

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 189, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 189, 196) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 189, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EC4A7
RGB	158, 196, 167
RGB Percent	62%, 77%, 65%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2314, 0.3467
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.15, 0.23
HSL	134°, 24%, 69%
HSV	134°, 19%, 77%
XYZ	40.7768, 49.5235, 43.7661
YIQ	181.3320, -13.3390, -17.0750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

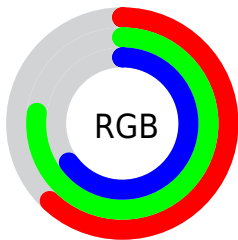
Format	Color
RYB	158, 189, 196
Decimal	10405031
CIELab	75.78, -18.48, 10.63
CIELCh	76, 21.322, 150.086
Yxy	49.5235, 0.3042, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288595111 (0xFF9EC4A7)
YUV	181.3320, -7.0657, -20.4622
Hunter-Lab	70.3729, -19.7228, 12.3876

Details

The RYB color **158, 189, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 158, 187**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 246, 253**, and **106, 135, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 185, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 193, 196**.

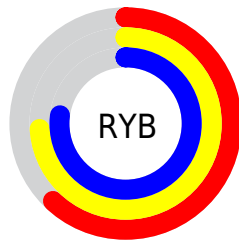
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (77%)

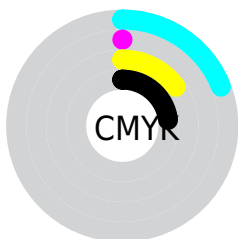
Blue (65%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (77%)

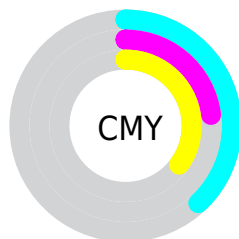


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 189, 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, 189, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 189, 196

255, 255, 255


 213, 246, 253

 242, 250, 255

 158, 189, 196

 132, 162, 169

 106, 135, 142

 81, 109, 116

 58, 85, 92

 35, 61, 68

 12, 37, 46

 0, 26, 26


 0, 0, 0


 158, 189, 196


 158, 189, 196

 138, 185, 196


 178, 193, 196

 119, 182, 196


 197, 196, 197


 99, 178, 196


 217, 196, 212

 80, 175, 196


 236, 196, 227

 60, 171, 196

 255, 196, 242

 40, 167, 196

 255, 196, 255

 21, 164, 196

 1, 160, 196

 0, 160, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 192, 164



158, 189, 196



140, 172, 198

Triad

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



158, 189, 196



164, 181, 226



227, 175, 168

Complementary

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



158, 189, 196



196, 158, 187

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.



225, 173, 187



158, 189, 196



190, 182, 221

Square

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



158, 189, 196



142, 173, 220



212, 176, 207



219, 196, 153

Rectangle

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



158, 189, 196



133, 166, 199



212, 176, 207



228, 173, 174

Sweetspot

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



158, 189, 196



240, 253, 255



158, 196, 166



119, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



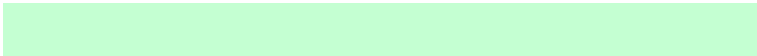
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 189, 196



196, 244, 255



158, 180, 196



87, 95, 97



0, 132, 161



0, 27, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 158, 187



255, 196, 242



196, 158, 169



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 124



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 189, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

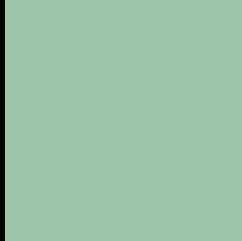
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

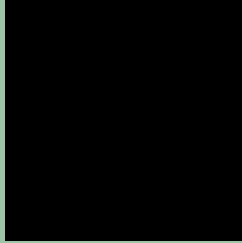
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

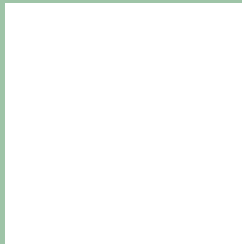
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 158, 189, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 189, 196.

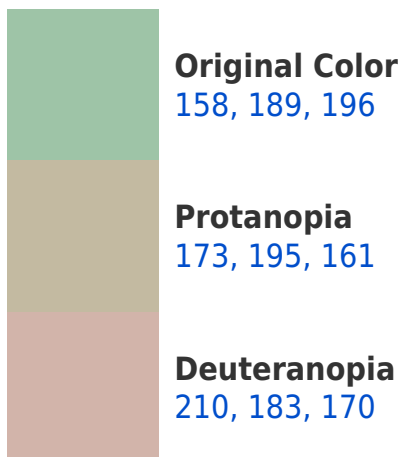


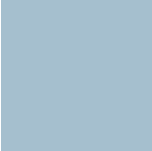
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 189, 196.

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





Tritanopia
165, 181, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 189, 196

Protanomaly
163, 190, 171

Deuteranomaly
175, 191, 169

Tritanomaly
162, 177, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 189, 196

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
173, 184, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 189, 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, 196, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 196, 167)  
}
```

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, 196, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 196, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 189, 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, 196, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 196, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 196, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 196, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 196, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 196,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 189, 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, 196, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
196, 167) }
```

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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