

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 212, 213)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 212, 213) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(158, 212, 213)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED59F
RGB	158, 213, 159
RGB Percent	62%, 84%, 62%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1647, 0.3764
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.25, 0.16
HSL	121°, 40%, 73%
HSV	121°, 26%, 84%
XYZ	44.1544, 57.3614, 41.5540
YIQ	190.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

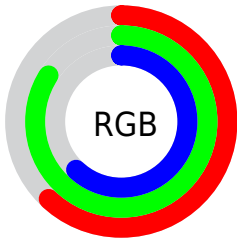
Format	Color
RYB	158, 212, 213
Decimal	10409375
CIELab	80.38, -28.20, 21.11
CIElCh	80, 35.223, 143.188
Yxy	57.3614, 0.3086, 0.4009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288599455 (0xFF9ED59F)
YUV	190.3990, -15.4797, -28.4139
Hunter-Lab	75.7373, -28.4759, 20.4861

Details

The RYB color **158, 212, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **213, 158, 212**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 255**, and **105, 156, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 212, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 212, 213**.

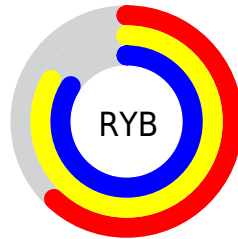
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (84%)

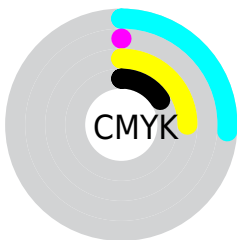
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (84%)

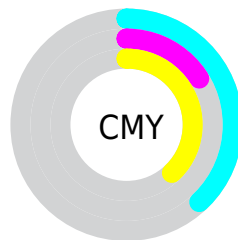


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 212, 213 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, 212, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 212, 213

 158, 212, 213


255, 255, 255


 131, 183, 185

 214, 255, 255

 105, 156, 158

 242, 255, 255

 80, 129, 132

 55, 102, 106

 30, 76, 82

 0, 45, 58

 0, 37, 37

 0, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0

 158, 212, 213


 158, 212, 213

 137, 212, 213

 179, 212, 213

 115, 211, 213

 201, 213, 213

 94, 211, 213

 222, 213, 222

 73, 211, 213

 243, 213, 243

 52, 211, 213

 255, 213, 255

 30, 209, 213

 9, 209, 213

 0, 209, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 205, 147



158, 212, 213



120, 176, 217

Triad

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



158, 212, 213



144, 183, 255



255, 176, 175

Complementary

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



158, 212, 213



213, 158, 212

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, 175, 208



158, 212, 213



194, 194, 255

Square

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



158, 212, 213



101, 165, 251



234, 182, 239



254, 203, 148

Rectangle

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



158, 212, 213



99, 160, 218



234, 182, 239



255, 175, 186

Sweetspot

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



158, 212, 213



235, 255, 255



158, 213, 159



115, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



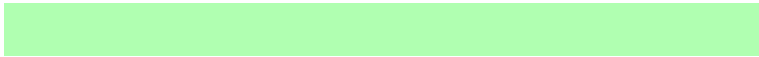
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 212, 213



176, 254, 255



158, 194, 213



96, 106, 107



0, 168, 171



0, 42, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 158, 212



255, 176, 254



213, 158, 185



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 168



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 212, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

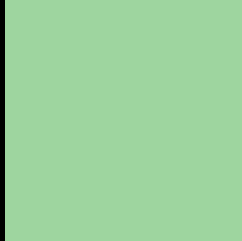
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

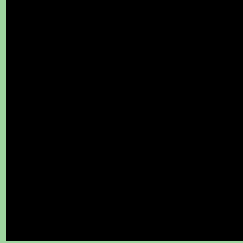
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 212, 213.



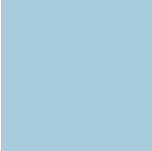
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 212, 213.

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](#).

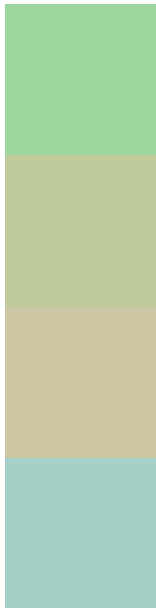
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
169, 190, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 212, 213

Protanomaly
155, 203, 166

Deuteranomaly
168, 204, 162

Tritanomaly
165, 189, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 212, 213

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
178, 197, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 212, 213 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, 213, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 213, 159)  
}
```

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, 213, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 213, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 212, 213 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, 213, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 213, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 213, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 213, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 213, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 213,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 212, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 213, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
213, 159) }
```

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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