

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 222, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 222, 220) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 222, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2DEA0
RGB	162, 222, 160
RGB Percent	64%, 87%, 63%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1294, 0.3725
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.28, 0.13
HSL	118°, 48%, 75%
HSV	118°, 28%, 87%
XYZ	47.3667, 62.4620, 42.8176
YIQ	196.9920, -15.8580, -32.0020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

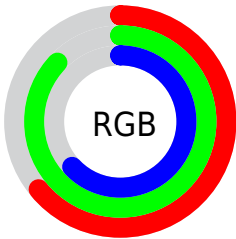
Format	Color
RYB	160, 222, 220
Decimal	10673824
CIELab	83.16, -30.99, 24.44
CIElCh	83, 39.468, 141.747
Yxy	62.4620, 0.3103, 0.4092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288863904 (0xFFA2DEA0)
YUV	196.9920, -18.2371, -30.6880
Hunter-Lab	79.0329, -31.3273, 23.2015

Details

The RYB color **160, 222, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 160, 222**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 252**, and **108, 167, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 222, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 222, 221**.

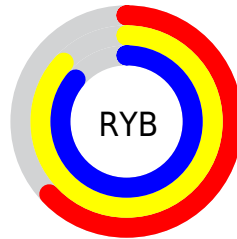
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (87%)

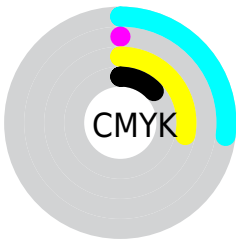
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (86%)

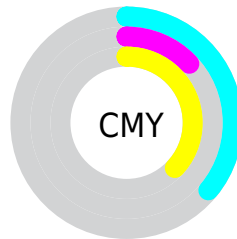


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 222, 220 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, 222, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 222, 220

255, 255, 255

 215, 255, 252


 244, 255, 252


 160, 222, 220

 134, 194, 193

 108, 167, 166


 83, 140, 140

 57, 111, 114

 31, 84, 89

 0, 53, 65

 0, 43, 43

 0, 19, 19

 0, 0, 0

 160, 222, 220

 160, 222, 220

 138, 222, 219

 182, 222, 221

 116, 222, 219

 204, 222, 221

 93, 222, 217

 226, 222, 227

 71, 222, 217

 248, 222, 249

 49, 222, 216

 255, 222, 255

 27, 222, 216

 5, 222, 215

 0, 222, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 213, 145



160, 222, 220



117, 181, 227

Triad

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



160, 222, 220



139, 185, 255



255, 180, 181

Complementary

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



160, 222, 220



220, 160, 222

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, 180, 219



160, 222, 220



197, 201, 255

Square

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



160, 222, 220



86, 162, 255



244, 188, 253



255, 212, 150

Rectangle

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



160, 222, 220



88, 159, 227



244, 188, 253



255, 179, 194

Sweetspot

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



160, 222, 220



235, 255, 255



162, 222, 160



115, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



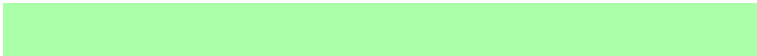
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 222, 220



168, 255, 252



160, 202, 222



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 170



0, 48, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 160, 222



252, 168, 255



222, 160, 193



112, 101, 112



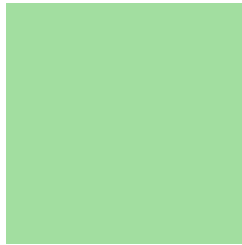
170, 0, 176



47, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 222, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

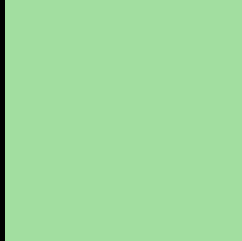
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 220 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, 222, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 222, 220.

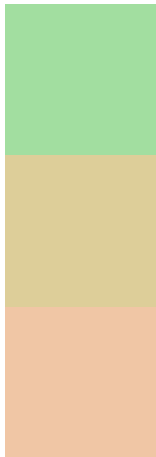


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 222, 220.

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, 222, 220

Protanopia
172, 221, 153

Deuteranopia
240, 224, 165



Tritanopia
174, 197, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 222, 220



Protanomaly

156, 212, 168



Deuteranomaly

169, 212, 163



Tritanomaly

170, 196, 216

Monochromacy



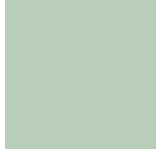
Original Color

160, 222, 220



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

184, 206, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 222, 220 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(162, 222, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 222, 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(162, 222, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 222, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 222, 220 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(162, 222, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 222, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 222, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 222, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 222, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 222, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 222, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 222, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
222, 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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