

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 229, 183)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 229, 183) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 229, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEE5A0
RGB	206, 229, 160
RGB Percent	81%, 90%, 63%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1020, 0.3725
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.30, 0.10
HSL	80°, 57%, 76%
HSV	80°, 30%, 90%
XYZ	59.8181, 71.6985, 43.9442
YIQ	214.2570, 8.4410, -26.3350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

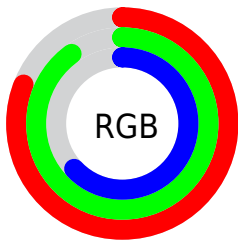
Format	Color
RYB	160, 229, 183
Decimal	13559200
CIELab	87.82, -19.03, 31.20
CIELCh	88, 36.550, 121.377
Yxy	71.6985, 0.3409, 0.4086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291749280 (0xFFCEE5A0)
YUV	214.2570, -26.7487, -7.2414
Hunter-Lab	84.6750, -22.0810, 28.5025

Details

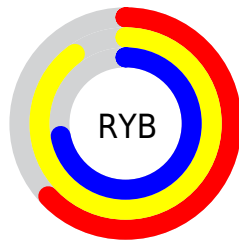
The RYB color **160, 229, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **183, 160, 229**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 215**, and **108, 174, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 229, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 229, 198**.

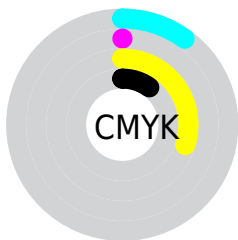
Distribution



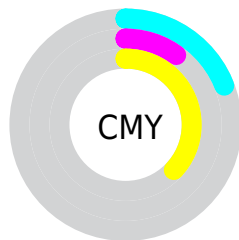
- Red (81%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 229, 183 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, 229, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 229, 183

255, 255, 255

 215, 255, 215

 244, 255, 244

 160, 229, 183

 133, 201, 156

 108, 174, 131


 83, 147, 105

 59, 121, 81

 36, 96, 58

 12, 72, 34

 0, 50, 21

 0, 30, 30

 0, 0, 0

 160, 229, 183

 160, 229, 183

 137, 229, 168

 183, 229, 198

 114, 229, 152

 206, 229, 214

 91, 229, 137

 229, 229, 229

 68, 229, 122

 237, 229, 252

 45, 229, 106

 244, 229, 255

 23, 229, 92

 252, 229, 255

 0, 229, 76

 255, 229, 255

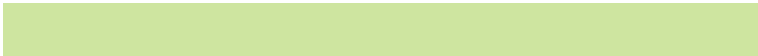
Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 243, 151



160, 229, 183



165, 220, 236

Triad

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



160, 229, 183



129, 186, 255



255, 194, 220

Complementary

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



160, 229, 183



183, 160, 229

Split Complementary

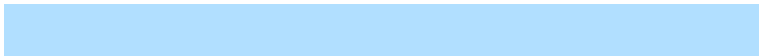
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 200, 254



160, 229, 183



177, 206, 255

Square

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



160, 229, 183



108, 177, 255



227, 211, 255



255, 199, 186

Rectangle

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



160, 229, 183



139, 198, 239



227, 211, 255



255, 195, 232

Sweetspot

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



160, 229, 183



232, 255, 240



229, 195, 160



113, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



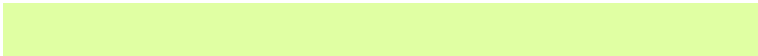
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 229, 183



163, 255, 194



160, 229, 218



103, 115, 107



0, 179, 60



0, 51, 17

Inverse Universe

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



183, 160, 229



194, 163, 255



218, 160, 229



107, 103, 115



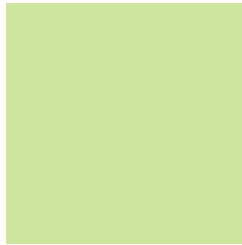
59, 0, 179



17, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 229, 183 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, 229, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

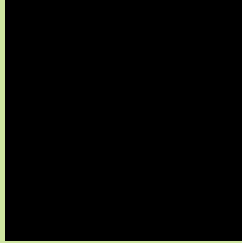
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 229, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 229, 183.

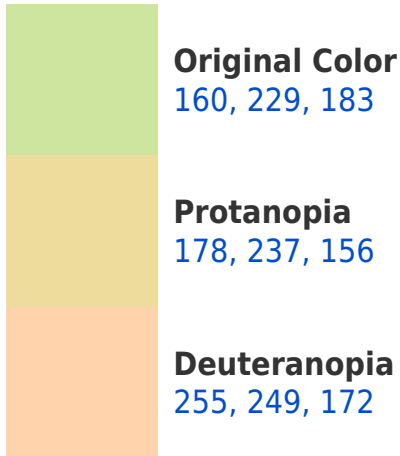


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 229, 183.

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](#).

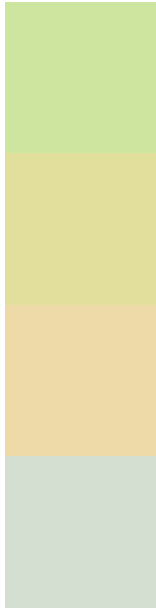
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
217, 219, 237

Trichromacy



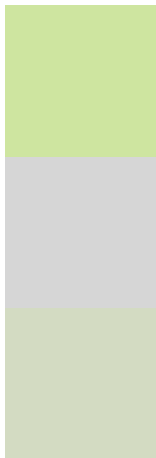
Original Color
160, 229, 183

Protanomaly
160, 226, 157

Deuteranomaly
194, 237, 168

Tritanomaly
209, 223, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 229, 183

Achromatopsia
214, 214, 214

Achromatomaly
194, 219, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 229, 183 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(206, 229, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 229, 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(206, 229, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 229, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 229, 183 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(206, 229, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 229, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(206, 229, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 229, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 229, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 229,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 229, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 229, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
229, 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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