

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 214, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 214, 198) contains.

RYB(160, 214, 198)	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, 214, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0D6A0
RGB	176, 214, 160
RGB Percent	69%, 84%, 63%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1608, 0.3725
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.25, 0.16
HSL	102°, 40%, 73%
HSV	102°, 25%, 84%
XYZ	48.2962, 59.8613, 42.2666
YIQ	196.4820, -5.3140, -24.8500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

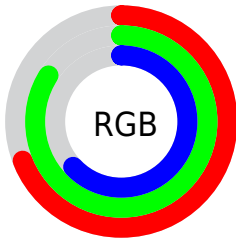
Format	Color
RYB	160, 214, 198
Decimal	11589280
CIELab	81.76, -22.40, 22.66
CIELCh	82, 31.864, 134.670
Yxy	59.8613, 0.3211, 0.3980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289779360 (0xFFB0D6A0)
YUV	196.4820, -17.9856, -17.9627
Hunter-Lab	77.3701, -23.9738, 21.7694

Details

The RYB color **160, 214, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 160, 214**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 238**, and **108, 159, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 214, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 214, 204**.

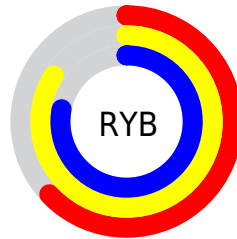
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (84%)

Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (78%)

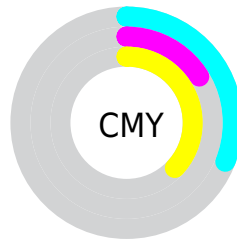


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 214, 198 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, 214, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 214, 198

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 238


 243, 255, 243

 160, 214, 198

 134, 186, 171

 108, 159, 144


 84, 133, 120

 60, 107, 94

 38, 83, 72

 16, 60, 51

 0, 38, 34


 0, 12, 12

 0, 0, 0

 160, 214, 198

 160, 214, 198

 139, 214, 192

 181, 214, 204

 117, 214, 185

 203, 214, 211


 96, 214, 179

 221, 214, 224

 74, 214, 172

 236, 214, 246

 53, 214, 166

 251, 214, 255

 32, 214, 160

 255, 214, 255

 10, 214, 153

 0, 214, 151

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 210, 145



160, 214, 198



142, 191, 219

Triad

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



160, 214, 198



144, 186, 255



255, 181, 189

Complementary

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



160, 214, 198



198, 160, 214

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.



253, 183, 220



160, 214, 198



186, 198, 255

Square

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



160, 214, 198



114, 171, 244



226, 191, 246



255, 195, 163

Rectangle

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



160, 214, 198



123, 175, 220



226, 191, 246



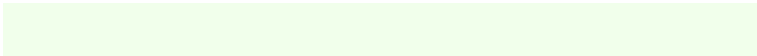
255, 181, 200

Sweetspot

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



160, 214, 198



235, 255, 249



183, 214, 160



115, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



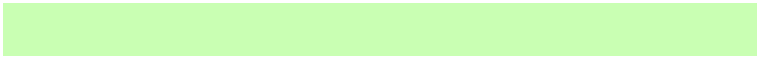
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 214, 198



179, 255, 233



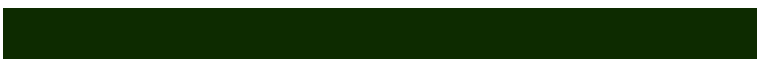
160, 205, 214



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 120



0, 43, 30

Inverse Universe

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



198, 160, 214



232, 179, 255



214, 160, 203



104, 96, 107



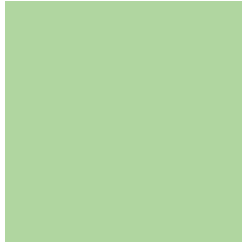
120, 0, 171



31, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 214, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

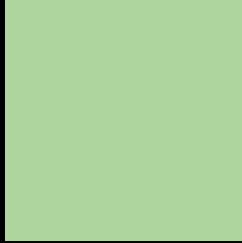
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

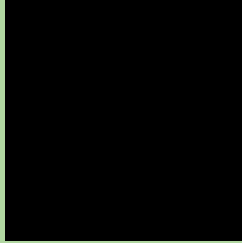
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 214, 198.

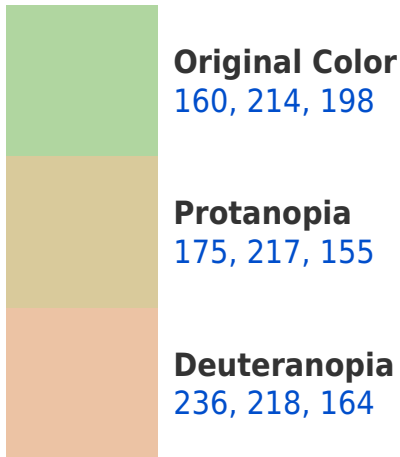


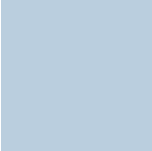
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 214, 198.

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](#).

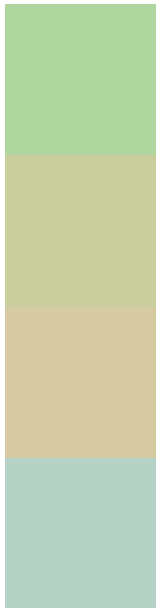
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
186, 199, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 214, 198

Protanomaly
157, 206, 161

Deuteranomaly
179, 214, 163

Tritanomaly
182, 199, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 214, 198

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
183, 203, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 214, 198 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(176, 214, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 214, 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(176, 214, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 214, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 214, 198 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(176, 214, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 214, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 214, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 214, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 214, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 214,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 214, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 214, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
214, 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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