

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 188, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 188, 164) contains.

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Color

R_YB(157, 188, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5BC9D
RGB	181, 188, 157
RGB Percent	71%, 74%, 62%
CMY	0.2902, 0.2627, 0.3843
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.16, 0.26
HSL	74°, 19%, 68%
HSV	74°, 16%, 74%
XYZ	43.1251, 48.2245, 38.9336
YIQ	182.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

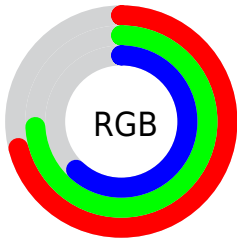
Format	Color
RYB	157, 188, 164
Decimal	11910301
CIELab	74.97, -7.89, 14.88
CIELCh	75, 16.844, 117.922
Yxy	48.2245, 0.3310, 0.3702
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290100381 (0xFFB5BC9D)
YUV	182.3730, -12.5089, -1.2041
Hunter-Lab	69.4439, -10.6772, 15.3699

Details

The RYB color **157, 188, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **164, 157, 188**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 244, 219**, and **106, 135, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 188, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 188, 179**.

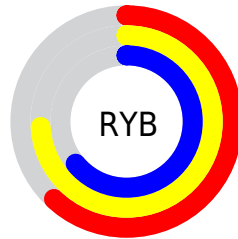
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (74%)

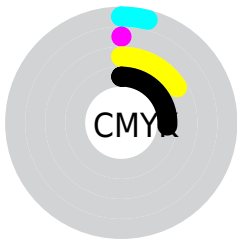
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (64%)

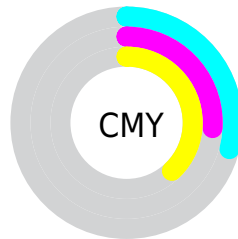


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (26%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 188, 164 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 157, 188, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 188, 164

255, 255, 255


 212, 244, 219


 240, 255, 240

 157, 188, 164

 131, 161, 138

 106, 135, 113

 81, 110, 88


 58, 85, 64


 36, 62, 43

 16, 40, 22

 0, 20, 13

 0, 0, 0

 157, 188, 164

 157, 188, 164

■ 138, 188, 149

■ 176, 188, 179

■ 119, 188, 134

■ 189, 188, 195

■ 101, 188, 121

■ 194, 188, 213

■ 82, 188, 106

■ 198, 188, 232

■ 63, 188, 91

■ 202, 188, 251

■ 44, 188, 76

■ 206, 188, 255

■ 25, 188, 62

■ 211, 188, 255

■ 7, 188, 48

■ 215, 188, 255

■ 0, 188, 42

■ 219, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 198, 154



157, 188, 164



163, 188, 192

Triad

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



157, 188, 164



150, 174, 210



215, 174, 186

Complementary

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



157, 188, 164



164, 157, 188

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.



204, 176, 201



157, 188, 164



166, 180, 215

Square

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



157, 188, 164



144, 170, 198



186, 181, 212



217, 175, 171

Rectangle

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



157, 188, 164



153, 178, 193



186, 181, 212



212, 174, 191

Sweetspot

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



157, 188, 164



233, 245, 236



188, 166, 157



115, 122, 116



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



157, 188, 164



196, 245, 207



157, 188, 179



85, 94, 87



0, 158, 36



0, 31, 7

Inverse Universe

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



164, 157, 188



207, 196, 245



179, 157, 188



87, 85, 94



36, 0, 158



7, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 188, 164 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 157, 188, 164 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

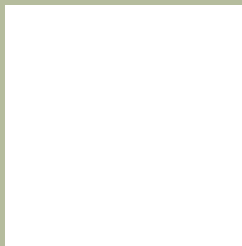
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 157, 188, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 188, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 188, 164.

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
187, 182, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 188, 164

Protanomaly

161, 189, 156

Deuteranomaly

193, 200, 158

Tritanomaly

184, 185, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 188, 164

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

173, 184, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 188, 164 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(181, 188, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 188, 157)  
}
```

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(181, 188, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 188, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 188, 164 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(181, 188, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 188, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 188, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 188, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 188, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 188, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 188, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 188, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
188, 157) }
```

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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