

Converting Colors

`RYB(153, 214, 210)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(153, 214, 210) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(153, 214, 210)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DD699
RGB	157, 214, 153
RGB Percent	62%, 84%, 60%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1608, 0.4000
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.29, 0.16
HSL	116°, 43%, 72%
HSV	116°, 29%, 84%
XYZ	43.7010, 57.5611, 38.9441
YIQ	190.0030, -14.3910, -31.0550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

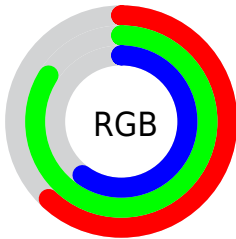
Format	Color
RYB	153, 214, 210
Decimal	10344089
CIELab	80.49, -30.01, 24.40
CIElCh	80, 38.680, 140.887
Yxy	57.5611, 0.3117, 0.4105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288534169 (0xFF9DD699)
YUV	190.0030, -18.2425, -28.9436
Hunter-Lab	75.8691, -29.9539, 22.6744

Details

The RYB color **153, 214, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **210, 153, 214**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 250**, and **102, 159, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 214, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 214, 211**.

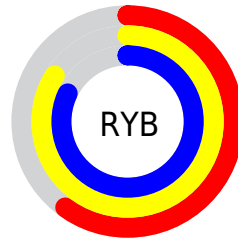
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (84%)

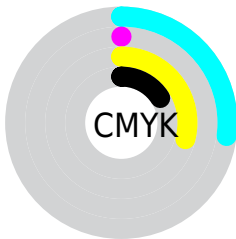
Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (82%)

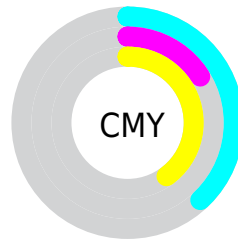


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 153, 214, 210 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 153, 214, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 214, 210

 153, 214, 210


255, 255, 255


 127, 186, 183

 208, 255, 250

 102, 159, 157

 236, 255, 250

 77, 133, 132

 53, 106, 107

 27, 78, 82

 0, 51, 59

 0, 37, 37

 0, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0

 153, 214, 210


 153, 214, 210

 132, 214, 209

 174, 214, 211

 110, 214, 207

 196, 214, 213

 89, 214, 206

 217, 214, 217

 67, 214, 204

 237, 214, 239

 46, 214, 203

 255, 214, 255

 25, 214, 202

 3, 214, 200

 0, 214, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 205, 138



153, 214, 210



113, 175, 219

Triad

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



153, 214, 210



132, 179, 255



255, 173, 176

Complementary

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



153, 214, 210



210, 153, 214

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, 173, 212



153, 214, 210



189, 194, 255

Square

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



153, 214, 210



80, 156, 255



235, 182, 246



255, 201, 145

Rectangle

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



153, 214, 210



85, 154, 219



235, 182, 246



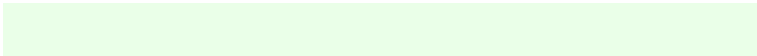
255, 172, 188

Sweetspot

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



153, 214, 210



232, 255, 253



157, 214, 153



113, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



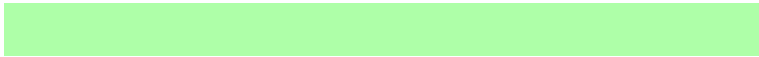
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 214, 210



168, 255, 249



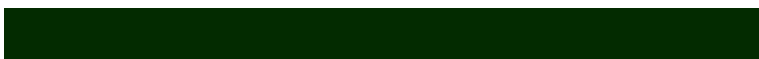
153, 196, 214



96, 107, 106



0, 171, 160



0, 43, 40

Inverse Universe

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



210, 153, 214



249, 168, 255



214, 153, 188



106, 96, 107



160, 0, 171



41, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 153, 214, 210 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 153, 214, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

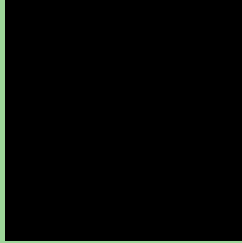
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 214, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 214, 210.

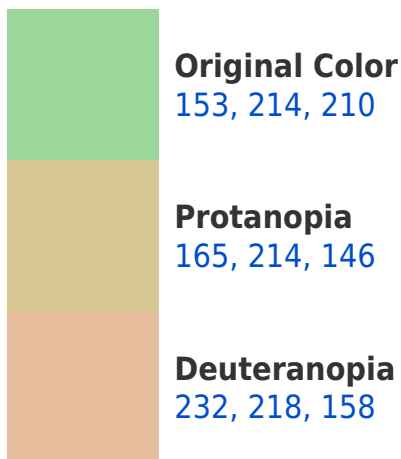


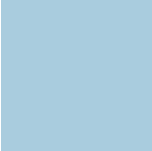
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 214, 210.

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
169, 190, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 214, 210



Protanomaly

149, 204, 160



Deuteranomaly

163, 205, 156



Tritanomaly

165, 190, 208

Monochromacy



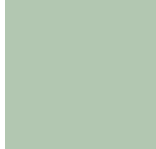
Original Color

153, 214, 210



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

177, 199, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 214, 210 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(157, 214, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 214, 153)  
}
```

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(157, 214, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 214, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 153, 214, 210 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(157, 214, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 214, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 214, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 214, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 214, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 214,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 153, 214, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 214, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
214, 153) }
```

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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