

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 233, 222)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 233, 222) contains.

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Color

R_YB(157, 233, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8E99D
RGB	168, 233, 157
RGB Percent	66%, 91%, 62%
CMY	0.3412, 0.0863, 0.3843
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.33, 0.09
HSL	111°, 63%, 76%
HSV	111°, 33%, 91%
XYZ	51.3732, 69.0370, 42.5161
YIQ	204.9010, -14.3440, -37.4160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

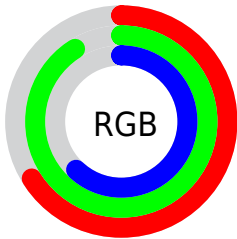
Format	Color
RYB	157, 233, 222
Decimal	11069853
CIELab	86.52, -34.62, 30.58
CIELCh	87, 46.190, 138.543
Yxy	69.0370, 0.3153, 0.4237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289259933 (0xFFA8E99D)
YUV	204.9010, -23.6152, -32.3622
Hunter-Lab	83.0885, -35.0393, 27.8234

Details

The RYB color **157, 233, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 157, 233**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 242**, and **105, 177, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 233, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 233, 225**.

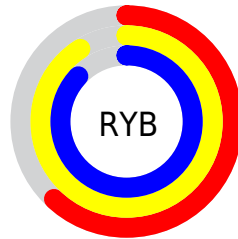
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (91%)

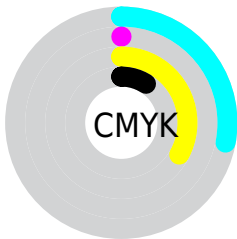
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (87%)

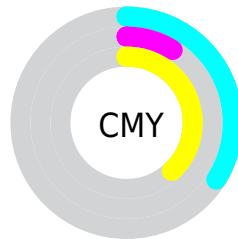


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 233, 222 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, 233, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 233, 222

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 242


 241, 255, 242

 157, 233, 222


 131, 205, 195

 105, 177, 168

 80, 150, 142

 56, 124, 119

 33, 98, 96

 0, 67, 74

 0, 51, 51

 0, 31, 31

 0, 0, 0

 157, 233, 222

 157, 233, 222

 134, 233, 219

 180, 233, 225

 110, 233, 215

 204, 233, 229

 87, 233, 212

 227, 233, 232

 64, 233, 209

 248, 233, 250

 40, 233, 205

 255, 233, 255

 17, 233, 202

 0, 233, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 222, 136



157, 233, 222



110, 187, 239

Triad

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



157, 233, 222



121, 180, 255



255, 183, 191

Complementary

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



157, 233, 222



222, 157, 233

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, 235



157, 233, 222



197, 208, 255

Square

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



157, 233, 222



29, 137, 255



255, 195, 255



255, 219, 153

Rectangle

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



157, 233, 222



64, 155, 240



255, 195, 255



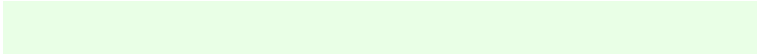
255, 182, 205

Sweetspot

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



157, 233, 222



230, 255, 252



170, 233, 157



112, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



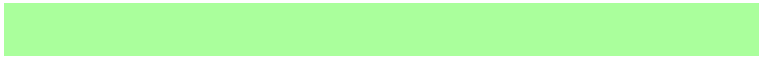
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 233, 222



156, 255, 241



157, 213, 233



106, 117, 116



0, 181, 155



0, 54, 46

Inverse Universe

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



222, 157, 233



241, 156, 255



233, 157, 206



116, 106, 117



155, 0, 181



46, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 233, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

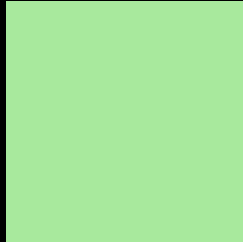
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

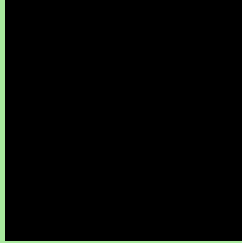
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 233, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 233, 222.

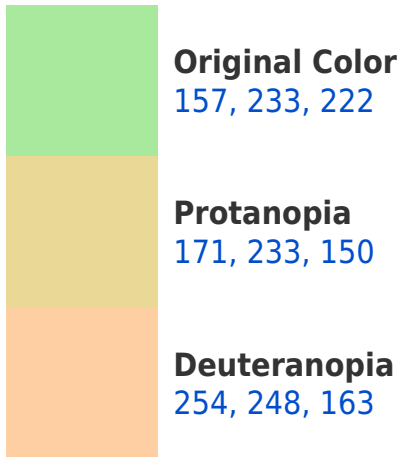


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 233, 222.

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
182, 206, 240

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 233, 222



Protanomaly

153, 222, 166



Deuteranomaly

169, 223, 161



Tritanomaly

177, 207, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 233, 222



Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly

188, 215, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 233, 222 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(168, 233, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 233, 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(168, 233, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 233, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 233, 222 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(168, 233, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 233, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 233, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 233, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 233, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 233,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 233, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 233, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
233, 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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