

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 167, 199)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 167, 199) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 167, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CABC7
RGB	156, 171, 199
RGB Percent	61%, 67%, 78%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3303, 0.2196
CMYK	0.22, 0.14, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	219°, 28%, 70%
HSV	219°, 22%, 78%
XYZ	38.5407, 40.2347, 59.7676
YIQ	169.7070, -17.9280, 5.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

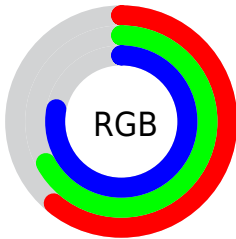
Format	Color
R _{YB}	156, 167, 199
Decimal	10267591
CIE _{Lab}	69.64, 0.96, -16.11
CIE _{LCh}	70, 16.136, 273.408
Y _{xy}	40.2347, 0.2782, 0.2904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288457671 (0xFF9CABC7)
YUV	169.7070, 14.4414, -12.0210
Hunter-Lab	63.4308, -2.5469, -11.4643

Details

The RYB color **156, 167, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 199, 156**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 222, 255**, and **104, 115, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 152, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 182, 199**.

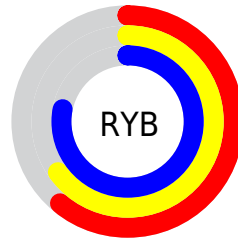
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (67%)

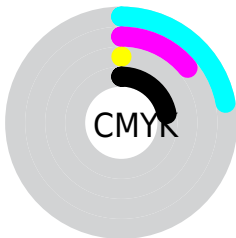
Blue (78%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (78%)

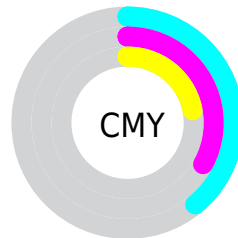


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 167, 199 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 156, 167, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 167, 199


255, 255, 255

 211, 222, 255

 239, 247, 255

 156, 167, 199

 130, 141, 172


 104, 115, 145

 79, 90, 119

 56, 67, 95

 32, 43, 71

 9, 22, 48

 0, 1, 28


 0, 0, 0

 156, 167, 199


 156, 167, 199

 136, 152, 199


 176, 182, 199

 116, 137, 199

 196, 197, 199

 96, 123, 199

 208, 216, 199

 76, 108, 199

 219, 236, 199

 57, 93, 199

 228, 255, 199

 37, 78, 199

 206, 255, 199

 17, 63, 199

 199, 255, 199

 0, 51, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 162, 196



156, 167, 199



175, 166, 194

Triad

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



156, 167, 199



200, 162, 155



147, 170, 177

Complementary

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



156, 167, 199



179, 199, 156

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.



145, 174, 155



156, 167, 199



193, 181, 144

Square

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



156, 167, 199



200, 160, 169



154, 180, 141



135, 159, 179

Rectangle

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



156, 167, 199



186, 163, 188



154, 180, 141



152, 176, 175

Sweetspot

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



156, 167, 199



240, 244, 255



156, 182, 199



119, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 167, 199



189, 206, 255



162, 156, 199



90, 92, 99



0, 42, 163



0, 9, 36

Inverse Universe

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



199, 156, 171



255, 189, 211



156, 199, 162



99, 90, 93



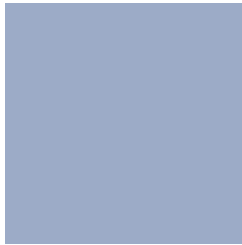
163, 0, 56



36, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 167, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

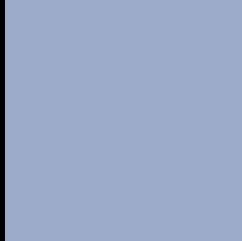
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156, 167, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

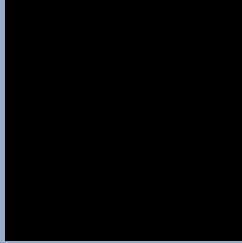
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156, 167, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 167, 199.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 167, 199.

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
156, 167, 199

Protanopia
164, 168, 197

Deuteranopia
172, 166, 200



Tritanopia
154, 166, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 167, 199

Protanomaly
161, 168, 198

Deuteranomaly
166, 168, 200

Tritanomaly
155, 167, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 167, 199

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
165, 169, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 167, 199 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(156, 171, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 171, 199)  
}
```

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(156, 171, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 171, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 167, 199 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

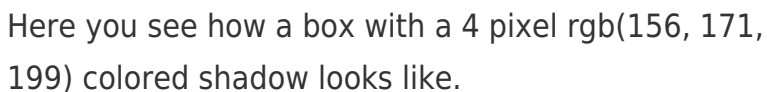
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 171, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 171, 199) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 171, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 171, 199); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 171, 199); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 171, 199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 167, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 171, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
171, 199) }
```

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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