

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 197, 201)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 197, 201) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 197, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CC9A0
RGB	156, 201, 160
RGB Percent	61%, 79%, 63%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2118, 0.3710
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.20, 0.21
HSL	126°, 29%, 70%
HSV	126°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	40.9763, 51.3930, 41.1971
YIQ	182.8710, -13.6590, -22.2910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

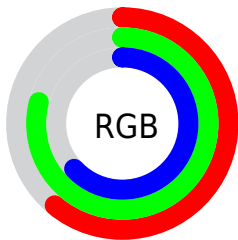
Format	Color
RYB	156, 197, 201
Decimal	10275232
CIELab	76.92, -22.78, 15.55
CIELCh	77, 27.582, 145.693
Yxy	51.3930, 0.3068, 0.3848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288465312 (0xFF9CC9A0)
YUV	182.8710, -11.2754, -23.5659
Hunter-Lab	71.6889, -23.4276, 16.1103

Details

The RYB color **156, 197, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **201, 156, 197**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 251, 255**, and **104, 143, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 196, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 198, 201**.

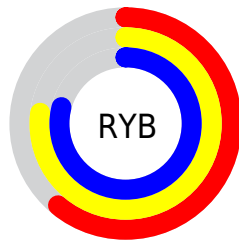
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (79%)

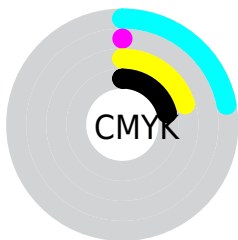
Blue (63%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (79%)

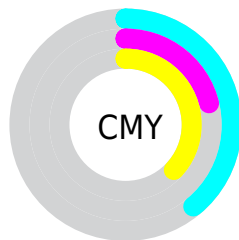


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 197, 201 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, 197, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 197, 201


255, 255, 255


 211, 251, 255

 240, 252, 255


 156, 197, 201

 130, 170, 174

 104, 143, 147

 79, 117, 121

 55, 91, 96

 31, 65, 72

 6, 40, 49

 0, 30, 30


 0, 0, 0

 156, 197, 201


 156, 197, 201

 136, 196, 201


 176, 198, 201

 116, 194, 201


 196, 200, 201

 96, 192, 201


 216, 201, 215

 76, 190, 201


 236, 201, 233

 56, 188, 201

 255, 201, 251

 35, 186, 201

 255, 201, 255

 15, 185, 201

 0, 183, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 195, 153



156, 197, 201



129, 172, 204

Triad

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



156, 197, 201



153, 180, 240



242, 173, 169

Complementary

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



156, 197, 201



201, 156, 197

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.



238, 172, 195



156, 197, 201



189, 185, 236

Square

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



156, 197, 201



124, 168, 231



219, 176, 219



232, 196, 149

Rectangle

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



156, 197, 201



117, 161, 204



219, 176, 219



242, 172, 177

Sweetspot

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



156, 197, 201



237, 253, 255



156, 201, 160



117, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



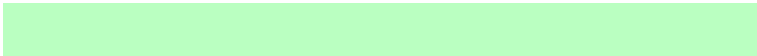
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 197, 201



186, 249, 255



156, 185, 201



90, 99, 99



0, 148, 163



0, 33, 36

Inverse Universe

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



201, 156, 197



255, 186, 248



201, 156, 175



99, 90, 98



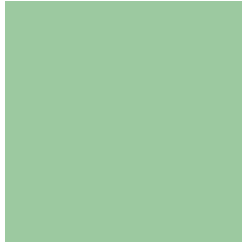
163, 0, 147



36, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 197, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

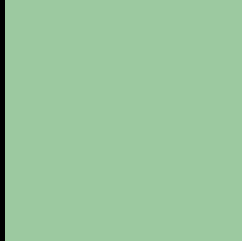
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 201 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, 197, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 197, 201.

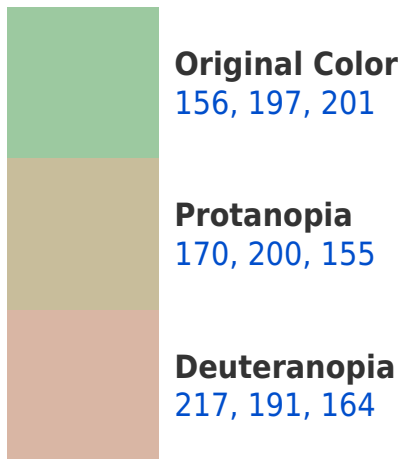


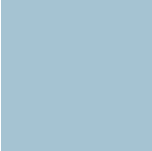
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 197, 201.

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](#).

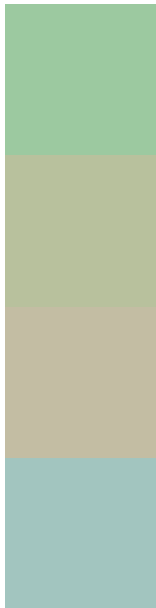
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
165, 183, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 197, 201

Protanomaly
157, 193, 166

Deuteranomaly
170, 195, 163

Tritanomaly
162, 181, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 197, 201

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
173, 188, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 197, 201 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, 201, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 201, 160)  
}
```

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, 201, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 201, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 197, 201 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, 201, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 201, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 201, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 201, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 201, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 201,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 197, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 201, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
201, 160) }
```

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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