

Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 194, 233)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(161, 194, 233) contains.

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Color

R_YB(161, 194, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | A1DEE9 |
| RGB | 161, 222, 233 |
| RGB Percent | 63%, 87%, 91% |
| CMY | 0.3686, 0.1297, 0.0863 |
| CMYK | 0.31, 0.05, 0.00, 0.09 |
| HSL | 189°, 62%, 77% |
| HSV | 189°, 31%, 91% |
| XYZ | 55.5068, 65.6620, 86.8393 |
| YIQ | 205.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

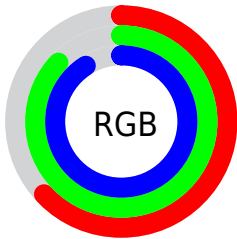
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 161, 194, 233 |
| Decimal | 10608361 |
| CIE Lab | 84.82, -16.65, -11.64 |
| CIE LCh | 85, 20.317, 214.952 |
| Yxy | 65.6620, 0.2668, 0.3157 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288798441 (0xFFA1DEE9) |
| YUV | 205.0150, 13.7966, -38.6012 |
| Hunter-Lab | 81.0321, -19.5340, -6.8166 |

Details

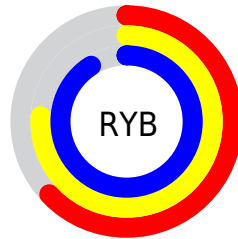
The RYB color **161, 194, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 174, 161**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 237, 255**, and **107, 139, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 181, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 207, 233**.

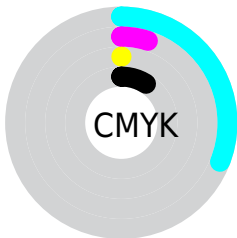
Distribution



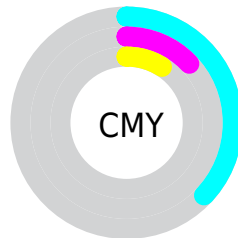
- Red (63%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 194, 233 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 161, 194, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 161, 194, 233

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 237, 255

■ 247, 251, 255

■ 161, 194, 233

■ 134, 167, 205

■ 107, 139, 177

■ 80, 113, 151

■ 53, 86, 125


■ 23, 59, 100


■ 0, 35, 76


■ 0, 24, 53

■ 0, 14, 32

■ 0, 0, 7

 161, 194, 233


 161, 194, 233

 138, 181, 233


 184, 207, 233

 114, 169, 233


 208, 219, 233

 91, 156, 233


 231, 232, 233

 68, 144, 233

 254, 237, 233

 44, 131, 233

 255, 243, 233

 21, 118, 233

 255, 251, 233

 0, 107, 233

 246, 255, 233

 238, 255, 233

 234, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 196, 223



161, 194, 233



172, 200, 246

Triad

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



161, 194, 233



240, 201, 228



192, 224, 174

Complementary

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



161, 194, 233



233, 174, 161

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.



241, 225, 178



161, 194, 233



251, 198, 209

Square

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



161, 194, 233



219, 206, 243



251, 202, 191



180, 217, 195

Rectangle

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



161, 194, 233



186, 205, 250



251, 202, 191



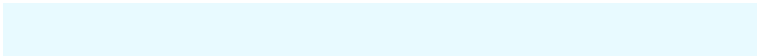
208, 230, 174

Sweetspot

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



161, 194, 233



232, 242, 255



161, 223, 233



113, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



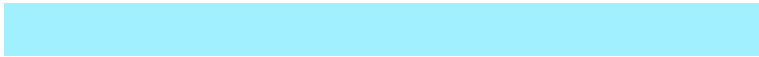
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 194, 233



161, 204, 255



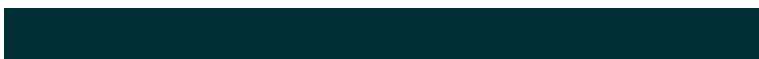
161, 180, 233



106, 111, 117



0, 83, 181



0, 25, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 161, 222



255, 161, 240



199, 233, 161



117, 106, 115



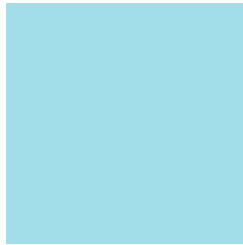
181, 0, 153



54, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 194, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

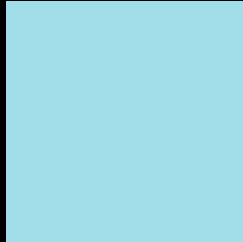
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 161, 194, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

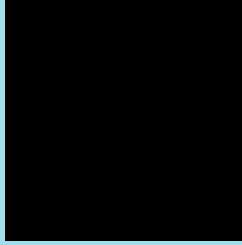
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161, 194, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 194, 233.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 194, 233.

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
162, 195, 239

Trichromacy



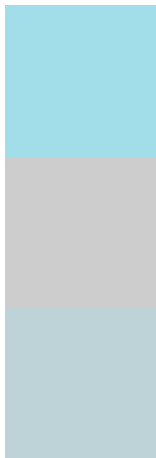
Original Color
161, 194, 233

Protanomaly
193, 206, 228

Deuteranomaly
199, 208, 235

Tritanomaly
162, 195, 237

Monochromacy



Original Color
161, 194, 233

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
189, 201, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 194, 233 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(161, 222, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 222, 233)  
}
```

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(161, 222, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 222, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 194, 233 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(161, 222, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 222, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 222, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 222, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 222, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 222,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 194, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 222, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
222, 233) }
```

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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