

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 216, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 216, 173) contains.

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Color

R_YB(157, 216, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8D89D
RGB	200, 216, 157
RGB Percent	78%, 85%, 62%
CMY	0.2157, 0.1529, 0.3843
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.27, 0.15
HSL	76°, 43%, 73%
HSV	76°, 27%, 85%
XYZ	54.4611, 63.8254, 41.3474
YIQ	204.4900, 9.4030, -21.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

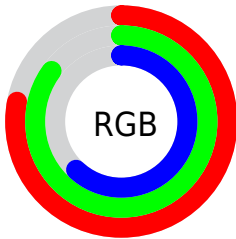
Format	Color
RYB	157, 216, 173
Decimal	13162653
CIELab	83.87, -15.20, 27.37
CIELCh	84, 31.307, 119.054
Yxy	63.8254, 0.3412, 0.3998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291352733 (0xFFC8D89D)
YUV	204.4900, -23.4126, -3.9377
Hunter-Lab	79.8908, -18.1265, 25.2381

Details

The RYB color **157, 216, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **173, 157, 216**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 212**, and **105, 161, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 216, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 216, 189**.

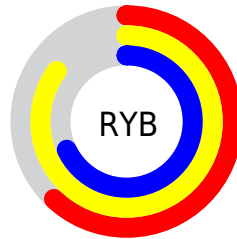
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (85%)

Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (68%)

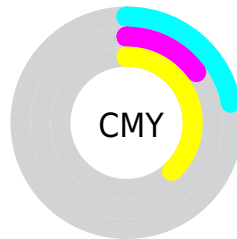


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 216, 173 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, 216, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 216, 173

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 212


 240, 255, 240

 157, 216, 173

 131, 188, 147

 105, 161, 121

 81, 135, 97

 57, 110, 73

 34, 85, 49

 12, 62, 28

 0, 40, 15

 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 157, 216, 173

 157, 216, 173

 135, 216, 157

 179, 216, 189

 114, 216, 142

 200, 216, 204

 92, 216, 126

 218, 216, 222

 71, 216, 110

 223, 216, 243

 49, 216, 94

 229, 216, 255

 27, 216, 78

 235, 216, 255

 6, 216, 63

 241, 216, 255

 0, 216, 59

 247, 216, 255

 253, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 231, 150



157, 216, 173



166, 213, 223

Triad

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



157, 216, 173



134, 184, 255



255, 188, 211

Complementary

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



157, 216, 173



173, 157, 216

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.



246, 192, 240



157, 216, 173



171, 199, 255

Square

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



157, 216, 173



120, 175, 237



212, 202, 255



255, 191, 182

Rectangle

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



157, 216, 173



145, 193, 225



212, 202, 255



255, 189, 221

Sweetspot

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



157, 216, 173



235, 255, 241



216, 179, 157



115, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



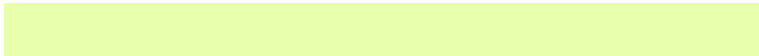
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 216, 173



171, 255, 194



157, 216, 202



96, 107, 99



0, 171, 46



0, 43, 11

Inverse Universe

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



173, 157, 216



194, 171, 255



202, 157, 216



99, 96, 107



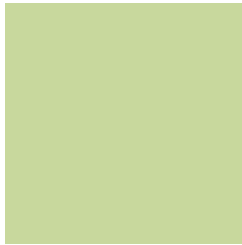
46, 0, 171



12, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 216, 173 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, 216, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

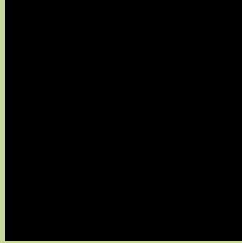
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

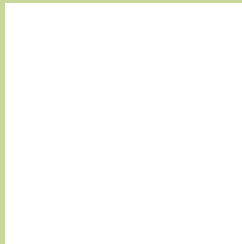
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 157, 216, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 216, 173.

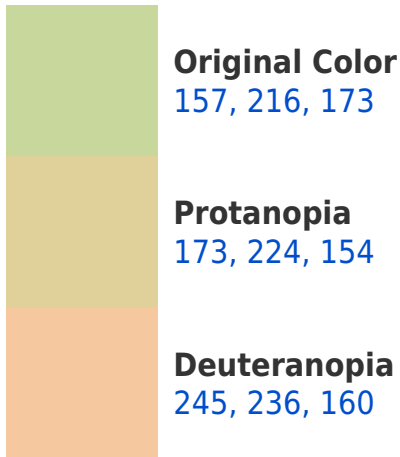


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 216, 173.

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](#).

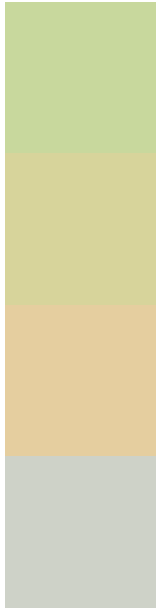
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
209, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 216, 173

Protanomaly
158, 215, 155

Deuteranomaly
193, 229, 159

Tritanomaly
200, 210, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 216, 173

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
187, 208, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 216, 173 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(200, 216, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 216, 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(200, 216, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 216, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 216, 173 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(200, 216, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 216, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 216, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 216, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 216,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 216, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 216, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
216, 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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