163 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 127, 202, 163 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 127, 202, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 127, 202, 163.

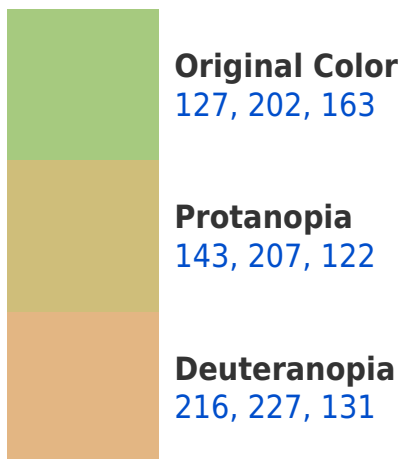


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 127, 202, 163.

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





Tritanopia
178, 187, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
127, 202, 163

Protanomaly
124, 194, 126

Deuteranomaly
150, 205, 130

Tritanomaly
174, 193, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 202, 163

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
163, 190, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 127, 202, 163 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(166, 202, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 202, 127)  
}
```

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(166, 202, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 202, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 127, 202, 163 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(166, 202, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 202, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 202, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 202, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 202, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 202,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 127, 202, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 202, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
202, 127) }
```

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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