

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 200, 194)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 200, 194) contains.

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Color

R_YB(157, 200, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3C89D
RGB	163, 200, 157
RGB Percent	64%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2157, 0.3843
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	112°, 28%, 70%
HSV	112°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	41.8443, 51.5294, 39.6390
YIQ	184.0350, -8.2490, -21.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

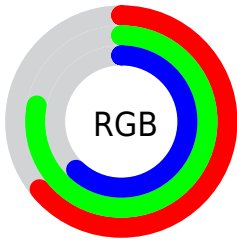
Format	Color
RYB	157, 200, 194
Decimal	10733725
CIELab	77.00, -20.49, 17.53
CIELCh	77, 26.968, 139.442
Yxy	51.5294, 0.3146, 0.3874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288923805 (0xFFA3C89D)
YUV	184.0350, -13.3283, -18.4477
Hunter-Lab	71.7840, -21.5707, 17.5089

Details

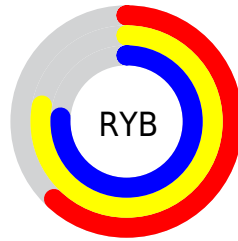
The RYB color **157, 200, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **194, 157, 200**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 249**, and **106, 146, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 200, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 200, 197**.

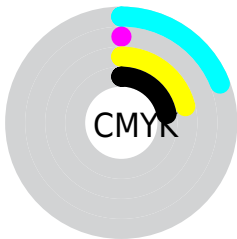
Distribution



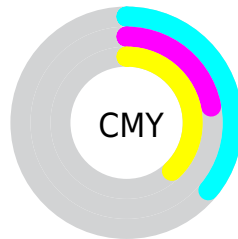
- Red (64%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 200, 194 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, 200, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 200, 194

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 249

 240, 255, 248

 157, 200, 194

 131, 173, 168

 106, 146, 141

 81, 120, 115

 58, 95, 91

 36, 71, 69

 15, 49, 49

 0, 29, 29

 0, 0, 0

 157, 200, 194

 157, 200, 194

■ 137, 200, 191

■ 177, 200, 197

■ 117, 200, 188

■ 197, 200, 200

■ 97, 200, 186

■ 215, 200, 217

■ 77, 200, 183

■ 232, 200, 237

■ 57, 200, 180

■ 249, 200, 255

■ 37, 200, 177

■ 255, 200, 255

■ 17, 200, 174

■ 0, 200, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 194, 145



157, 200, 194



136, 177, 204

Triad

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



157, 200, 194



148, 179, 239



241, 173, 175

Complementary

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



157, 200, 194



194, 157, 200

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.



234, 173, 200



157, 200, 194



182, 187, 237

Square

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



157, 200, 194



122, 167, 227



214, 178, 223



235, 189, 153

Rectangle

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



157, 200, 194



122, 165, 204



214, 178, 223



240, 172, 183

Sweetspot

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



157, 200, 194



240, 255, 253



164, 200, 157



119, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



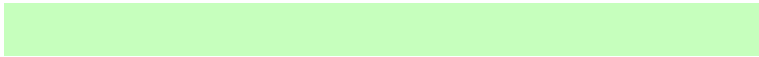
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 200, 194



189, 255, 246



157, 189, 200



90, 99, 98



0, 163, 140



0, 36, 31

Inverse Universe

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



194, 157, 200



246, 189, 255



200, 157, 185



98, 90, 99



140, 0, 163



31, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 200, 194 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, 200, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

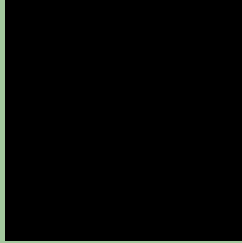
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 200, 194.

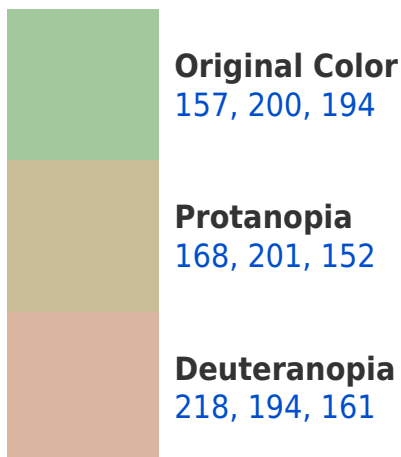


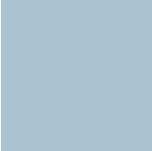
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 200, 194.

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](#).

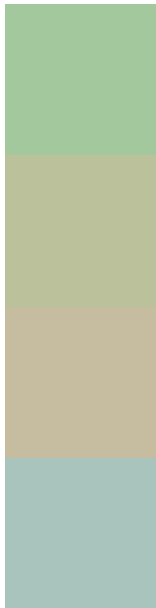
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
171, 185, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 200, 194

Protanomaly
154, 193, 160

Deuteranomaly
172, 198, 160

Tritanomaly
168, 184, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 200, 194

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
174, 190, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 200, 194 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(163, 200, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 200, 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(163, 200, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 200, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 200, 194 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(163, 200, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 200, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 200, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 200, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 200, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 200,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 200, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 200, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
200, 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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