

# Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 255, 230)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(150, 255, 230) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(150, 255, 230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFFF96
RGB	175, 255, 150
RGB Percent	69%, 100%, 59%
CMY	0.3137, 0.0000, 0.4118
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.41, 0.00
HSL	106°, 100%, 79%
HSV	106°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	58.9442, 82.8360, 41.7364
YIQ	219.1100, -13.9750, -49.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

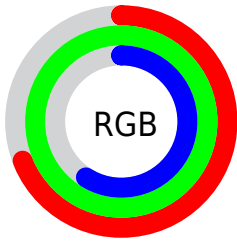
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	150, 255, 230
Decimal	11534230
CIELab	92.94, -43.19, 42.55
CIElCh	93, 60.630, 135.430
Yxy	82.8360, 0.3212, 0.4514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289724310 (0xFFAFF96)
YUV	219.1100, -34.0712, -38.6845
Hunter-Lab	91.0143, -43.6717, 36.5214

# Details

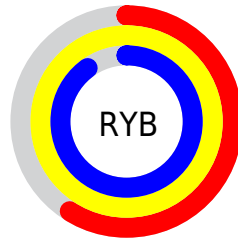
The RYB color **150, 255, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **230, 150, 255**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 227**, and **97, 198, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 255, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 255, 237**.

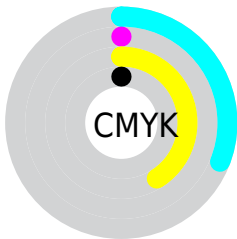
# Distribution



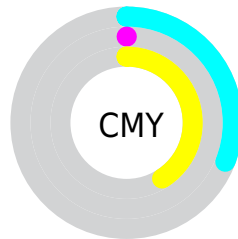
- Red (69%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 255, 230 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, 255, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 150, 255, 230


255, 255, 255


 205, 255, 227


 234, 255, 234


 150, 255, 230

 123, 226, 202


 97, 198, 176

 72, 170, 150


 47, 143, 126

 20, 117, 104

 0, 92, 92

 0, 67, 67

 0, 45, 45

 0, 18, 18

 150, 255, 230

 150, 255, 230

 125, 255, 224

 176, 255, 237

 99, 255, 218

 201, 255, 242

 74, 255, 212

 227, 255, 249

 48, 255, 206

 252, 255, 254

 23, 255, 200

 255, 255, 255

 0, 255, 194

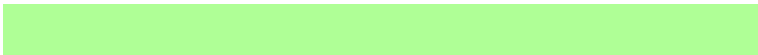
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



118, 241, 118



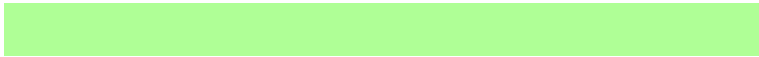
150, 255, 230



83, 184, 255

# Triad

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



150, 255, 230



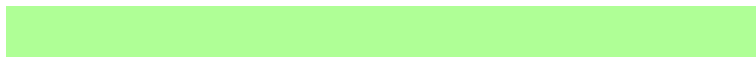
40, 146, 255



255, 187, 207

# Complementary

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



150, 255, 230



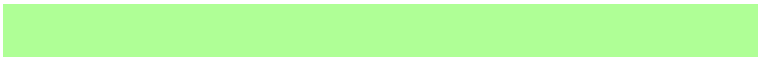
230, 150, 255

# Split Complementary

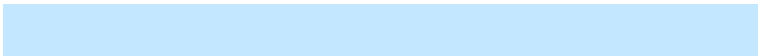
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 190, 255



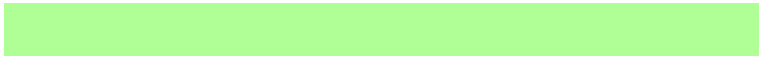
150, 255, 230



194, 217, 255

# Square

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



150, 255, 230



0, 128, 255



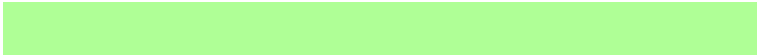
255, 208, 255



255, 242, 154

# Rectangle

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



150, 255, 230



0, 130, 255



255, 208, 255

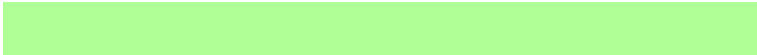


255, 186, 226

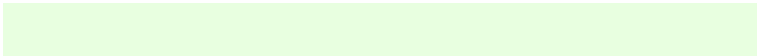


# Sweetspot

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



150, 255, 230



224, 255, 247



185, 255, 150



110, 128, 124



0, 0, 0

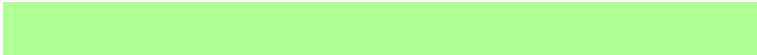


128, 128, 128

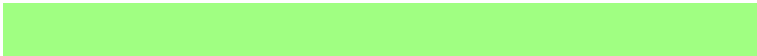


# Same Dimension

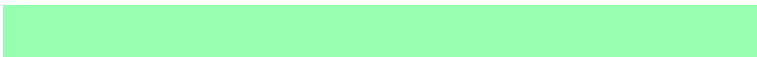
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



150, 255, 230



130, 255, 225



150, 234, 255



115, 128, 125



0, 191, 145



0, 64, 49



# Inverse Universe

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



230, 150, 255



225, 130, 255



255, 150, 229



124, 115, 128



146, 0, 191

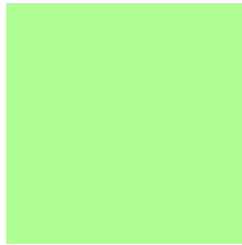


49, 0, 64



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 255, 230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

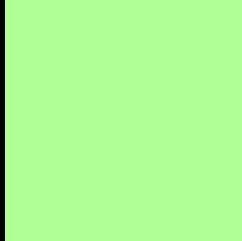
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 230 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, 255, 230 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 255, 230.

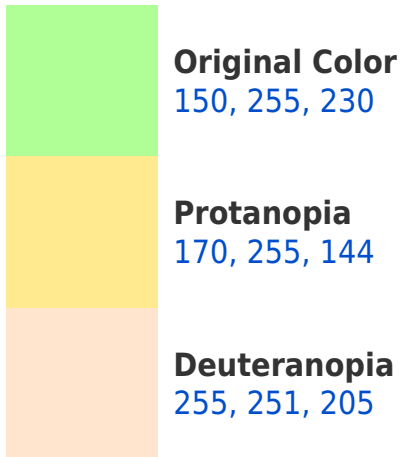


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 255, 230.

# 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





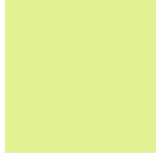
**Tritanopia**  
204, 225, 255

# Trichromacy



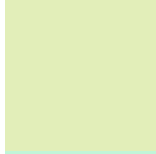
**Original Color**

150, 255, 230



**Protanomaly**

146, 242, 162



**Deuteranomaly**

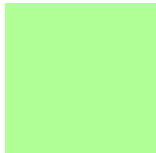
185, 238, 197



**Tritanomaly**

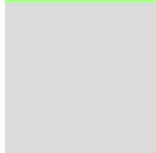
193, 229, 245

# Monochromacy



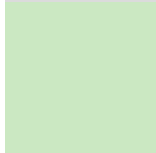
**Original Color**

150, 255, 230



**Achromatopsia**

219, 219, 219



**Achromatomaly**

194, 232, 223

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 255, 230 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(175, 255, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 255, 150)  
}
```

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(175, 255, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 255, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 255, 230 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(175, 255, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 255, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 255, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 255, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 255, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 255,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 255, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 255, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
255, 150) }
```

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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