

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 217, 241)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 217, 241) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 217, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CF1BD
RGB	156, 241, 189
RGB Percent	61%, 95%, 74%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0549, 0.2571
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.21, 0.05
HSL	144°, 75%, 78%
HSV	144°, 35%, 95%
XYZ	54.3990, 73.6719, 59.7494
YIQ	209.6570, -33.9680, -34.1920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

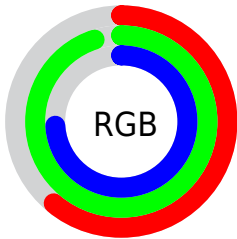
Format	Color
RYB	156, 217, 241
Decimal	10285501
CIELab	88.77, -36.45, 16.89
CIELCh	89, 40.174, 155.134
Yxy	73.6719, 0.2896, 0.3922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288475581 (0xFF9CF1BD)
YUV	209.6570, -10.1839, -47.0572
Hunter-Lab	85.8323, -37.0764, 18.8098

Details

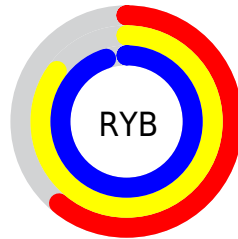
The RYB color **156, 217, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **241, 156, 208**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 237, 255**, and **101, 159, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 210, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 224, 241**.

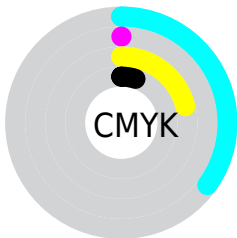
Distribution



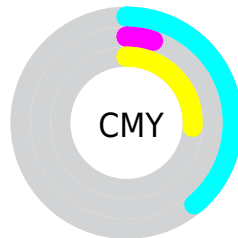
- Red (61%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 217, 241 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, 217, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 217, 241


255, 255, 255


 213, 237, 255


 242, 249, 255

 156, 217, 241

 128, 188, 212

 101, 159, 184


 74, 131, 157

 46, 104, 131

 9, 70, 105

 0, 53, 80

 0, 42, 56

 0, 36, 36

 0, 0, 0

 156, 217, 241


 156, 217, 241

 132, 210, 241


 180, 224, 241

 108, 204, 241


 204, 230, 241

 84, 197, 241


 228, 237, 241

 60, 190, 241

 252, 241, 248

 36, 183, 241

 255, 241, 255

 11, 176, 241

 0, 173, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 234, 192



156, 217, 241



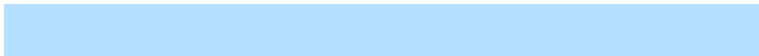
112, 182, 244

Triad

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



156, 217, 241



181, 208, 255



255, 203, 181

Complementary

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



156, 217, 241



241, 156, 208

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, 194, 218



156, 217, 241



237, 211, 255

Square

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



156, 217, 241



123, 184, 255



255, 199, 255



235, 255, 154

Rectangle

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



156, 217, 241



92, 170, 254



255, 199, 255



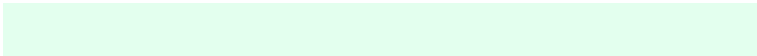
255, 196, 192

Sweetspot

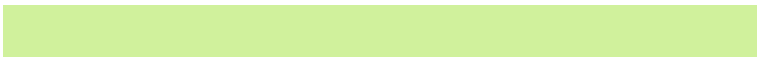
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



156, 217, 241



227, 247, 255



156, 241, 189



111, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



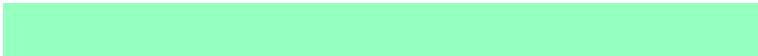
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 217, 241



148, 225, 255



156, 201, 241



108, 116, 120



0, 132, 184



0, 40, 56

Inverse Universe

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



241, 156, 208



255, 148, 213



241, 156, 166



120, 108, 115



184, 0, 111



56, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 217, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

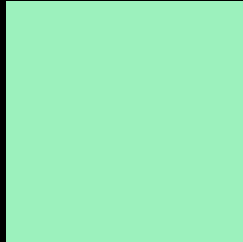
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217, 241 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, 217, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 217, 241.

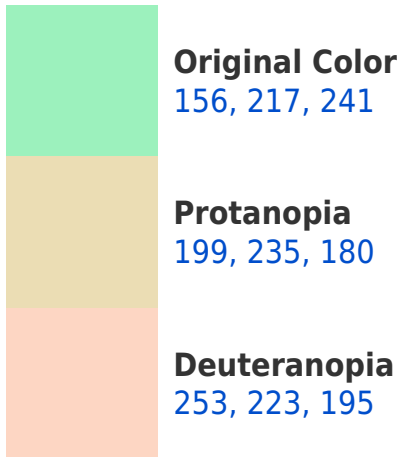


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 217, 241.

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





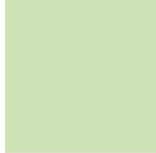
Tritanopia
169, 205, 251

Trichromacy



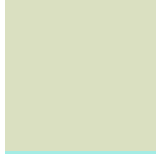
Original Color

156, 217, 241



Protanomaly

183, 228, 205



Deuteranomaly

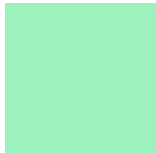
193, 224, 199



Tritanomaly

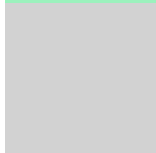
164, 202, 236

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 217, 241



Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210



Achromatomaly

190, 212, 221

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 217, 241 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, 241, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 241, 189)  
}
```

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, 241, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 241, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 217, 241 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, 241, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 241, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 241, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 241, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 241, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 241,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 217, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 241, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
241, 189) }
```

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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