

Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 220, 172)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(161, 220, 172) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(161, 220, 172)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1DCA1
RGB	209, 220, 161
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 63%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1373, 0.3686
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.27, 0.14
HSL	71°, 46%, 75%
HSV	71°, 27%, 86%
XYZ	58.3207, 67.3149, 43.6375
YIQ	209.9850, 12.3830, -20.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

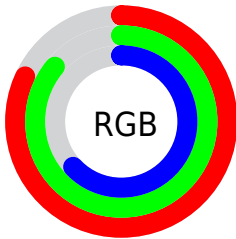
Format	Color
RYB	161, 220, 172
Decimal	13753505
CIELab	85.66, -13.32, 27.82
CIElCh	86, 30.850, 115.586
Yxy	67.3149, 0.3445, 0.3977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291943585 (0xFFD1DCA1)
YUV	209.9850, -24.1496, -0.8638
Hunter-Lab	82.0457, -16.6963, 25.8975

Details

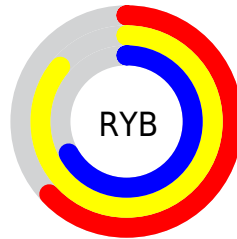
The RYB color **161, 220, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **172, 161, 220**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 216**, and **109, 165, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 220, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 220, 190**.

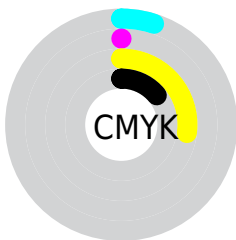
Distribution



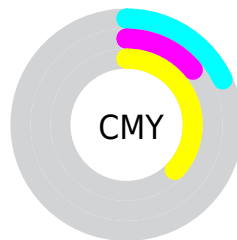
- Red (82%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 220, 172 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, 220, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 220, 172

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 216


 245, 255, 245

 161, 220, 172

 135, 192, 146

 109, 165, 120

 84, 139, 95

 60, 113, 71

 37, 89, 49

 15, 65, 27

 0, 43, 11

 0, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 161, 220, 172

 161, 220, 172

 139, 220, 154

 183, 220, 190

 117, 220, 136

 205, 220, 208

 95, 220, 118

 221, 220, 227

 73, 220, 100

 225, 220, 249

 51, 220, 83

 230, 220, 255

 29, 220, 65

 234, 220, 255

 7, 220, 47

 238, 220, 255

 0, 220, 41

 242, 220, 255

 246, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 240, 156



161, 220, 172



175, 222, 227

Triad

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



161, 220, 172



137, 188, 255



255, 193, 220

Complementary

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



161, 220, 172



172, 161, 220

Split Complementary

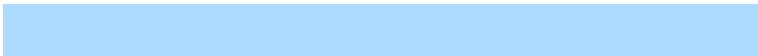
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



248, 199, 248



161, 220, 172



172, 202, 255

Square

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



161, 220, 172



127, 180, 238



213, 208, 255



255, 194, 190

Rectangle

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



161, 220, 172



154, 202, 230



213, 208, 255



255, 194, 229

Sweetspot

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



161, 220, 172



235, 255, 239



220, 175, 161



115, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



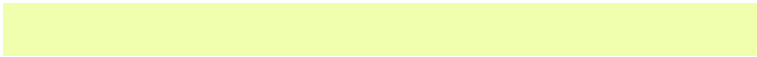
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



161, 220, 172



173, 255, 188



161, 220, 201



99, 110, 101



0, 173, 32



0, 46, 9

Inverse Universe

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



172, 161, 220



189, 173, 255



201, 161, 220



101, 99, 110



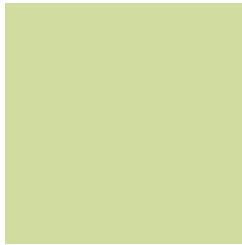
32, 0, 173



9, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 220, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

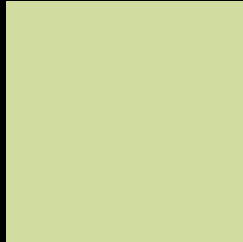
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

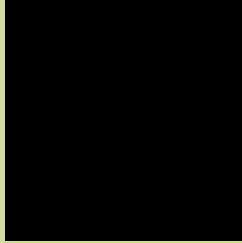
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

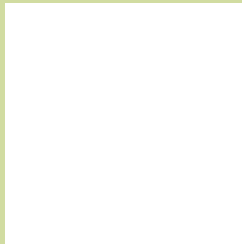
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 161, 220, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 220, 172.

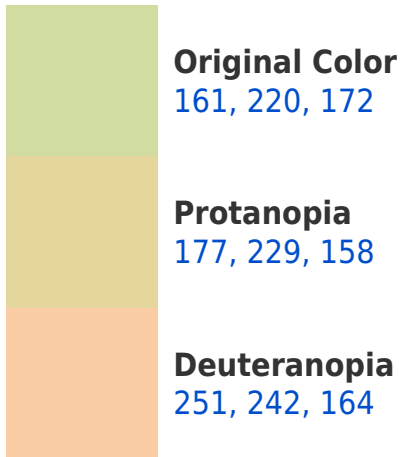


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 220, 172.

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
218, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 220, 172 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(209, 220, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 220, 161)  
}
```

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(209, 220, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 220, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 220, 172 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(209, 220, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 220, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 220, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 220, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 220, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 220, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 220, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 220, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
220, 161) }
```

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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