

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 208, 190)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 208, 190) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 208, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2D0A0
RGB	178, 208, 160
RGB Percent	70%, 82%, 63%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1843, 0.3725
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.23, 0.18
HSL	98°, 34%, 72%
HSV	98°, 23%, 82%
XYZ	47.2611, 57.1148, 41.7910
YIQ	193.5580, -2.4720, -21.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

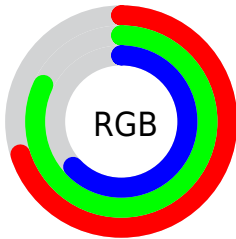
Format	Color
RYB	160, 208, 190
Decimal	11718816
CIELab	80.24, -18.73, 20.59
CIElCh	80, 27.834, 132.284
Yxy	57.1148, 0.3233, 0.3908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289908896 (0xFFB2D0A0)
YUV	193.5580, -16.5441, -13.6444
Hunter-Lab	75.5743, -20.6284, 20.1159

Details

The RYB color **160, 208, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 160, 208**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 236**, and **108, 154, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 208, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 208, 198**.

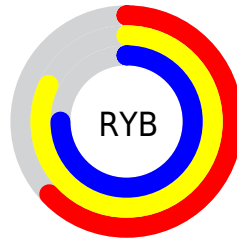
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (82%)

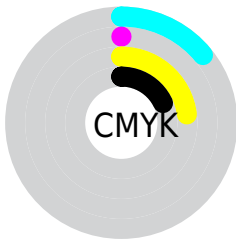
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (75%)

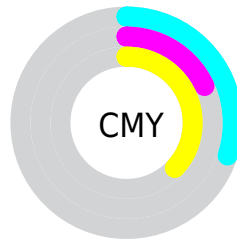


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 208, 190 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, 208, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 208, 190


255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 236

 243, 255, 243

 160, 208, 190

 134, 180, 163

 108, 154, 137

 84, 128, 113

 60, 102, 87

 38, 78, 64

 17, 55, 43

 0, 34, 26


 0, 2, 2

 0, 0, 0

 160, 208, 190

 160, 208, 190

 139, 208, 182

 181, 208, 198

 118, 208, 174

 202, 208, 206

 98, 208, 167

 217, 208, 222

 77, 208, 159

 230, 208, 243

 56, 208, 151

 243, 208, 255

 35, 208, 143

 255, 208, 255

 14, 208, 135

 0, 208, 130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 207, 148



160, 208, 190



149, 191, 213

Triad

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



160, 208, 190



147, 184, 248



252, 180, 189

Complementary

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



160, 208, 190



190, 160, 208

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, 182, 215



160, 208, 190



182, 195, 249

Square

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



160, 208, 190



125, 173, 233



216, 189, 238



248, 190, 165

Rectangle

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



160, 208, 190



133, 177, 214



216, 189, 238



250, 180, 198

Sweetspot

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



160, 208, 190



237, 255, 248



189, 208, 160



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



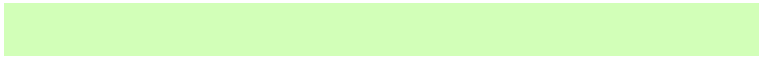
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 208, 190



184, 255, 229



160, 203, 208



94, 105, 101



0, 168, 105



0, 41, 26

Inverse Universe

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



190, 160, 208



228, 184, 255



208, 160, 202



101, 94, 105



105, 0, 168



26, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 208, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

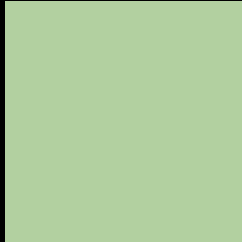
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

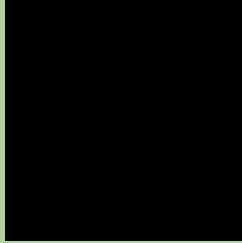
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 208, 190.

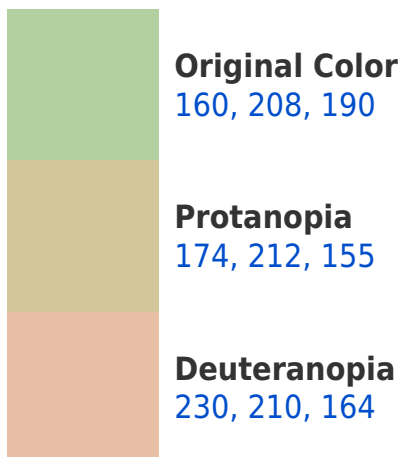


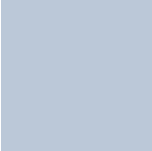
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 208, 190.

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](#).

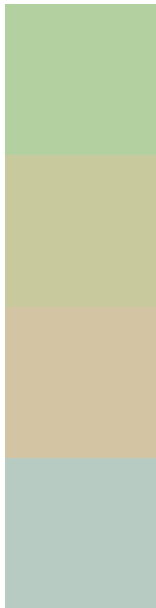
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
187, 196, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 208, 190

Protanomaly
157, 202, 159

Deuteranomaly
183, 211, 163

Tritanomaly
184, 196, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 208, 190

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
182, 199, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 208, 190 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(178, 208, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 208, 160)  
}
```

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(178, 208, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 208, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 208, 190 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(178, 208, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 208, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(178, 208, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 208, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 208, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 208,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 208, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 208, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
208, 160) }
```

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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