

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 223, 224)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 223, 224) contains.

RYB(157, 223, 224)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(157, 223, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DE09E
RGB	157, 224, 158
RGB Percent	62%, 88%, 62%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1216, 0.3803
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.29, 0.12
HSL	121°, 52%, 75%
HSV	121°, 30%, 88%
XYZ	46.7331, 62.9486, 42.0418
YIQ	196.4430, -18.7460, -34.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

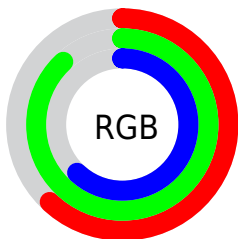
Format	Color
RYB	157, 223, 224
Decimal	10346654
CIELab	83.42, -33.88, 25.77
CIELCh	83, 42.563, 142.740
Yxy	62.9486, 0.3080, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288536734 (0xFF9DE09E)
YUV	196.4430, -18.9524, -34.5915
Hunter-Lab	79.3401, -33.7046, 24.1207

Details

The RYB color **157, 223, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 157, 223**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 255**, and **103, 165, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 223, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 223, 224**.

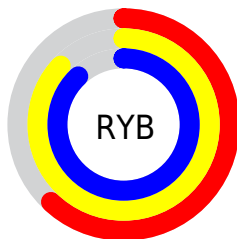
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (88%)

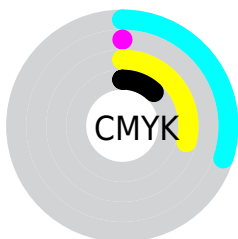
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (88%)

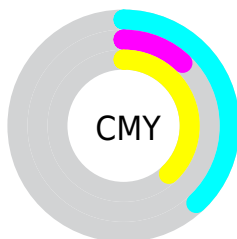


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 223, 224 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, 223, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 223, 224

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 255


 241, 255, 254

 157, 223, 224

 130, 194, 196

 103, 165, 168

 77, 137, 142

 51, 110, 116

 23, 81, 91

 0, 56, 67

 0, 44, 44

 0, 20, 20

 0, 0, 0

 157, 223, 224

 157, 223, 224

 135, 223, 224

 179, 223, 224

 112, 222, 224

 202, 224, 224

 90, 222, 224

 224, 224, 224

 67, 221, 224

 247, 224, 246

 45, 221, 224

 255, 224, 255

 23, 221, 224

 0, 220, 224

 0, 221, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 215, 145



157, 223, 224



105, 177, 229

Triad

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



157, 223, 224



134, 183, 255



255, 178, 179

Complementary

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



157, 223, 224



224, 157, 223

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, 178, 219



157, 223, 224



199, 201, 255

Square

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



157, 223, 224



66, 152, 255



249, 187, 255



255, 214, 146

Rectangle

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



157, 223, 224



69, 150, 229



249, 187, 255



255, 177, 192

Sweetspot

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



157, 223, 224



232, 255, 255



157, 224, 157



113, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



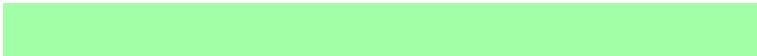
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 223, 224



163, 253, 255



157, 201, 224



101, 112, 112



0, 173, 176



0, 47, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 157, 223



255, 163, 254



224, 157, 191



112, 101, 112



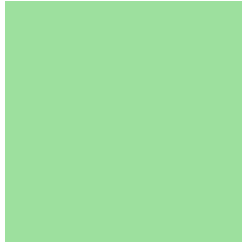
176, 0, 173



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 223, 224 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, 223, 224 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, 223, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 223, 224.

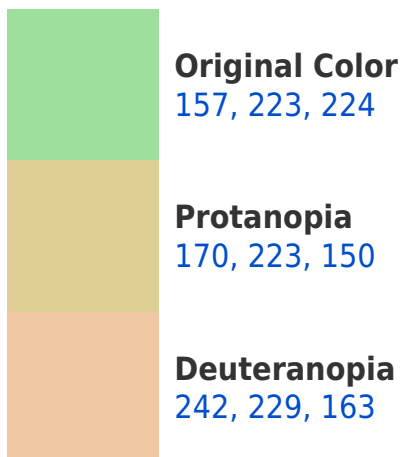


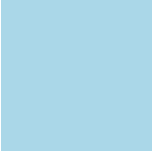
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 223, 224.

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
170, 196, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 223, 224



Protanomaly

153, 213, 167



Deuteranomaly

164, 211, 161



Tritanomaly

165, 195, 218

Monochromacy



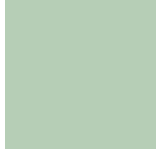
Original Color

157, 223, 224



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

182, 206, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 223, 224 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, 224, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 224, 158)  
}
```

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, 224, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 224, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 223, 224 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, 224, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 224, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 224, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 224, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 224, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 224, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 223, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 224, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
224, 158) }
```

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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