

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 200, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 200, 164) contains.

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Color

`RYB(133, 200, 164)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9C885
RGB	169, 200, 133
RGB Percent	66%, 78%, 52%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2157, 0.4784
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.33, 0.22
HSL	88°, 38%, 65%
HSV	88°, 34%, 78%
XYZ	41.2501, 51.4370, 29.9445
YIQ	183.0930, 3.0310, -27.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

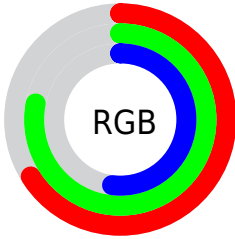
Format	Color
RYB	133, 200, 164
Decimal	11126917
CIELab	76.94, -22.06, 30.18
CIELCh	77, 37.386, 126.159
Yxy	51.4370, 0.3364, 0.4194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289316997 (0xFFA9C885)
YUV	183.0930, -24.6958, -12.3596
Hunter-Lab	71.7196, -22.8436, 25.4488

Details

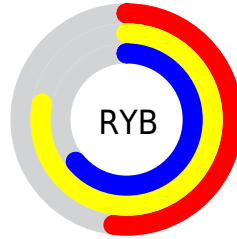
The RYB color **133, 200, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **164, 133, 200**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 217**, and **83, 146, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 200, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 200, 175**.

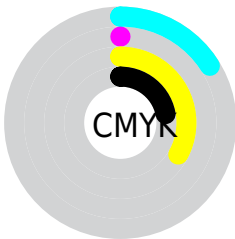
Distribution



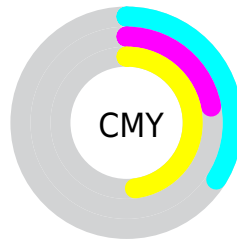
- Red (66%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 200, 164 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 133, 200, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 200, 164


255, 255, 255


 187, 255, 217

 215, 255, 216

 243, 255, 243

 133, 200, 164

 107, 173, 138

 83, 146, 113

 59, 120, 89

 35, 95, 64

 12, 71, 41

 0, 49, 28

 0, 29, 29

 0, 0, 0

 133, 200, 164

 133, 200, 164

 113, 200, 153

 153, 200, 175

 93, 200, 143

 173, 200, 185

 73, 200, 132

 193, 200, 196

 53, 200, 121

 206, 200, 213

 33, 200, 110

 215, 200, 233

 13, 200, 100

 225, 200, 253

 0, 200, 93

 234, 200, 255

 243, 200, 255

 252, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 206, 121



133, 200, 164



128, 183, 206

Triad

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



133, 200, 164



98, 160, 252



255, 163, 184

Complementary

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



133, 200, 164



164, 133, 200

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.



240, 168, 219



133, 200, 164



153, 181, 255

Square

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



133, 200, 164



64, 141, 230



204, 178, 246



255, 171, 151

Rectangle

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



133, 200, 164



99, 160, 208



204, 178, 246



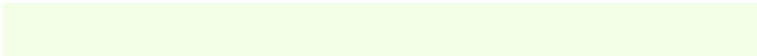
253, 164, 196

Sweetspot

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



133, 200, 164



230, 255, 242



200, 187, 133



112, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



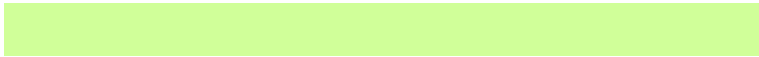
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 200, 164



153, 255, 200



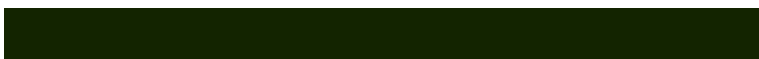
133, 200, 197



90, 99, 94



0, 163, 75



0, 36, 17

Inverse Universe

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



164, 133, 200



200, 153, 255



197, 133, 200



94, 90, 99



76, 0, 163



17, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 200, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

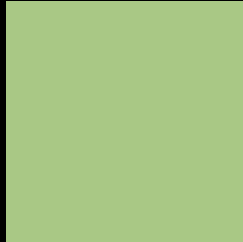
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 133, 200, 164 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 133, 200, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 200, 164.

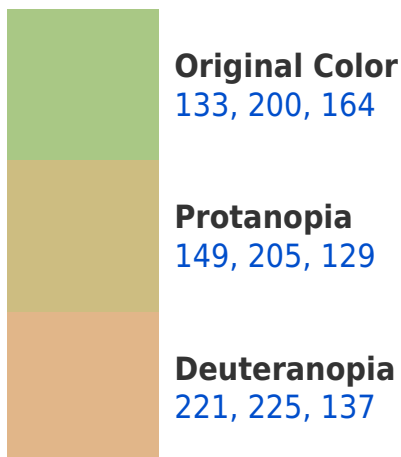


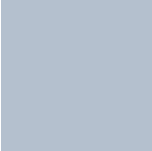
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 200, 164.

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
180, 188, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

133, 200, 164

Protanomaly

130, 193, 131

Deuteranomaly

157, 205, 136

Tritanomaly

176, 191, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 200, 164

Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly

165, 189, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 200, 164 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(169, 200, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 200, 133)  
}
```

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(169, 200, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 200, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 200, 164 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

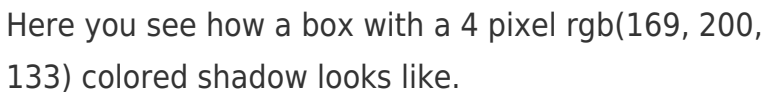
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 200, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 200, 133) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 200, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 200, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 200, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 200, 133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 200, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 200, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
200, 133) }
```

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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