

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 203, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 203, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 203, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3CB9E
RGB	195, 203, 158
RGB Percent	76%, 80%, 62%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2039, 0.3804
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.22, 0.20
HSL	71°, 30%, 71%
HSV	71°, 22%, 80%
XYZ	50.0332, 56.7826, 40.6709
YIQ	195.4780, 9.6770, -15.6910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

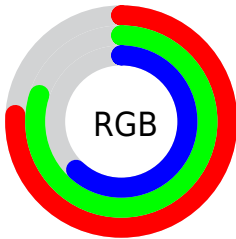
Format	Color
RYB	158, 203, 166
Decimal	12831646
CIELab	80.06, -10.32, 21.58
CIELCh	80, 23.922, 115.565
Yxy	56.7826, 0.3392, 0.3850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291021726 (0xFFC3CB9E)
YUV	195.4780, -18.4767, -0.4192
Hunter-Lab	75.3542, -13.3507, 20.7474

Details

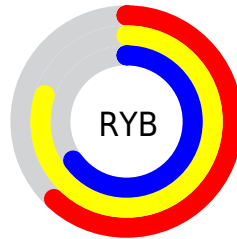
The RYB color **158, 203, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 158, 203**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 216**, and **106, 149, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 203, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 203, 182**.

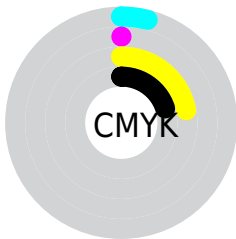
Distribution



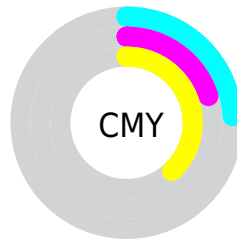
- Red (76%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 203, 166 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, 203, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 203, 166

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 216

 241, 255, 241

 158, 203, 166

 132, 176, 140

 106, 149, 114

 82, 123, 90

 59, 98, 67

 36, 74, 44

 15, 52, 24

 0, 31, 8

 0, 0, 0

 158, 203, 166

 158, 203, 166

 138, 203, 150

 178, 203, 182

 117, 203, 132

 199, 203, 200

 97, 203, 116

 206, 203, 219

 77, 203, 99

 209, 203, 239

 57, 203, 83

 213, 203, 255

 36, 203, 66

 217, 203, 255

 16, 203, 49

 220, 203, 255

 0, 203, 36

 224, 203, 255

 227, 203, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 219, 154



158, 203, 166



169, 204, 208

Triad

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



158, 203, 166



144, 182, 235



241, 183, 203

Complementary

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



158, 203, 166



166, 158, 203

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.



224, 187, 224



158, 203, 166



168, 191, 243

Square

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



158, 203, 166



136, 175, 217



198, 194, 239



245, 184, 180

Rectangle

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



158, 203, 166



154, 190, 211



198, 194, 239



237, 184, 210

Sweetspot

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



158, 203, 166



237, 255, 240



203, 168, 158



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



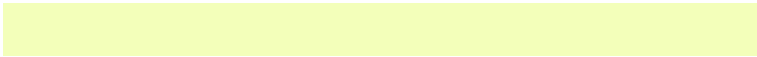
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 203, 166



186, 255, 198



158, 203, 188



92, 102, 94



0, 166, 30



0, 38, 7

Inverse Universe

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



166, 158, 203



198, 186, 255



188, 158, 203



94, 92, 102



29, 0, 166



7, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 203, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

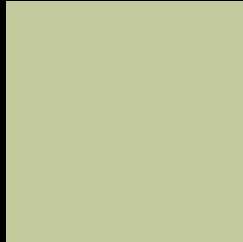
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

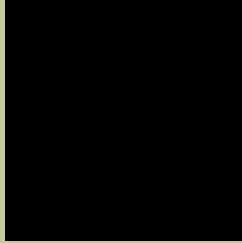
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

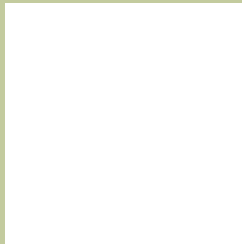
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 158, 203, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 203, 166.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 203, 166.

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](#).

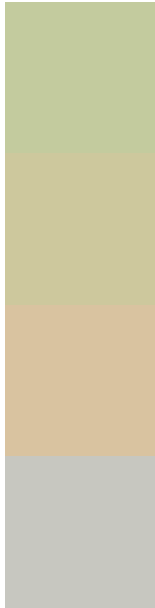
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
202, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 203, 166

Protanomaly

163, 205, 157

Deuteranomaly

196, 217, 160

Tritanomaly

192, 199, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 203, 166

Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly

182, 198, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 203, 166 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(195, 203, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 203, 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(195, 203, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 203, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 203, 166 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

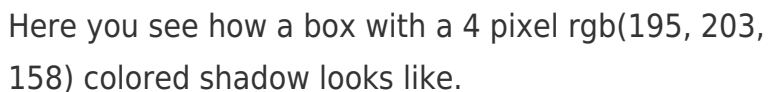
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(195, 203, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 203, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 203, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 203, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 203, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 203,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 203, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 203, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
203, 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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