

Converting Colors

`RYB(152, 171, 224)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(152, 171, 224) contains.

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Color

R_YB(152, 171, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98B2E0
RGB	152, 178, 224
RGB Percent	60%, 70%, 88%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3027, 0.1216
CMYK	0.32, 0.21, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	218°, 54%, 74%
HSV	218°, 32%, 88%
XYZ	42.2863, 43.8230, 76.7510
YIQ	175.4700, -30.2620, 8.7940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

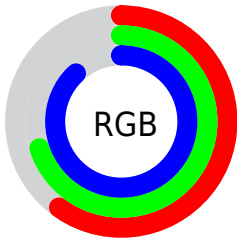
Format	Color
R _Y B	152, 171, 224
Decimal	10007264
CIE Lab	72.11, 1.92, -26.08
CIE LCh	72, 26.150, 274.204
Yxy	43.8230, 0.2596, 0.2691
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288197344 (0xFF98B2E0)
YUV	175.4700, 23.9253, -20.5832
Hunter-Lab	66.1989, -1.8265, -22.4015

Details

The RYB color **152, 171, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **193, 224, 152**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 225, 255**, and **99, 118, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 154, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 187, 224**.

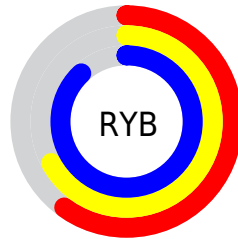
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (70%)

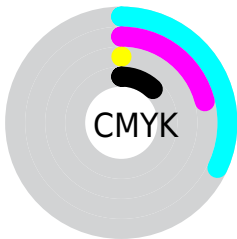
Blue (88%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (88%)

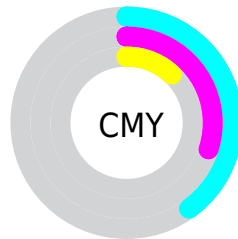


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (30%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 152, 171, 224 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 152, 171, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 171, 224


255, 255, 255

 208, 224, 255

 237, 246, 255

 152, 171, 224

 125, 144, 196

 99, 118, 169

 73, 92, 142

 47, 68, 116

 18, 42, 92

 0, 22, 68

 0, 8, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 152, 171, 224

■ 152, 171, 224

■ 130, 154, 224

■ 174, 187, 224

■ 107, 138, 224

■ 197, 204, 224

■ 85, 122, 224

■ 219, 220, 224

■ 62, 105, 224

■ 235, 242, 224

■ 40, 89, 224

■ 230, 255, 224

■ 18, 72, 224

■ 224, 255, 224

■ 0, 59, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 160, 219



152, 171, 224



185, 169, 216

Triad

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



152, 171, 224



224, 164, 151



137, 175, 188

Complementary

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



152, 171, 224



193, 224, 152

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.



137, 183, 155



152, 171, 224



212, 194, 134

Square

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



152, 171, 224



224, 159, 174



149, 191, 129



114, 155, 190

Rectangle

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



152, 171, 224



203, 164, 205



149, 191, 129



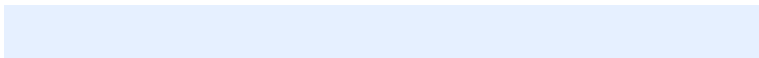
146, 185, 187

Sweetspot

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



152, 171, 224



230, 237, 255



152, 196, 224



112, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 171, 224



156, 182, 255



162, 152, 224



101, 104, 112



0, 46, 176



0, 13, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 152, 178



255, 156, 191



152, 224, 162



112, 101, 105



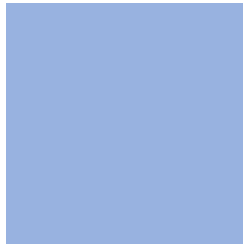
176, 0, 63



48, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 152, 171, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

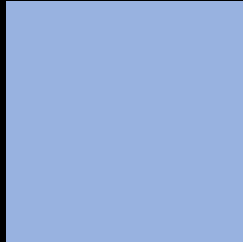
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152, 171, 224 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 152, 171, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 171, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 171, 224.

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](#).

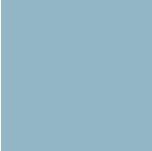
Dichromacy



Original Color
152, 171, 224

Protanopia
165, 174, 222

Deuteranopia
168, 173, 225



Tritanopia
146, 167, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 171, 224

Protanomaly
160, 173, 223

Deuteranomaly
162, 173, 225

Tritanomaly
148, 169, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 171, 224

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
167, 174, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 152, 171, 224 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(152, 178, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 178, 224)  
}
```

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(152, 178, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 178, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 152, 171, 224 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(152, 178, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 178, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 178, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 178, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 178, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 178,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 152, 171, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 178, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
178, 224) }
```

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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