

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 218, 218)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 218, 218) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 218, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CDA9C
RGB	156, 218, 156
RGB Percent	61%, 85%, 61%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1451, 0.3882
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.28, 0.15
HSL	120°, 46%, 73%
HSV	120°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	44.7825, 59.6110, 40.5983
YIQ	192.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

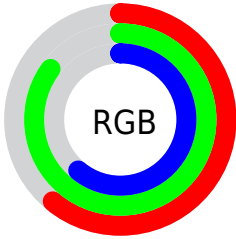
Format	Color
RYB	156, 218, 218
Decimal	10279580
CIELab	81.63, -31.73, 24.37
CIElCh	82, 40.012, 142.477
Yxy	59.6110, 0.3089, 0.4111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288469660 (0xFF9CDA9C)
YUV	192.3940, -17.9422, -31.9175
Hunter-Lab	77.2082, -31.5804, 22.8693

Details

The RYB color **156, 218, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **218, 156, 218**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 254**, and **103, 162, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 218, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 218, 218**.

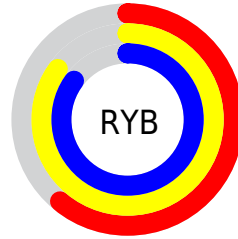
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (85%)

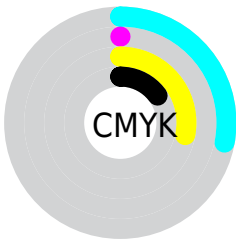
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (85%)

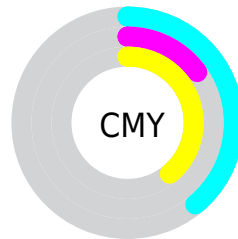


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 218, 218 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, 218, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 218, 218

255, 255, 255


 211, 255, 254


 239, 255, 253

 156, 218, 218

 129, 189, 190

 103, 162, 163


 77, 133, 136

 51, 105, 110

 24, 77, 86

 0, 52, 62

 0, 40, 40

 0, 11, 11

 0, 0, 0

 156, 218, 218

 156, 218, 218

 134, 218, 218

 178, 218, 218

 112, 218, 218

 200, 218, 218

 91, 218, 218

 221, 218, 221

 69, 218, 218

 243, 218, 243

 47, 218, 218

 255, 218, 255

 25, 218, 218

 3, 218, 218

 0, 218, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 209, 142



156, 218, 218



109, 175, 223

Triad

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



156, 218, 218



135, 181, 255



255, 176, 176

Complementary

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



156, 218, 218



218, 156, 218

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, 175, 214



156, 218, 218



194, 197, 255

Square

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



156, 218, 218



78, 156, 255



241, 183, 249



255, 208, 145

Rectangle

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



156, 218, 218



79, 152, 223



241, 183, 249



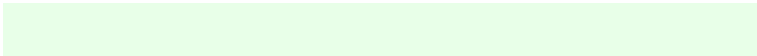
255, 174, 188

Sweetspot

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



156, 218, 218



232, 255, 255



156, 218, 156



113, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



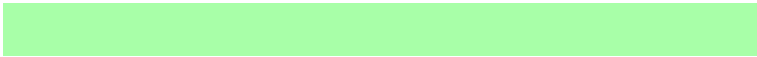
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 218, 218



168, 255, 255



156, 197, 218



99, 110, 110



0, 173, 173



0, 46, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 156, 218



255, 168, 255



218, 156, 187



110, 99, 110



173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 218, 218 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, 218, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

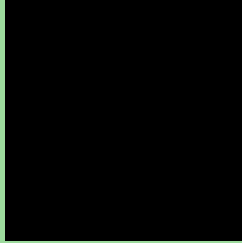
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 218, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 218, 218.

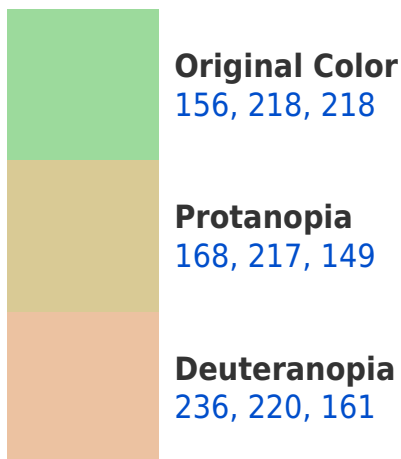


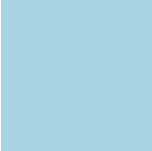
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 218, 218.

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, 193, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 218, 218



Protanomaly

152, 208, 165



Deuteranomaly

163, 207, 159



Tritanomaly

164, 191, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 218, 218



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

179, 201, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 218, 218 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, 218, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 218, 156)  
}
```

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, 218, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 218, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 218, 218 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, 218, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 218, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 218, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 218, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 218, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 218,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 218, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 218, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
218, 156) }
```

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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