

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 210, 249)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(160, 210, 249) contains.

RYB(160, 210, 249)	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, 210, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0F9E5
RGB	160, 249, 229
RGB Percent	63%, 98%, 90%
CMY	0.3725, 0.0235, 0.1003
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.08, 0.02
HSL	167°, 88%, 80%
HSV	167°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	62.5745, 80.9056, 86.7549
YIQ	220.1090, -46.6240, -25.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

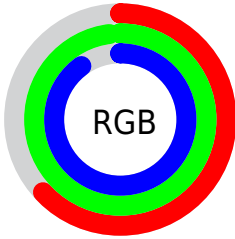
Format	Color
R _{YB}	160, 210, 249
Decimal	10549733
CIE Lab	92.09, -30.94, 0.95
CIE LCh	92, 30.951, 178.245
Yxy	80.9056, 0.2718, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288739813 (0xFFA0F9E5)
YUV	220.1090, 4.3833, -52.7156
Hunter-Lab	89.9475, -33.2297, 5.7777

Details

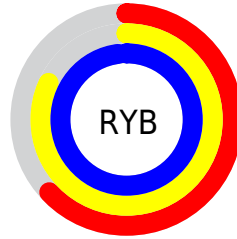
The RYB color **160, 210, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **249, 160, 180**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 236, 255**, and **104, 153, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 199, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 221, 249**.

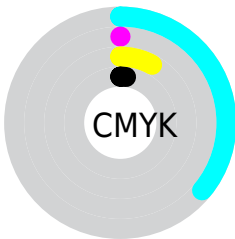
Distribution



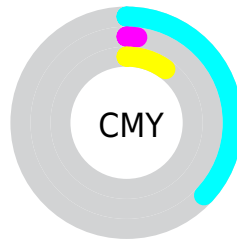
- Red (63%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 210, 249 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, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 210, 249


255, 255, 255


 217, 236, 255

 247, 251, 255

 160, 210, 249

 132, 181, 220

 104, 153, 192

 76, 126, 165


 47, 97, 138

 4, 62, 112

 0, 47, 87

 0, 36, 64

 0, 24, 41


 0, 10, 14

 160, 210, 249


 160, 210, 249

 135, 199, 249


 185, 221, 249

 110, 188, 249


 210, 232, 249

 85, 177, 249


 235, 243, 249


 60, 166, 249

 255, 249, 251

 36, 156, 249

 255, 249, 255

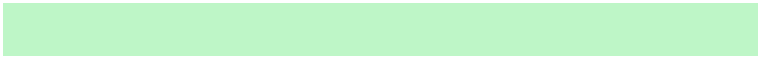
 11, 145, 249

 0, 140, 249

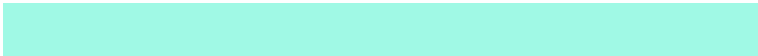
Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 238, 246



160, 210, 249



145, 198, 255

Triad

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



160, 210, 249



235, 225, 255



251, 255, 183

Complementary

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



160, 210, 249



249, 160, 180

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, 214, 206



160, 210, 249



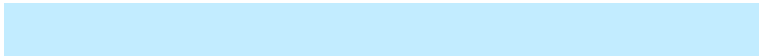
255, 216, 255

Square

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



160, 210, 249



194, 219, 255



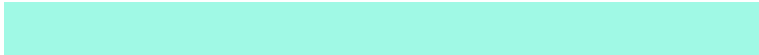
255, 211, 235



209, 255, 173

Rectangle

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



160, 210, 249



151, 201, 255



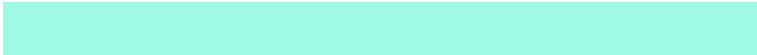
255, 211, 235



255, 238, 189

Sweetspot

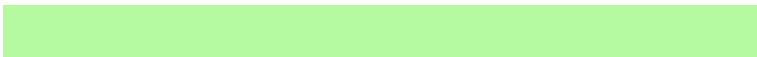
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



160, 210, 249



227, 243, 255



160, 249, 228



111, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

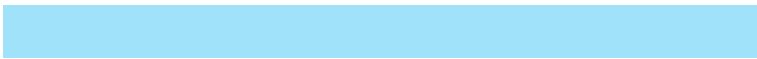
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



160, 210, 249



145, 207, 255



160, 198, 249



112, 119, 125



0, 106, 189



0, 34, 61

Inverse Universe

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



249, 160, 180



255, 145, 169



249, 193, 160



125, 112, 115



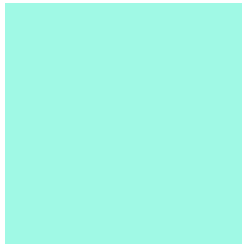
189, 0, 42



61, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 210, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

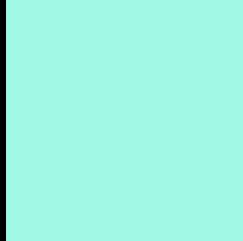
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 249 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, 210, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 210, 249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 210, 249.

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



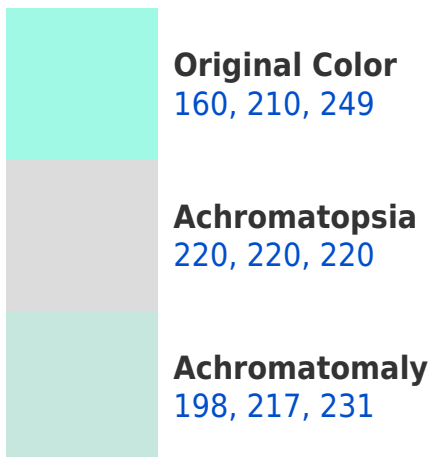


Tritanopia
189, 218, 255

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 210, 249 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, 249, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 249, 229)  
}
```

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, 249, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 249, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 210, 249 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, 249, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 249, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 249, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 249, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 249, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 249,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 210, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 249, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
249, 229) }
```

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](#).

