

# Converting Colors

`RYB(151, 178, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(151, 178, 192) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(151, 178, 192)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97C0AC
RGB	151, 192, 172
RGB Percent	59%, 75%, 67%
CMY	0.4078, 0.2471, 0.3245
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.10, 0.25
HSL	151°, 25%, 67%
HSV	151°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	39.0835, 47.2671, 46.2239
YIQ	177.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

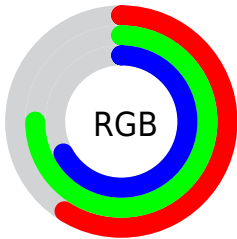
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	151, 178, 192
Decimal	9945260
CIELab	74.36, -17.67, 5.48
CIElCh	74, 18.504, 162.774
Yxy	47.2671, 0.2948, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288135340 (0xFF97C0AC)
YUV	177.4610, -2.6923, -23.2063
Hunter-Lab	68.7511, -18.8411, 8.2629

# Details

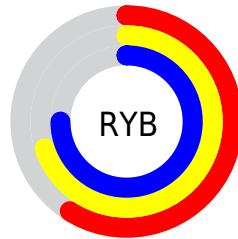
The RYB color **151, 178, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 151, 171**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 235, 249**, and **99, 124, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 172, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 184, 192**.

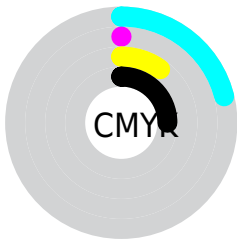
# Distribution



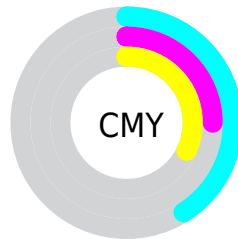
- Red (59%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 151, 178, 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 151, 178, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 151, 178, 192


255, 255, 255


 206, 234, 249


 234, 245, 255

 151, 178, 192

 125, 151, 165

 99, 124, 138

 75, 100, 113


 51, 75, 88


 28, 52, 65


 4, 27, 42


 0, 22, 24


 0, 0, 0

 151, 178, 192


 151, 178, 192


 132, 172, 192


 170, 184, 192

 113, 165, 192


 189, 191, 192

 93, 158, 192


 209, 192, 200

 74, 152, 192


 228, 192, 209

 55, 145, 192

 247, 192, 218

 36, 139, 192

 255, 192, 228

 17, 132, 192

 255, 192, 237

 0, 126, 192

 255, 192, 246

 255, 192, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158, 189, 178



151, 178, 192



139, 167, 193

# Triad

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



151, 178, 192



173, 180, 216



216, 178, 161

# Complementary

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



151, 178, 192



192, 151, 171

# 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.



218, 171, 176



151, 178, 192



195, 176, 208

# Square

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



151, 178, 192



152, 175, 215



211, 172, 193



205, 205, 151

# Rectangle

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



151, 178, 192



138, 167, 201



211, 172, 193



218, 173, 165



# Sweetspot

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



151, 178, 192



235, 245, 250



151, 192, 172



116, 122, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

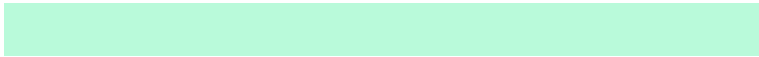


# Same Dimension

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



151, 178, 192



185, 228, 250



151, 171, 192



87, 94, 97



0, 106, 161



0, 22, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



192, 151, 171



250, 185, 216



192, 152, 151



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 77

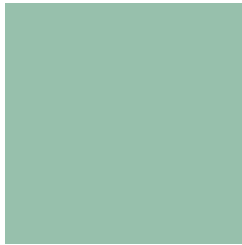


33, 0, 16



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 151, 178, 192 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

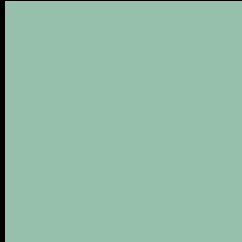
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 151, 178, 192 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

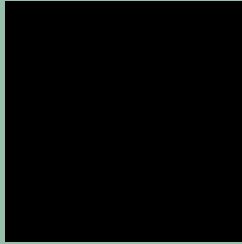
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

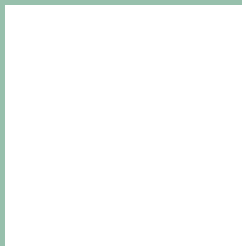
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 151, 178, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 178, 192.

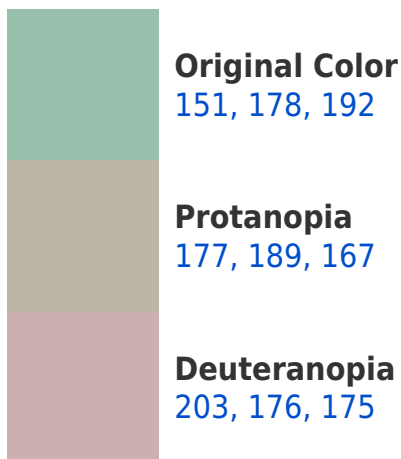


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 178, 192.

# 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, 176, 203

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
151, 178, 192

**Protanomaly**  
169, 186, 180

**Deuteranomaly**  
177, 184, 174

**Tritanomaly**  
155, 173, 192

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
151, 178, 192

**Achromatopsia**  
177, 177, 177

**Achromatomaly**  
168, 177, 182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 151, 178, 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(151, 192, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 192, 172)  
}
```

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, 192, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 192, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 151, 178, 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(151, 192, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 192, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 192, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 192, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 192, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 192,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 151, 178, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 192, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
192, 172) }
```

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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