

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 210, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 210, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 210, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2D2A0
RGB	178, 210, 160
RGB Percent	70%, 82%, 63%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1765, 0.3725
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.24, 0.18
HSL	98°, 36%, 73%
HSV	98°, 24%, 82%
XYZ	47.7519, 58.0962, 41.9546
YIQ	194.7320, -3.0220, -22.3340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

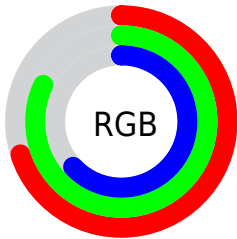
Format	Color
RYB	160, 210, 192
Decimal	11719328
CIELab	80.79, -19.72, 21.35
CIELCh	81, 29.064, 132.735
Yxy	58.0962, 0.3231, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289909408 (0xFFB2D2A0)
YUV	194.7320, -17.1229, -14.6740
Hunter-Lab	76.2209, -21.5575, 20.7194

Details

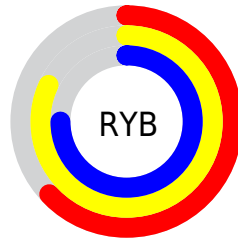
The RYB color **160, 210, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 160, 210**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 236**, and **108, 155, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 210, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 210, 200**.

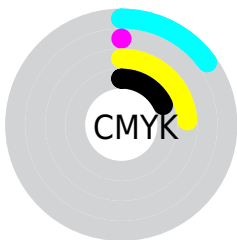
Distribution



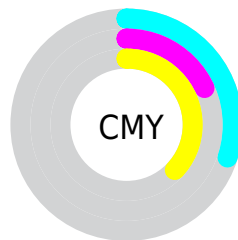
- Red (70%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 210, 192 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, 210, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 210, 192

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 236

 243, 255, 243

 160, 210, 192

 134, 182, 165


 108, 155, 138

 84, 129, 114

 60, 104, 89

 38, 80, 67

 16, 57, 45

 0, 35, 28


 0, 5, 5

 0, 0, 0

 160, 210, 192

 160, 210, 192

 139, 210, 184

 181, 210, 200

 118, 210, 177

 202, 210, 207

 97, 210, 169

 218, 210, 223

 76, 210, 162

 232, 210, 244

 55, 210, 154

 245, 210, 255

 34, 210, 147

 255, 210, 255

 13, 210, 139

 0, 210, 134

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 209, 147



160, 210, 192



147, 191, 215

Triad

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



160, 210, 192



146, 185, 252



255, 181, 190

Complementary

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



160, 210, 192



192, 160, 210

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.



245, 183, 217



160, 210, 192



183, 196, 253

Square

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



160, 210, 192



122, 173, 236



219, 190, 241



252, 191, 165

Rectangle

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



160, 210, 192



130, 177, 216



219, 190, 241



254, 181, 199

Sweetspot

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



160, 210, 192



237, 255, 248



188, 210, 160



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



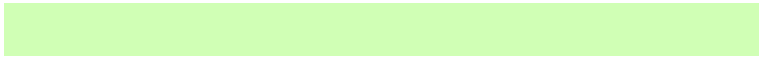
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 210, 192



181, 255, 228



160, 204, 210



94, 105, 101



0, 168, 107



0, 41, 26

Inverse Universe

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



192, 160, 210



228, 181, 255



210, 160, 203



101, 94, 105



108, 0, 168



26, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 210, 192 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, 210, 192 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](#).

RYP 160, 210, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 210, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 210, 192.

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
160, 210, 192

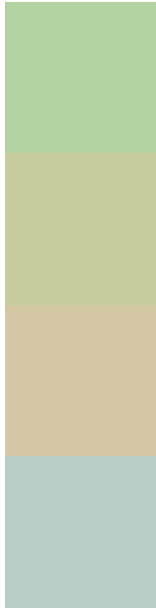
Protanopia
172, 213, 155

Deuteranopia
232, 212, 164



Tritanopia
187, 197, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 192

Protanomaly
157, 204, 161

Deuteranomaly
181, 212, 163

Tritanomaly
184, 197, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 192

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
182, 200, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 210, 192 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, 210, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 210, 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, 210, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 210, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 210, 192 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, 210, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 210, 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, 210, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 210, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 210, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 210,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 210, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 210, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
210, 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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