

# Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 202, 217)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(162, 202, 217) contains.

<b>RYB(162, 202, 217)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(162, 202, 217)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2D9B7
RGB	162, 217, 183
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 72%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1490, 0.2838
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.16, 0.15
HSL	142°, 42%, 74%
HSV	142°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	48.2214, 60.7104, 53.7721
YIQ	196.6790, -21.8660, -22.2340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

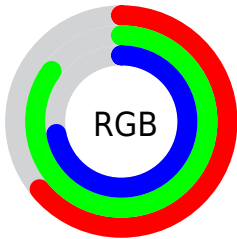
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	162, 202, 217
Decimal	10672567
CIELab	82.22, -24.59, 11.26
CIElCh	82, 27.047, 155.392
Yxy	60.7104, 0.2964, 0.3731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288862647 (0xFFA2D9B7)
YUV	196.6790, -6.7437, -30.4135
Hunter-Lab	77.9169, -25.8840, 13.6245

# Details

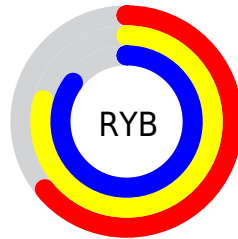
The RYB color **162, 202, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **217, 162, 196**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 242, 255**, and **109, 147, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 196, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 208, 217**.

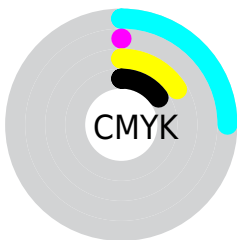
# Distribution



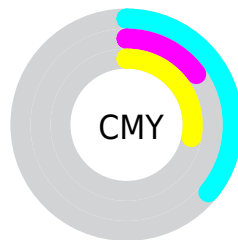
- Red (64%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 202, 217 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, 202, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 162, 202, 217

255, 255, 255


 218, 242, 255

 247, 251, 255

 162, 202, 217

 135, 174, 189

 109, 147, 162

 84, 120, 135

 59, 95, 110

 34, 69, 85

 6, 42, 62


 0, 28, 39

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 162, 202, 217


 162, 202, 217

 140, 196, 217


 184, 208, 217

 119, 190, 217


 205, 213, 217

 97, 184, 217


 227, 217, 223

 75, 178, 217


 249, 217, 237

 53, 172, 217

 255, 217, 250

 32, 167, 217

 255, 217, 255

 10, 160, 217

 0, 158, 217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163, 212, 184



162, 202, 217



139, 182, 219

# Triad

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



162, 202, 217



180, 199, 255



255, 192, 176

# Complementary

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



162, 202, 217



217, 162, 196

# 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, 186, 201



162, 202, 217



215, 196, 246

# Square

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



162, 202, 217



148, 188, 250



241, 189, 226



242, 226, 159

# Rectangle

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



162, 202, 217



132, 177, 225



241, 189, 226



255, 187, 184



# Sweetspot

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



162, 202, 217



235, 250, 255



162, 217, 182



115, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

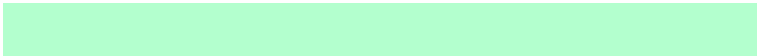


# Same Dimension

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



162, 202, 217



179, 235, 255



162, 191, 217



99, 107, 110



0, 126, 173



0, 34, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



217, 162, 196



255, 179, 226



217, 162, 169



110, 99, 106



173, 0, 108

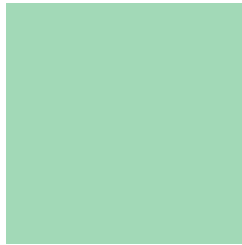


46, 0, 29



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 202, 217 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

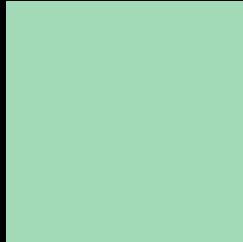
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 217 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

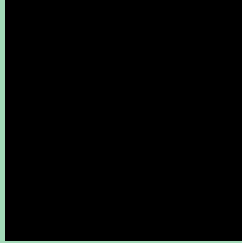
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

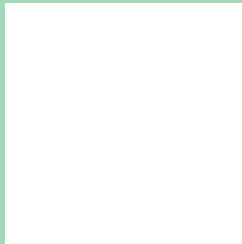
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 162, 202, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 202, 217.

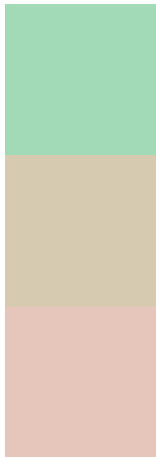


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 202, 217.

# 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](#).

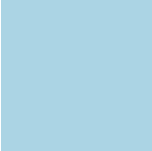
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
162, 202, 217

**Protanopia**  
191, 214, 176

**Deuteranopia**  
230, 200, 187



**Tritanopia**  
171, 195, 228

# Trichromacy



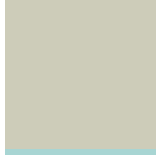
**Original Color**

162, 202, 217



**Protanomaly**

178, 208, 191



**Deuteranomaly**

186, 205, 185



**Tritanomaly**

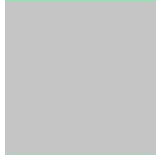
168, 191, 213

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

162, 202, 217



**Achromatopsia**

197, 197, 197



**Achromatomaly**

184, 198, 204

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 202, 217 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, 217, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 217, 183)  
}
```

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, 217, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 217, 183) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 202, 217 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, 217, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 217, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 217, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 217, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 217, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 217, 183) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 162, 202, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 217, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
217, 183) }
```

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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