

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 204, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 204, 220) contains.

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Color

R_YB(157, 204, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DDCB2
RGB	157, 220, 178
RGB Percent	62%, 86%, 70%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1373, 0.3002
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.19, 0.14
HSL	140°, 47%, 74%
HSV	140°, 29%, 86%
XYZ	47.5787, 61.5868, 51.7349
YIQ	196.3750, -24.0660, -26.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

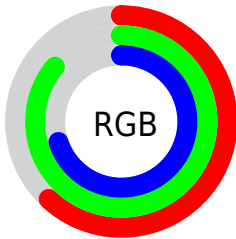
Format	Color
RYB	157, 204, 220
Decimal	10345650
CIELab	82.69, -28.40, 14.10
CIELCh	83, 31.704, 153.601
Yxy	61.5868, 0.2957, 0.3828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288535730 (0xFF9DDCB2)
YUV	196.3750, -9.0589, -34.5319
Hunter-Lab	78.4773, -29.1155, 15.8481

Details

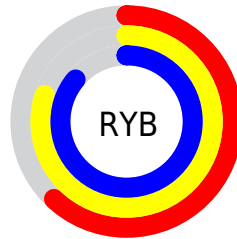
The RYB color **157, 204, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 157, 199**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 241, 255**, and **104, 149, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 198, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 210, 220**.

Distribution



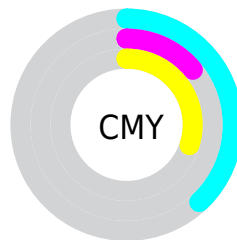
- Red (62%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 204, 220 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, 204, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 204, 220


255, 255, 255


 213, 241, 255

 242, 249, 255

 157, 204, 220

 130, 176, 192

 104, 149, 165


 78, 121, 138

 53, 95, 112

 26, 69, 88

 0, 43, 64

 0, 33, 41

 0, 17, 17

 0, 0, 0

 157, 204, 220


 157, 204, 220

 135, 198, 220


 179, 210, 220

 113, 193, 220


 201, 215, 220

 91, 187, 220


 223, 220, 222

 69, 182, 220

 245, 220, 236

 47, 176, 220

 255, 220, 251

 25, 171, 220

 255, 220, 255

 3, 165, 220

 0, 164, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 214, 179



157, 204, 220



127, 179, 223

Triad

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



157, 204, 220



173, 197, 255



255, 189, 174

Complementary

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



157, 204, 220



220, 157, 199

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, 184, 203



157, 204, 220



215, 197, 255

Square

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



157, 204, 220



134, 183, 255



247, 188, 233



250, 227, 153

Rectangle

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



157, 204, 220



115, 170, 229



247, 188, 233



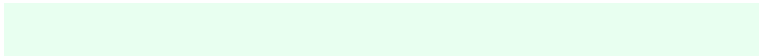
255, 185, 183

Sweetspot

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



157, 204, 220



232, 249, 255



157, 220, 178



113, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



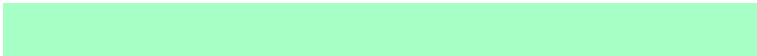
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 204, 220



168, 233, 255



157, 191, 220



99, 108, 110



0, 129, 173



0, 34, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 157, 199



255, 168, 225



220, 157, 168



110, 99, 106



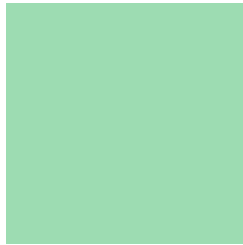
173, 0, 114



46, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 204, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

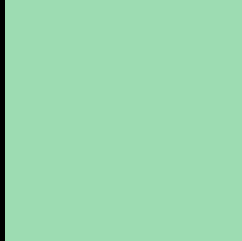
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

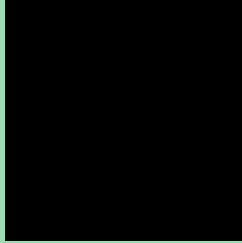
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

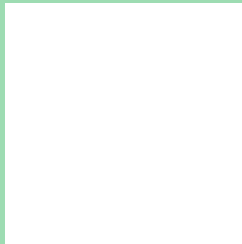
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 157, 204, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 204, 220.

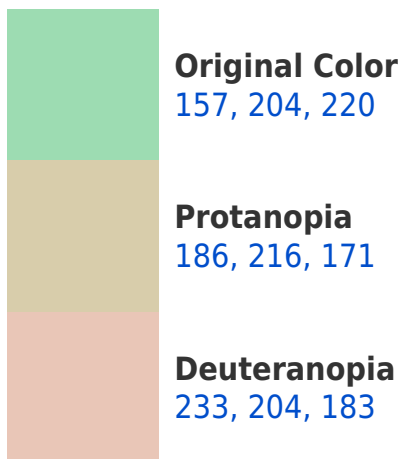


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 204, 220.

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





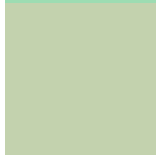
Tritanopia
167, 194, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 204, 220



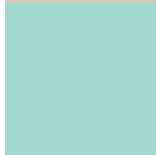
Protanomaly

174, 210, 189



Deuteranomaly

181, 206, 182



Tritanomaly

163, 191, 216

Monochromacy



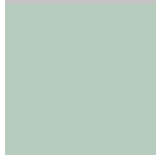
Original Color

157, 204, 220



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

182, 199, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 204, 220 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(157, 220, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 220, 178)  
}
```

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(157, 220, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 220, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 204, 220 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(157, 220, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 220, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 220, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 220, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 220, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 220,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 204, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 220, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
220, 178) }
```

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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