

# Converting Colors

`RYB(159, 252, 205)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(159, 252, 205) contains.

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# **Color**

**RYB(159, 252, 205)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CEFC9F
RGB	206, 252, 159
RGB Percent	81%, 99%, 62%
CMY	0.1922, 0.0118, 0.3765
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.37, 0.01
HSL	90°, 94%, 81%
HSV	90°, 37%, 99%
XYZ	66.5220, 85.2458, 45.7489
YIQ	227.6440, 2.4370, -38.6750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

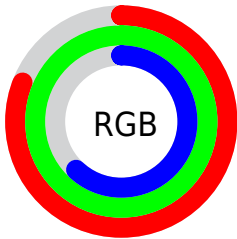
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 252, 205
Decimal	13565087
CIELab	93.99, -30.16, 39.84
CIElCh	94, 49.969, 127.130
Yxy	85.2458, 0.3368, 0.4316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291755167 (0xFFCEFC9F)
YUV	227.6440, -33.8415, -18.9818
Hunter-Lab	92.3287, -32.9674, 35.2518

# Details

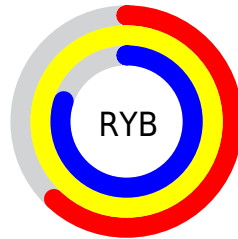
The RYB color **159, 252, 205** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **205, 159, 252**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 215**, and **106, 195, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 252, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 252, 218**.

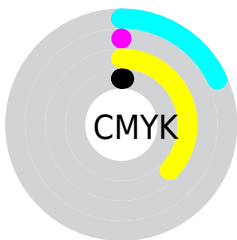
# Distribution



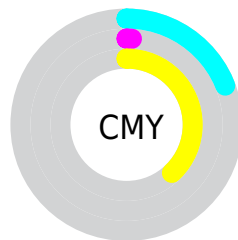
- Red (81%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 159, 252, 205 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, 252, 205 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 159, 252, 205

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 215


 243, 255, 243


 159, 252, 205

 132, 223, 177

 106, 195, 151

 81, 168, 126

 56, 141, 100

 31, 116, 76

 2, 91, 47

 0, 67, 46

 0, 44, 44

 0, 22, 22

 159, 252, 205

 159, 252, 205

 134, 252, 192

 184, 252, 218

 109, 252, 180

 209, 252, 230

 83, 252, 166

 235, 252, 244

 58, 252, 154

 255, 252, 255

 33, 252, 141

 8, 252, 129

 0, 252, 125

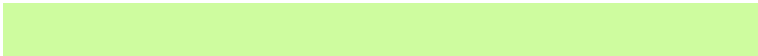
# Harmonies

## Analogous

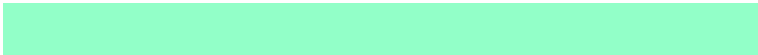
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



160, 255, 141



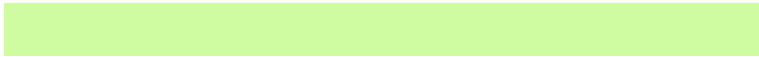
159, 252, 205



146, 219, 255

# Triad

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



159, 252, 205



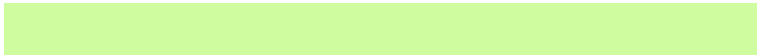
96, 175, 255



255, 200, 228

# Complementary

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



159, 252, 205



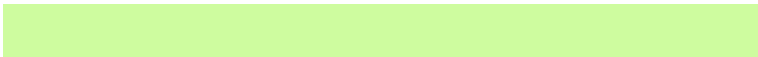
205, 159, 252

# Split Complementary

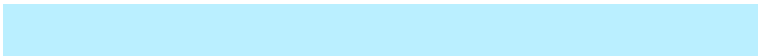
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 206, 255



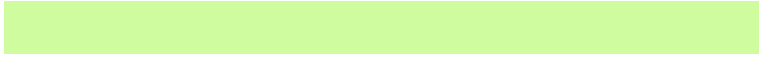
159, 252, 205



186, 216, 255

# Square

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



159, 252, 205



0, 128, 255



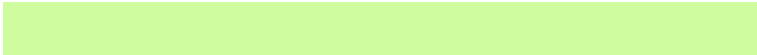
255, 221, 255



255, 220, 182

# Rectangle

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



159, 252, 205



99, 184, 255



255, 221, 255



255, 200, 244



# Sweetspot

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



159, 252, 205



227, 255, 241



252, 246, 159



111, 128, 120



0, 0, 0

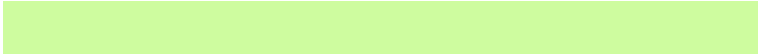


128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

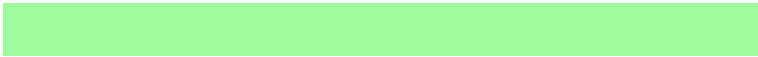
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



159, 252, 205



143, 255, 198



159, 252, 250



112, 125, 118



0, 189, 94



0, 61, 30



# Inverse Universe

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



205, 159, 252



198, 143, 255



250, 159, 252



119, 112, 125



93, 0, 189



30, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 252, 205 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, 252, 205 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

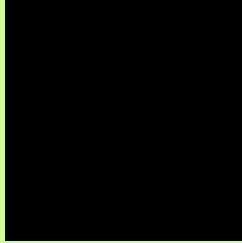
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 159, 252, 205 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 252, 205.

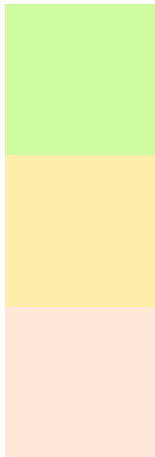


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 252, 205.

# 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**  
159, 252, 205

**Protanopia**  
191, 255, 168

**Deuteranopia**  
255, 249, 214



# Tritanopia

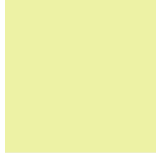
224, 234, 255

# Trichromacy



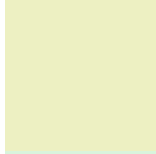
**Original Color**

159, 252, 205



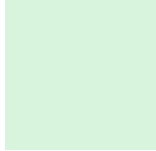
**Protanomaly**

165, 242, 170



**Deuteranomaly**

194, 240, 197



**Tritanomaly**

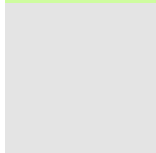
217, 241, 244

# Monochromacy



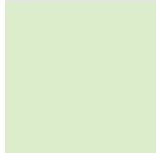
**Original Color**

159, 252, 205



**Achromatopsia**

228, 228, 228



**Achromatomaly**

203, 237, 220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 159, 252, 205 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(206, 252, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 252, 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(206, 252, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 252, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 159, 252, 205 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

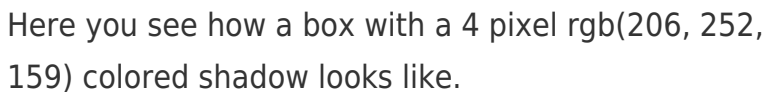
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(206, 252, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 252, 159) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 252, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 252, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 252, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 252,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 159, 252, 205 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 252, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
252, 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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