

Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 194, 190)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(162, 194, 190) contains.

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Color

R_YB(162, 194, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C2A2
RGB	166, 194, 162
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 64%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2392, 0.3647
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.16, 0.24
HSL	112°, 21%, 70%
HSV	112°, 16%, 76%
XYZ	41.5393, 49.2992, 41.5088
YIQ	181.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

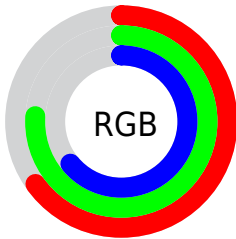
Format	Color
RYB	162, 194, 190
Decimal	10928802
CIELab	75.64, -15.55, 12.98
CIELCh	76, 20.251, 140.150
Yxy	49.2992, 0.3139, 0.3725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289118882 (0xFFA6C2A2)
YUV	181.9800, -9.8501, -14.0145
Hunter-Lab	70.2134, -17.2702, 14.0983

Details

The RYB color **162, 194, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 162, 194**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 251, 247**, and **110, 140, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 194, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 194, 192**.

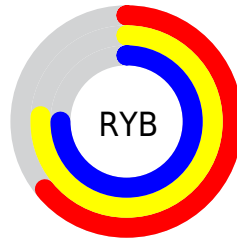
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (76%)

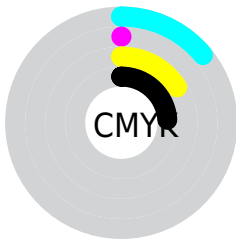
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (75%)

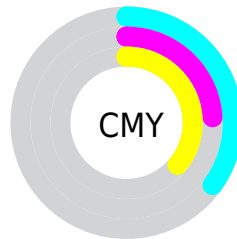


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 194, 190 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 162, 194, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 194, 190


255, 255, 255


 217, 251, 247

 245, 255, 250


 162, 194, 190

 136, 167, 164

 110, 140, 136

 86, 115, 112

 63, 90, 88

 41, 67, 66

 20, 44, 43


 0, 25, 25


 0, 0, 0


 162, 194, 190

 162, 194, 190

 143, 194, 188


 181, 194, 192

 123, 194, 185


 200, 194, 201


 104, 194, 183


 217, 194, 220

 84, 194, 180


 234, 194, 240

 65, 194, 178

 251, 194, 255

 46, 194, 176

 255, 194, 255

 26, 194, 173

 7, 194, 171

 0, 194, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 189, 153



162, 194, 190



147, 177, 197

Triad

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



162, 194, 190



157, 179, 223



226, 174, 174

Complementary

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



162, 194, 190



190, 162, 194

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.



220, 174, 193



162, 194, 190



182, 184, 221

Square

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



162, 194, 190



140, 172, 214



205, 178, 210



220, 185, 158

Rectangle

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



162, 194, 190



138, 169, 197



205, 178, 210



225, 173, 181

Sweetspot

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



162, 194, 190



240, 252, 251



167, 194, 162



120, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



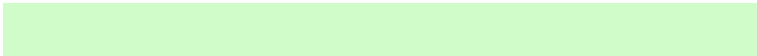
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 194, 190



202, 252, 246



162, 185, 194



87, 97, 96



0, 161, 141



0, 33, 29

Inverse Universe

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



190, 162, 194



246, 202, 252



194, 162, 182



96, 87, 97



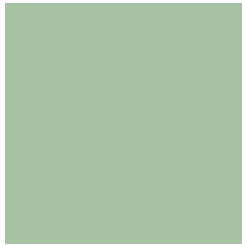
141, 0, 161



29, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 194, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

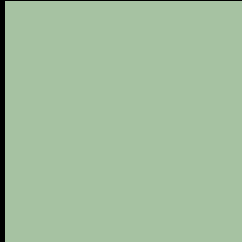
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 162, 194, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

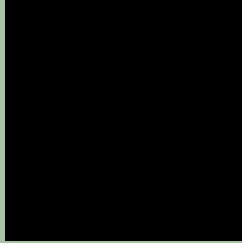
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 162, 194, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 194, 190.

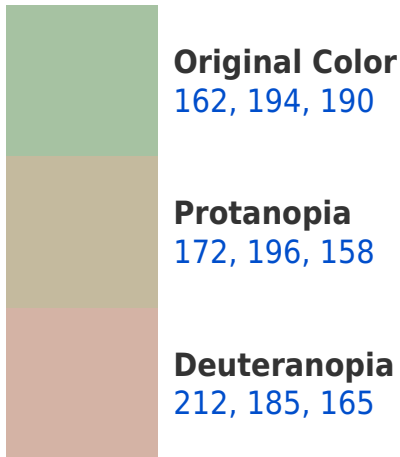


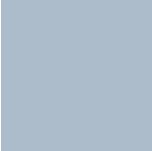
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 194, 190.

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](#).

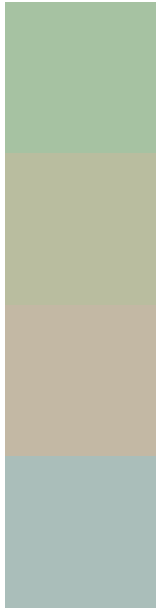
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
173, 183, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 194, 190

Protanomaly
159, 189, 163

Deuteranomaly
181, 195, 164

Tritanomaly
170, 181, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 194, 190

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
175, 186, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 194, 190 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(166, 194, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 194, 162)  
}
```

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(166, 194, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 194, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 194, 190 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(166, 194, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 194, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 194, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 194, 162); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 194, 162); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 194, 162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 162, 194, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 194, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
194, 162) }
```

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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