

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 191, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 191, 211) contains.

RYB(160, 191, 211)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(160, 191, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D3C1
RGB	160, 211, 193
RGB Percent	63%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1725, 0.2435
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.09, 0.17
HSL	159°, 37%, 73%
HSV	159°, 24%, 83%
XYZ	47.4063, 57.9081, 59.0743
YIQ	193.6990, -24.6180, -16.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

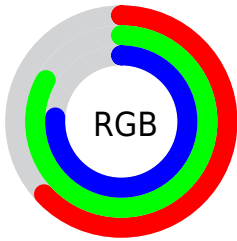
Format	Color
RYB	160, 191, 211
Decimal	10539969
CIELab	80.69, -20.23, 3.58
CIELCh	81, 20.548, 169.961
Yxy	57.9081, 0.2884, 0.3523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288730049 (0xFFA0D3C1)
YUV	193.6990, -0.3446, -29.5540
Hunter-Lab	76.0973, -21.9703, 7.2414

Details

The RYB color **160, 191, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 160, 178**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 237, 255**, and **107, 136, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 183, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 199, 211**.

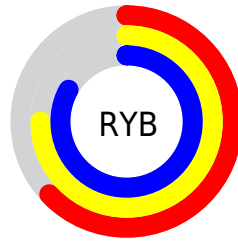
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (83%)

Blue (76%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (83%)

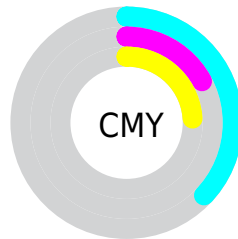


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (17%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 191, 211 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 160, 191, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 191, 211

255, 255, 255


 216, 237, 255

 244, 250, 255

 160, 191, 211

 133, 163, 183

 107, 137, 156

 82, 111, 130

 57, 86, 105

 33, 61, 80


 5, 35, 57

 0, 21, 35


 0, 5, 5

 0, 0, 0

 160, 191, 211


 160, 191, 211

 139, 183, 211


 181, 199, 211

 118, 175, 211


 202, 207, 211

 97, 166, 211


 223, 211, 215

 76, 158, 211


 244, 211, 223

 55, 150, 211

 255, 211, 230

 33, 141, 211

 255, 211, 238

 12, 133, 211

 255, 211, 245

 0, 128, 211

 255, 211, 253

 255, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 208, 203



160, 191, 211



149, 180, 213

Triad

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



160, 191, 211



195, 198, 236



236, 199, 172

Complementary

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



160, 191, 211



211, 160, 178

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.



241, 187, 188



160, 191, 211



219, 191, 225

Square

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



160, 191, 211



170, 193, 238



235, 187, 208



204, 221, 163

Rectangle

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



160, 191, 211



150, 183, 224



235, 187, 208



238, 192, 176

Sweetspot

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



160, 191, 211



237, 248, 255



160, 211, 192



117, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



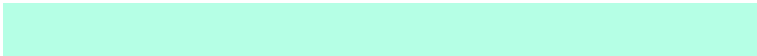
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 191, 211



181, 226, 255



160, 184, 211



94, 101, 105



0, 102, 168



0, 25, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 160, 178



255, 181, 207



211, 168, 160



105, 94, 98



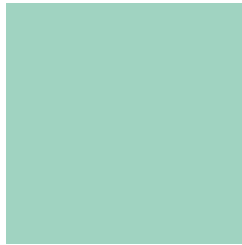
168, 0, 60



41, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 191, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

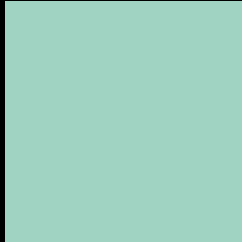
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160, 191, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

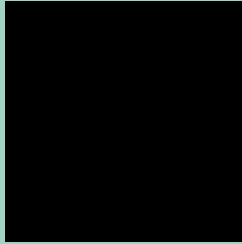
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

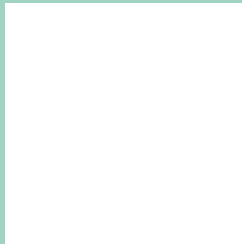
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 160, 191, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 191, 211.

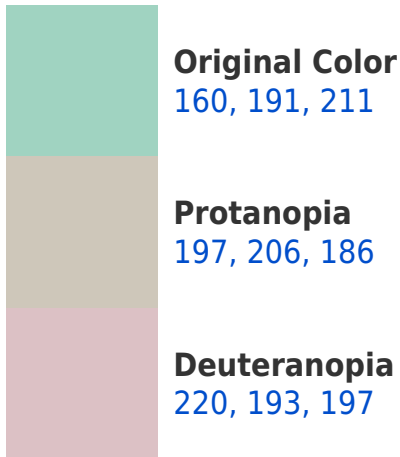


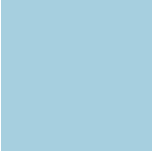
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 191, 211.

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
166, 190, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 191, 211

Protanomaly
189, 203, 203

Deuteranomaly
196, 200, 198

Tritanomaly
164, 187, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 191, 211

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
182, 193, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 191, 211 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(160, 211, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 211, 193)  
}
```

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(160, 211, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 211, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 191, 211 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(160, 211, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 211, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 211, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 211, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 211, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 211,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 191, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 211, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
211, 193) }
```

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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