

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 168, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(158, 168, 196) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 168, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EACC4
RGB	158, 172, 196
RGB Percent	62%, 67%, 77%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3272, 0.2314
CMYK	0.19, 0.12, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	219°, 24%, 69%
HSV	219°, 19%, 77%
XYZ	38.7354, 40.5968, 58.0189
YIQ	170.5500, -16.0480, 4.4960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

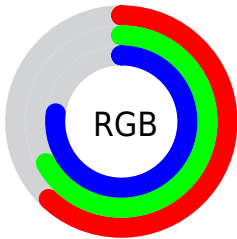
Format	Color
RYB	158, 168, 196
Decimal	10398916
CIELab	69.89, 0.48, -14.05
CIELCh	70, 14.061, 271.945
Yxy	40.5968, 0.2820, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288588996 (0xFF9EACC4)
YUV	170.5500, 12.5469, -11.0063
Hunter-Lab	63.7156, -2.9846, -9.3881

Details

The RYB color **158, 168, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **180, 196, 158**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 223, 253**, and **106, 116, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 153, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 183, 196**.

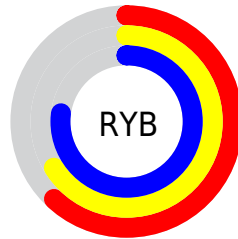
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (67%)

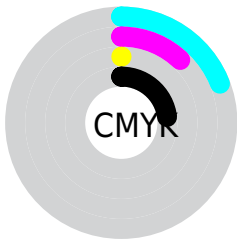
Blue (77%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (77%)

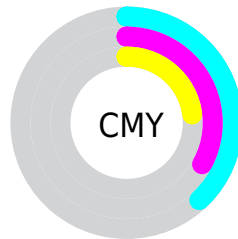


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 168, 196 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 158, 168, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 168, 196


255, 255, 255


 213, 223, 253

 241, 248, 255

 158, 168, 196

 132, 142, 169


 106, 116, 142

 81, 91, 117

 58, 67, 92

 35, 45, 68

 13, 23, 46

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 158, 168, 196

 158, 168, 196

■ 138, 153, 196

■ 178, 183, 196

■ 119, 139, 196

■ 196, 197, 196

■ 99, 125, 196

■ 209, 217, 196

■ 80, 110, 196

■ 218, 236, 196

■ 60, 96, 196

■ 226, 255, 196

■ 40, 81, 196

■ 205, 255, 196

■ 21, 67, 196

■ 196, 255, 196

■ 1, 53, 196

■ 0, 52, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 163, 193



158, 168, 196



174, 167, 192

Triad

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



158, 168, 196



198, 164, 158



152, 172, 177

Complementary

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



158, 168, 196



180, 196, 158

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.



149, 174, 157



158, 168, 196



192, 177, 149

Square

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



158, 168, 196



197, 162, 170



159, 180, 145



141, 161, 178

Rectangle

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



158, 168, 196



184, 165, 187



159, 180, 145



155, 176, 175

Sweetspot

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



158, 168, 196



240, 244, 255



158, 181, 196



119, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 168, 196



196, 211, 255



163, 158, 196



87, 90, 97



0, 42, 161



0, 9, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 158, 172



255, 196, 217



158, 196, 163



97, 87, 91



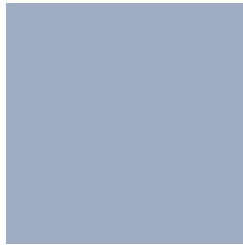
161, 0, 57



33, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 168, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

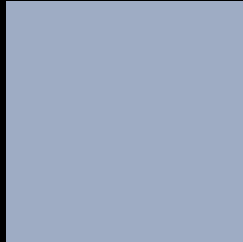
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158, 168, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

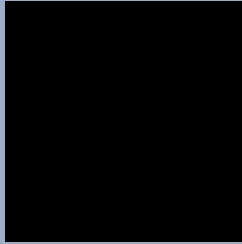
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 158, 168, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 168, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 168, 196.

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



Original Color

158, 168, 196

Protanopia

166, 169, 194

Deuteranopia

175, 166, 197



Tritanopia
156, 167, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 196

Protanomaly
163, 169, 195

Deuteranomaly
169, 168, 197

Tritanomaly
157, 167, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 196

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
166, 170, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 168, 196 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(158, 172, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 172, 196)  
}
```

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(158, 172, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 172, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 168, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

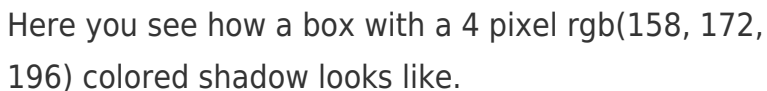
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 172, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 172, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 172, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 172, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 172, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 172, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 168, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 172, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
172, 196) }
```

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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