

# Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 184, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(150, 184, 192) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(150, 184, 192)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96C0A0
RGB	150, 192, 160
RGB Percent	59%, 75%, 63%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2471, 0.3730
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.17, 0.25
HSL	134°, 25%, 67%
HSV	134°, 22%, 75%
XYZ	37.7622, 46.7173, 40.2308
YIQ	175.7940, -14.7600, -18.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

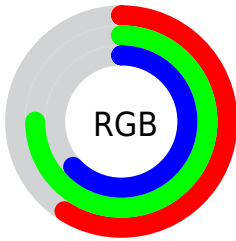
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 184, 192
Decimal	9879712
CIELab	74.01, -20.40, 11.67
CIELCh	74, 23.499, 150.217
Yxy	46.7173, 0.3028, 0.3746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288069792 (0xFF96C0A0)
YUV	175.7940, -7.7864, -22.6213
Hunter-Lab	68.3500, -20.9944, 12.9469

# Details

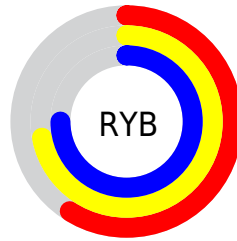
The RYB color **150, 184, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 150, 182**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 241, 249**, and **98, 130, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 181, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 187, 192**.

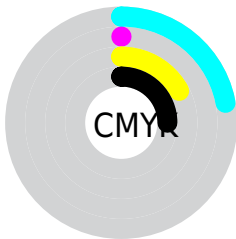
# Distribution



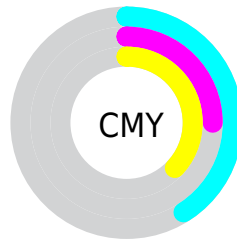
- Red (59%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 184, 192 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 150, 184, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 150, 184, 192


255, 255, 255


 205, 241, 249


 233, 248, 255

 150, 184, 192

 124, 157, 165

 98, 130, 138

 74, 105, 113

 50, 79, 88


 27, 56, 65


 3, 31, 42

 0, 23, 23


 0, 0, 0

 150, 184, 192


 150, 184, 192

 131, 181, 192


 169, 187, 192

 112, 177, 192


 188, 191, 192


 92, 173, 192


 208, 192, 204

 73, 169, 192


 227, 192, 219

 54, 166, 192

 246, 192, 233

 35, 162, 192

 255, 192, 248

 16, 159, 192

 255, 192, 255

 0, 156, 192

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144, 187, 156



150, 184, 192



129, 165, 194

# Triad

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



150, 184, 192



156, 176, 225



226, 169, 161

# Complementary

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



150, 184, 192



192, 150, 182

# 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.



224, 167, 183



150, 184, 192



186, 176, 219

# Square

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



150, 184, 192



131, 166, 219



210, 170, 204



216, 191, 145

# Rectangle

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



150, 184, 192



122, 158, 196



210, 170, 204



227, 167, 168

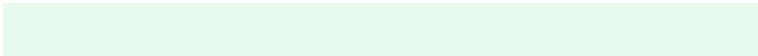


# Sweetspot

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



150, 184, 192



232, 246, 250



150, 192, 160



115, 123, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

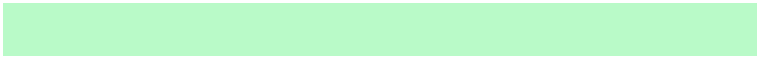


# Same Dimension

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



150, 184, 192



185, 238, 250



150, 174, 192



87, 95, 97



0, 130, 161



0, 27, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



192, 150, 182



250, 185, 235



192, 150, 161



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 123

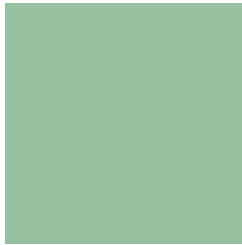


33, 0, 25



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 184, 192 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

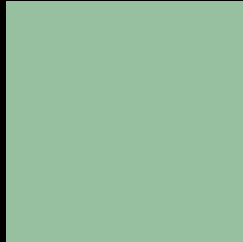
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150, 184, 192 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 150, 184, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 184, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 184, 192.

# 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**  
157, 174, 201

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
150, 184, 192

**Protanomaly**  
156, 185, 165

**Deuteranomaly**  
168, 186, 162

**Tritanomaly**  
154, 172, 188

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
150, 184, 192

**Achromatopsia**  
176, 176, 176

**Achromatomaly**  
167, 180, 182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 184, 192 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(150, 192, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 192, 160)  
}
```

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(150, 192, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 192, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 184, 192 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(150, 192, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 192, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 192, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 192, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 192, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 192,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 184, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 192, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
192, 160) }
```

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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