

Converting Colors

`RYB(151, 166, 184)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(151, 166, 184) contains.

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Color

R_YB(151, 166, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97B3B8
RGB	151, 179, 184
RGB Percent	59%, 70%, 72%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3000, 0.2784
CMYK	0.18, 0.03, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	190°, 19%, 66%
HSV	190°, 18%, 72%
XYZ	37.4343, 42.0801, 51.4967
YIQ	171.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

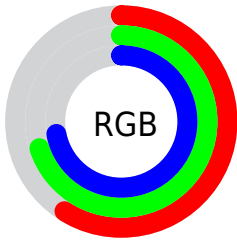
Format	Color
RYB	151, 166, 184
Decimal	9941944
CIELab	70.93, -8.18, -5.95
CIELCh	71, 10.113, 216.054
Yxy	42.0801, 0.2857, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288132024 (0xFF97B3B8)
YUV	171.1980, 6.3114, -17.7136
Hunter-Lab	64.8692, -10.5135, -1.6592

Details

The RYB color **151, 166, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 158, 151**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 222, 240**, and **100, 114, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 156, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 176, 184**.

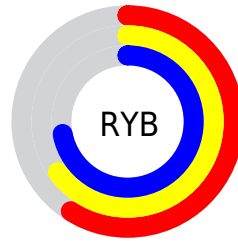
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (70%)

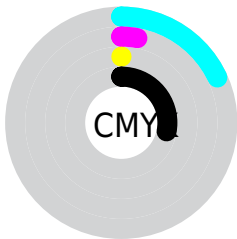
Blue (72%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (72%)

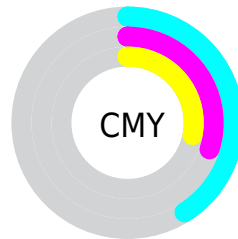


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 151, 166, 184 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 151, 166, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 166, 184

255, 255, 255

 206, 221, 240

 234, 245, 255

 151, 166, 184

 125, 140, 157

 100, 114, 131

 75, 89, 106

 52, 66, 82

 29, 43, 59

 6, 20, 37

 0, 5, 16

 0, 0, 0

 151, 166, 184

 151, 166, 184

■ 133, 156, 184

■ 169, 176, 184

■ 114, 146, 184

■ 188, 185, 184

■ 96, 136, 184

■ 206, 189, 184

■ 77, 126, 184

■ 225, 192, 184

■ 59, 116, 184

■ 243, 196, 184

■ 41, 106, 184

■ 255, 200, 184

■ 22, 96, 184

■ 255, 205, 184

■ 4, 86, 184

■ 255, 210, 184

■ 0, 84, 184

■ 255, 216, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 167, 179



151, 166, 184



156, 169, 190

Triad

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



151, 166, 184



187, 168, 181



163, 179, 155

Complementary

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



151, 166, 184



184, 158, 151

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.



188, 183, 157



151, 166, 184



193, 167, 172

Square

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



151, 166, 184



178, 171, 188



193, 169, 163



159, 176, 166

Rectangle

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



151, 166, 184



163, 171, 192



193, 169, 163



173, 183, 155

Sweetspot

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



151, 166, 184



228, 233, 240



151, 180, 184



113, 116, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



151, 166, 184



187, 211, 240



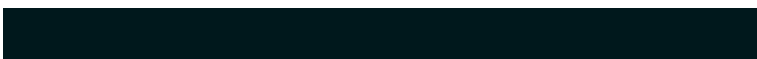
151, 159, 184



83, 87, 92



0, 71, 156



0, 13, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 151, 179



240, 187, 231



168, 184, 151



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 130



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 151, 166, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

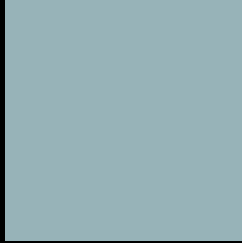
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 151, 166, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

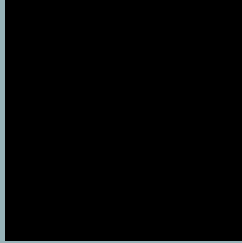
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

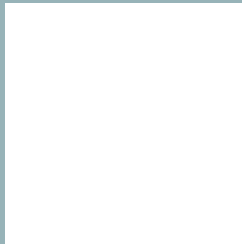
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 151, 166, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 166, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 166, 184.

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](#).

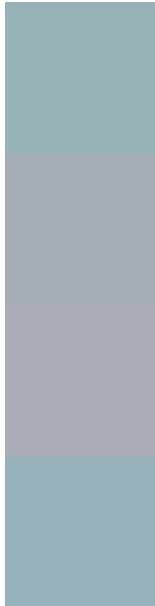
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
152, 167, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 166, 184

Protanomaly

166, 171, 181

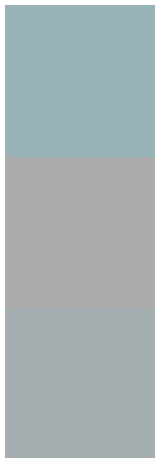
Deuteranomaly

172, 172, 185

Tritanomaly

152, 167, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 166, 184

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

164, 169, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 151, 166, 184 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(151, 179, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 179, 184)  
}
```

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(151, 179, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 179, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 151, 166, 184 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(151, 179, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 179, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 179, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 179, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 179, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 179, 184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 151, 166, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 179, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
179, 184) }
```

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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