

Converting Colors

`RYB(149, 167, 181)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(149, 167, 181) contains.

RYB(149, 167, 181)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(149, 167, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95B5AE
RGB	149, 181, 174
RGB Percent	58%, 71%, 68%
CMY	0.4157, 0.2902, 0.3181
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.04, 0.29
HSL	167°, 18%, 65%
HSV	167°, 18%, 71%
XYZ	36.5475, 42.4890, 46.2626
YIQ	170.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

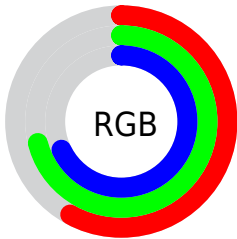
Format	Color
RYB	149, 167, 181
Decimal	9811374
CIELab	71.21, -12.30, 0.00
CIELCh	71, 12.303, 179.996
Yxy	42.4890, 0.2917, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288001454 (0xFF95B5AE)
YUV	170.6340, 1.6594, -18.9730
Hunter-Lab	65.1836, -13.9890, 3.5488

Details

The RYB color **149, 167, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 149, 156**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 222, 237**, and **98, 115, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 159, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 175, 181**.

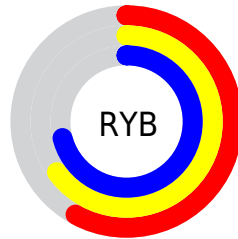
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (71%)

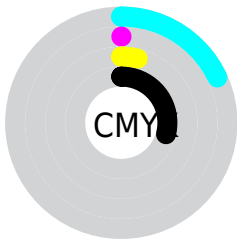
Blue (68%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (71%)

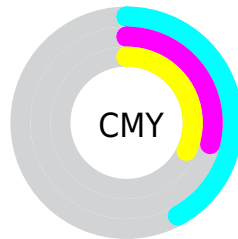


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 149, 167, 181 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 149, 167, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 149, 167, 181


255, 255, 255

 203, 222, 237

 232, 244, 255

 149, 167, 181

 123, 140, 154

 98, 115, 128

 73, 90, 103

 50, 66, 79

 28, 43, 56


 5, 21, 34


 0, 5, 8

 0, 0, 0

 149, 167, 181


 149, 167, 181


 131, 159, 181


 167, 175, 181


 113, 151, 181


 185, 181, 182


 95, 143, 181


 203, 181, 186

 77, 135, 181


 221, 181, 190

 59, 128, 181

 240, 181, 194

 40, 119, 181

 255, 181, 198

 22, 111, 181

 255, 181, 202

 4, 103, 181

 255, 181, 206

 0, 102, 181

 255, 181, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 176, 180



149, 167, 181



146, 164, 185

Triad

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



149, 167, 181



177, 171, 194



193, 180, 155

Complementary

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



149, 167, 181



181, 149, 156

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.



198, 167, 164



149, 167, 181



189, 168, 186

Square

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



149, 167, 181



162, 171, 196



197, 167, 175



167, 184, 152

Rectangle

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



149, 167, 181



148, 166, 191



197, 167, 175



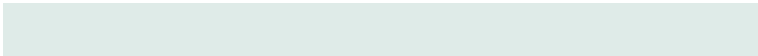
196, 173, 158

Sweetspot

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



149, 167, 181



223, 230, 235



149, 181, 174



110, 114, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



149, 167, 181



185, 213, 235



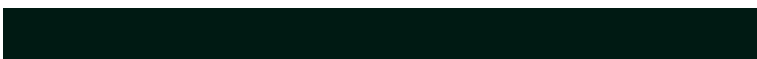
149, 162, 181



80, 85, 89



0, 86, 153



0, 15, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 149, 156



235, 185, 196



181, 162, 149



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 34



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 167, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

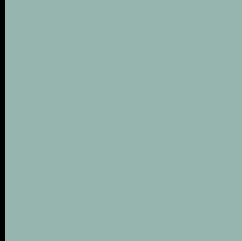
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 149, 167, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

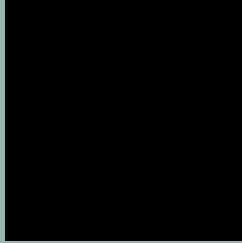
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

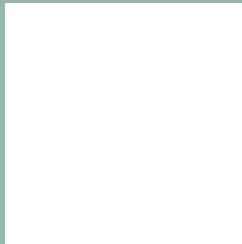
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 149, 167, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 167, 181.



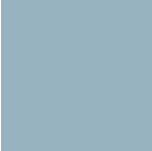
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 167, 181.

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
152, 168, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 167, 181

Protanomaly

167, 173, 176

Deuteranomaly

174, 173, 175

Tritanomaly

151, 166, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 167, 181

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

163, 170, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 149, 167, 181 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(149, 181, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 181, 174)  
}
```

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(149, 181, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 181, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 149, 167, 181 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(149, 181, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 181, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 181, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 181, 174); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 181, 174); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 181, 174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 149, 167, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 181, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
181, 174) }
```

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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