

Converting Colors

`RYB(137, 220, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(137, 220, 200) contains.

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Color

R_YB(137, 220, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DDC89
RGB	157, 220, 137
RGB Percent	62%, 86%, 54%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1373, 0.4627
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.38, 0.14
HSL	106°, 54%, 70%
HSV	106°, 38%, 86%
XYZ	44.0132, 60.1606, 32.9593
YIQ	191.7010, -10.9050, -39.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

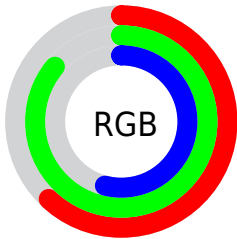
Format	Color
RYB	137, 220, 200
Decimal	10345609
CIELab	81.93, -35.26, 34.55
CIElCh	82, 49.368, 135.587
Yxy	60.1606, 0.3210, 0.4387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288535689 (0xFF9DDC89)
YUV	191.7010, -26.9676, -30.4328
Hunter-Lab	77.5633, -34.4462, 29.0999

Details

The RYB color **137, 220, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **200, 137, 220**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 255, 233**, and **86, 165, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 220, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 220, 205**.

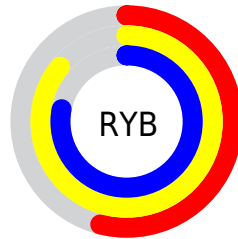
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (86%)

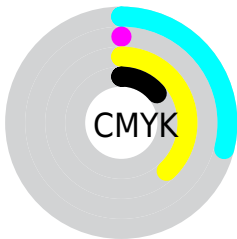
Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (78%)

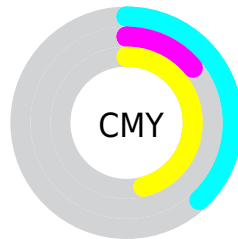


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 137, 220, 200 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 137, 220, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 220, 200


255, 255, 255


 191, 255, 233


 219, 255, 232

 248, 255, 248

 137, 220, 200


 111, 192, 173

 86, 165, 148


 61, 138, 122

 37, 112, 98

 12, 87, 77

 0, 63, 63

 0, 41, 41

 0, 13, 13

 0, 0, 0

 137, 220, 200

 137, 220, 200

 115, 220, 195

 159, 220, 205

 93, 220, 189

 181, 220, 211

 71, 220, 184

 203, 220, 216

 49, 220, 179

 224, 220, 225

 27, 220, 173

 240, 220, 247

 5, 220, 168

 255, 220, 255

 0, 220, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 209, 112



137, 220, 200



92, 173, 226

Triad

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



137, 220, 200



80, 156, 255



255, 167, 181

Complementary

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



137, 220, 200



200, 137, 220

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, 169, 228



137, 220, 200



174, 194, 255

Square

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



137, 220, 200



0, 119, 255



239, 183, 255



255, 195, 140

Rectangle

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



137, 220, 200



0, 118, 228



239, 183, 255



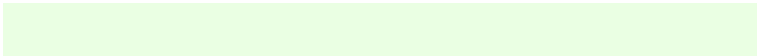
255, 166, 197

Sweetspot

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



137, 220, 200



227, 255, 248



165, 220, 137



111, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 220, 200



140, 255, 227



137, 203, 220



99, 110, 108



0, 173, 131



0, 46, 35

Inverse Universe

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



200, 137, 220



227, 140, 255



220, 137, 199



107, 99, 110



132, 0, 173



35, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 137, 220, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

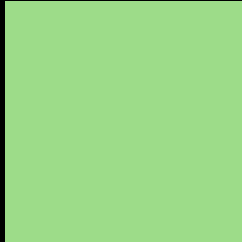
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 137, 220, 200 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 137, 220, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 137, 220, 200.

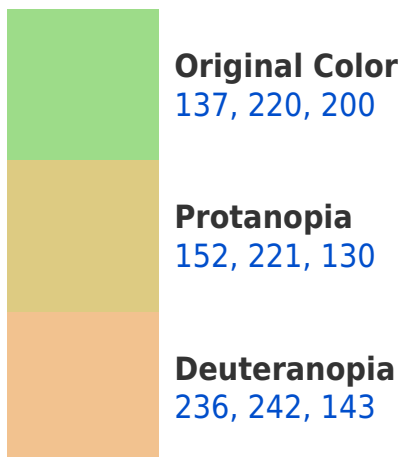


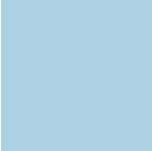
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 137, 220, 200.

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
172, 194, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 220, 200



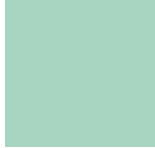
Protanomaly

133, 209, 144



Deuteranomaly

150, 211, 141



Tritanomaly

167, 196, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

137, 220, 200



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

172, 202, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 137, 220, 200 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(157, 220, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 220, 137)  
}
```

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(157, 220, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 220, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 137, 220, 200 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(157, 220, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 220, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 220, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 220, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 220, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 220,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 137, 220, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 220, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
220, 137) }
```

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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