

# Converting Colors

`RYB(159, 193, 185)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(159, 193, 185) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(159, 193, 185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7C19F
RGB	167, 193, 159
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2431, 0.3765
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.18, 0.24
HSL	106°, 22%, 69%
HSV	106°, 18%, 76%
XYZ	41.2643, 48.8586, 40.0567
YIQ	181.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

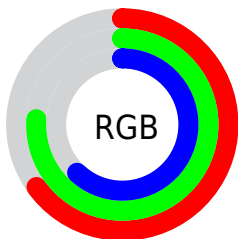
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 193, 185
Decimal	10994079
CIELab	75.36, -15.21, 14.22
CIELCh	75, 20.816, 136.928
Yxy	48.8586, 0.3170, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289184159 (0xFFA7C19F)
YUV	181.3500, -11.0185, -12.5849
Hunter-Lab	69.8989, -16.9470, 14.9522

# Details

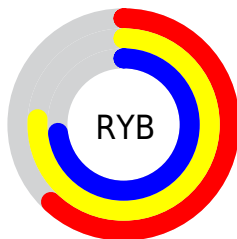
The RYB color **159, 193, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 159, 193**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 250, 242**, and **108, 139, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 193, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 193, 189**.

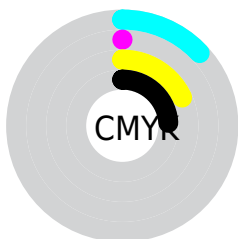
# Distribution



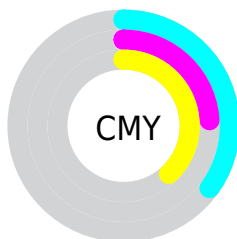
- Red (65%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 159, 193, 185 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 159, 193, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 159, 193, 185

255, 255, 255


 214, 250, 242


 242, 255, 246

 159, 193, 185

 133, 166, 159

 108, 139, 132

 83, 114, 107

 60, 89, 83

 38, 66, 61

 17, 44, 39

 0, 24, 24


 0, 0, 0

 159, 193, 185


 159, 193, 185


 140, 193, 181


 178, 193, 189

 120, 193, 176


 197, 193, 198


 101, 193, 171


 211, 193, 217

 82, 193, 167


 226, 193, 236

 63, 193, 163

 241, 193, 255

 43, 193, 158

 255, 193, 255

 24, 193, 153

 5, 193, 149

 0, 193, 148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150, 189, 149



159, 193, 185



147, 178, 196

# Triad

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



159, 193, 185



153, 177, 222



226, 172, 175

# Complementary

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



159, 193, 185



185, 159, 193

# 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.



219, 173, 195



159, 193, 185



178, 183, 222

# Square

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



159, 193, 185



136, 169, 213



202, 177, 212



222, 183, 158

# Rectangle

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



159, 193, 185



137, 169, 197



202, 177, 212



225, 172, 182

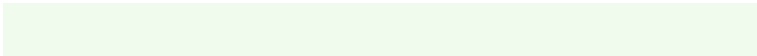


# Sweetspot

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



159, 193, 185



237, 250, 247



169, 193, 159



117, 125, 123



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

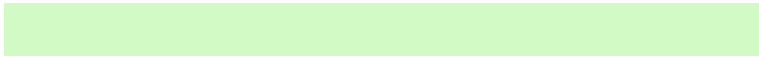


# Same Dimension

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



159, 193, 185



197, 250, 237



159, 186, 193



87, 97, 95



0, 161, 123



0, 33, 25



# Inverse Universe

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



185, 159, 193



238, 197, 250



193, 159, 185



95, 87, 97



123, 0, 161



25, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 193, 185 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 159, 193, 185 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

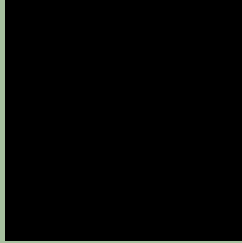
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

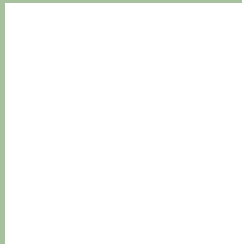
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 159, 193, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 193, 185.

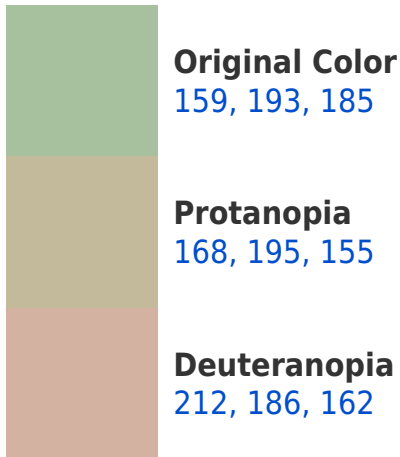


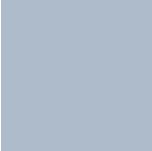
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 193, 185.

# 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](#).

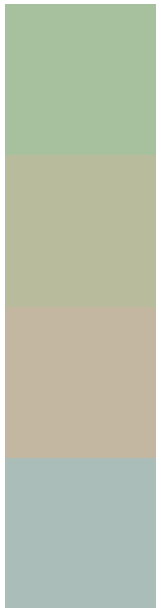
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
174, 183, 202

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
159, 193, 185

**Protanomaly**  
156, 188, 159

**Deuteranomaly**  
182, 196, 161

**Tritanomaly**  
171, 181, 189

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
159, 193, 185

**Achromatopsia**  
181, 181, 181

**Achromatomaly**  
173, 185, 182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 159, 193, 185 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(167, 193, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 193, 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(167, 193, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 193, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 159, 193, 185 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(167, 193, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 193, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 193, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 193, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 193, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 193,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 159, 193, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 193, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
193, 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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