

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 193, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 193, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 193, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CD4B9
RGB	156, 212, 185
RGB Percent	61%, 83%, 73%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1686, 0.2755
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.13, 0.17
HSL	151°, 39%, 72%
HSV	151°, 26%, 83%
XYZ	45.9851, 57.6474, 54.4678
YIQ	192.1780, -24.7090, -20.2690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

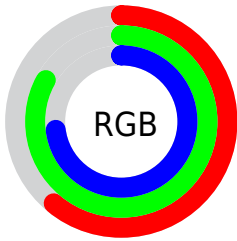
Format	Color
RYB	156, 193, 212
Decimal	10278073
CIELab	80.54, -23.61, 7.69
CIELCh	81, 24.830, 161.966
Yxy	57.6474, 0.2909, 0.3646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288468153 (0xFF9CD4B9)
YUV	192.1780, -3.5388, -31.7281
Hunter-Lab	75.9259, -24.7605, 10.6146

Details

The RYB color **156, 193, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **212, 156, 183**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 237, 255**, and **103, 138, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 186, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 200, 212**.

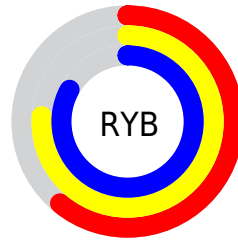
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (83%)

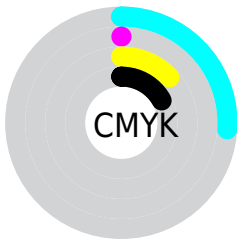
Blue (73%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (83%)

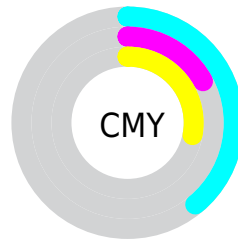


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 193, 212 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, 193, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 193, 212

255, 255, 255


 211, 237, 255


 240, 248, 255

 156, 193, 212


 129, 165, 184

 103, 138, 157

 78, 112, 131

 53, 87, 106

 28, 61, 81

 0, 35, 58


 0, 24, 36

 0, 4, 4


 0, 0, 0

 156, 193, 212


 156, 193, 212

 135, 186, 212


 177, 200, 212

 114, 179, 212


 198, 207, 212

 92, 171, 212


 220, 212, 216

 71, 164, 212

 241, 212, 226

 50, 157, 212

 255, 212, 236

 29, 150, 212

 255, 212, 247

 8, 143, 212

 255, 212, 255

 0, 140, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 208, 191



156, 193, 212



138, 177, 213

Triad

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



156, 193, 212



185, 196, 245



244, 192, 170

Complementary

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



156, 193, 212



212, 156, 183

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.



247, 183, 191



156, 193, 212



215, 191, 234

Square

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



156, 193, 212



155, 187, 243



237, 185, 215



226, 230, 156

Rectangle

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



156, 193, 212



134, 176, 224



237, 185, 215



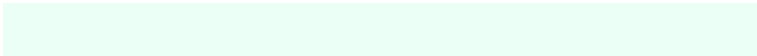
247, 186, 176

Sweetspot

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



156, 193, 212



235, 248, 255



156, 212, 184



115, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



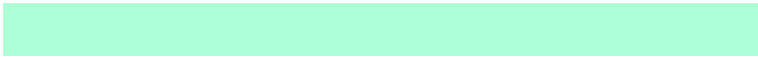
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 193, 212



173, 227, 255



156, 184, 212



96, 103, 107



0, 113, 171



0, 28, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 156, 183



255, 173, 213



212, 156, 156



107, 96, 102



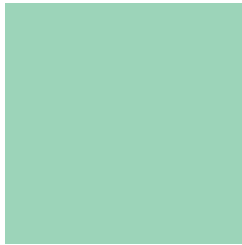
171, 0, 83



43, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 193, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

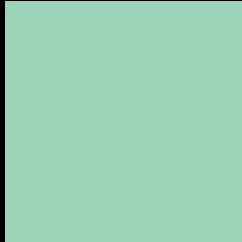
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 212 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, 193, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 193, 212.



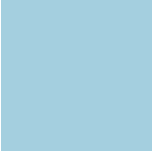
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 193, 212.

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
164, 189, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 193, 212

Protanomaly
180, 204, 195

Deuteranomaly
187, 199, 188

Tritanomaly
161, 185, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 193, 212

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
179, 192, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 193, 212 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, 212, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 212, 185)  
}
```

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, 212, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 212, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 193, 212 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, 212, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 212, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 212, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 212, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 212, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 212,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 193, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 212, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
212, 185) }
```

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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