

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 204, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 204, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 204, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9CC85
RGB	169, 204, 133
RGB Percent	66%, 80%, 52%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2000, 0.4784
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.35, 0.20
HSL	90°, 41%, 66%
HSV	90°, 35%, 80%
XYZ	42.1887, 53.3142, 30.2574
YIQ	185.4410, 1.9310, -29.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

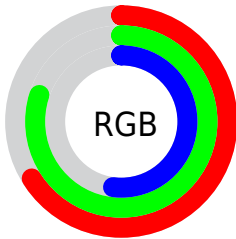
Format	Color
RYB	133, 204, 168
Decimal	11127941
CIELab	78.06, -24.02, 31.66
CIELCh	78, 39.743, 127.192
Yxy	53.3142, 0.3355, 0.4239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289318021 (0xFFA9CC85)
YUV	185.4410, -25.8534, -14.4188
Hunter-Lab	73.0166, -24.6424, 26.5424

Details

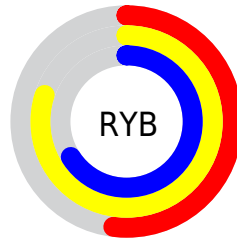
The RYB color **133, 204, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **168, 133, 204**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 217**, and **82, 150, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 204, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 204, 178**.

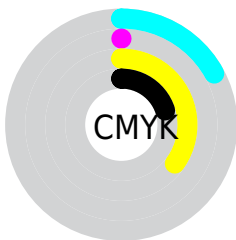
Distribution



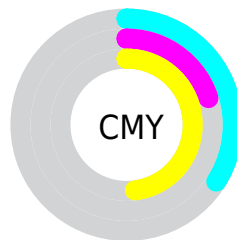
- Red (66%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 204, 168 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, 204, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 204, 168

255, 255, 255


 187, 255, 217

 215, 255, 216

 243, 255, 243


 133, 204, 168

 107, 176, 141

 82, 150, 116

 58, 124, 92

 35, 99, 69

 11, 75, 45

 0, 52, 33

 0, 32, 32

 0, 0, 0

 133, 204, 168

 133, 204, 168

 113, 204, 158

 153, 204, 178

 92, 204, 147

 174, 204, 189

 72, 204, 137

 194, 204, 199

 51, 204, 126

 209, 204, 215

 31, 204, 116

 219, 204, 235

 11, 204, 106

 229, 204, 255

 0, 204, 101

 239, 204, 255

 249, 204, 255

 255, 204, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 209, 119



133, 204, 168



124, 184, 211

Triad

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



133, 204, 168



93, 159, 255



255, 164, 185

Complementary

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



133, 204, 168



168, 133, 204

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.



247, 169, 222



133, 204, 168



155, 183, 255

Square

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



133, 204, 168



48, 135, 236



209, 180, 252



255, 175, 150

Rectangle

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



133, 204, 168



92, 159, 213



209, 180, 252



255, 165, 198

Sweetspot

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



133, 204, 168



230, 255, 243



204, 198, 133



112, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



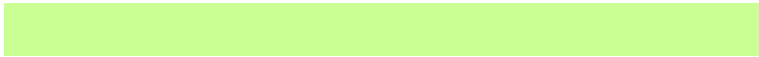
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 204, 168



148, 255, 201



133, 204, 203



92, 102, 97



0, 166, 82



0, 38, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 133, 204



201, 148, 255



203, 133, 204



97, 92, 102



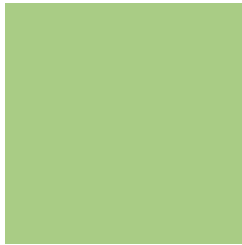
82, 0, 166



19, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 204, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

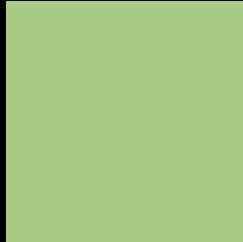
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

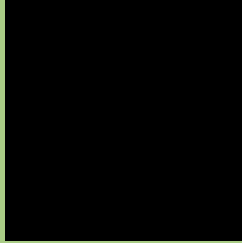
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 204, 168.

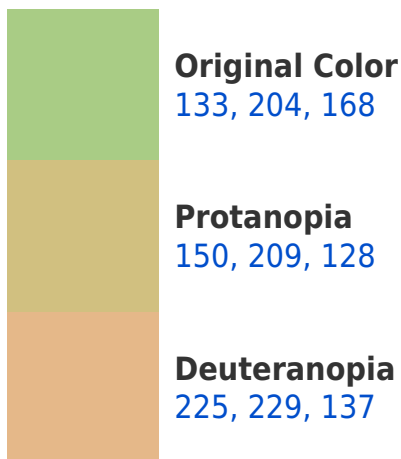



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 133, 204, 168.

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, 190, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 204, 168

Protanomaly
130, 196, 132

Deuteranomaly
157, 207, 136

Tritanomaly
176, 193, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 204, 168

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
166, 192, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 204, 168 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, 204, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 204, 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, 204, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 204, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 204, 168 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, 204, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 204, 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, 204, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 204, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 204, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 204,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 204, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 204, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
204, 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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