

# Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 234, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(162, 234, 168) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(162, 234, 168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4EAA2
RGB	228, 234, 162
RGB Percent	89%, 92%, 64%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0824, 0.3647
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.31, 0.08
HSL	65°, 63%, 78%
HSV	65°, 31%, 92%
XYZ	67.9393, 77.9483, 45.6472
YIQ	223.9980, 19.5360, -23.6640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

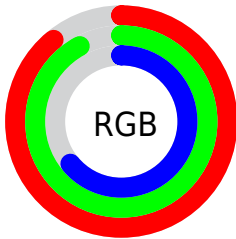
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 234, 168
Decimal	15002274
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.76, -13.10, 34.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 36.787, 110.858
Yxy	77.9483, 0.3547, 0.4070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293192354 (0xFFE4EAA2)
YUV	223.9980, -30.5650, 3.5098
Hunter-Lab	88.2883, -17.1458, 31.1475

# Details

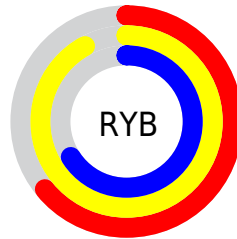
The RYB color **162, 234, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 162, 234**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 217**, and **110, 178, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 234, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 234, 189**.

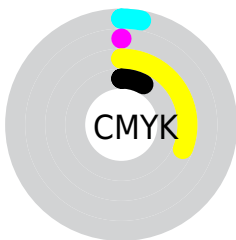
# Distribution



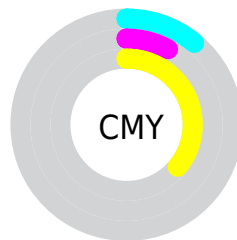
- Red (89%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 234, 168 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, 234, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 162, 234, 168


255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 217


 246, 255, 246


 162, 234, 168

 135, 206, 141

 110, 178, 116

 84, 152, 91

 60, 126, 68

 37, 101, 45

 12, 77, 21

 0, 54, 9

 0, 33, 12

 0, 5, 5

 162, 234, 168

 162, 234, 168

 139, 234, 147

 185, 234, 189

 115, 234, 125

 209, 234, 211

 92, 234, 104

 232, 234, 232

 68, 234, 82

 236, 234, 255

 45, 234, 61

 238, 234, 255

 22, 234, 40

 240, 234, 255

 0, 234, 19

 242, 234, 255

 244, 234, 255

 246, 234, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

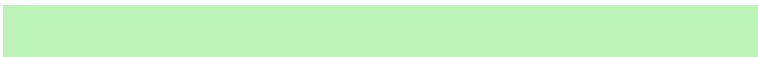
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



207, 255, 159



162, 234, 168



183, 243, 238

# Triad

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



162, 234, 168



125, 187, 255



255, 203, 241

# Complementary

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



162, 234, 168



168, 162, 234

# Split Complementary

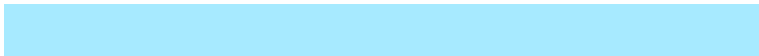
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 211, 255



162, 234, 168



167, 205, 255

# Square

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



162, 234, 168



119, 184, 252



219, 223, 255



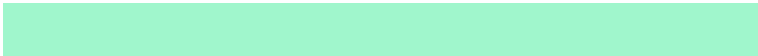
255, 203, 205

# Rectangle

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



162, 234, 168



160, 217, 246



219, 223, 255



255, 205, 252



# Sweetspot

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



162, 234, 168



232, 255, 234



234, 169, 162



113, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

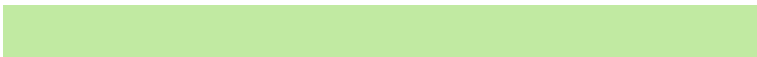
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



162, 234, 168



161, 255, 169



162, 234, 203



106, 117, 107



0, 181, 15



0, 54, 5



# Inverse Universe

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



168, 162, 234



169, 161, 255



204, 162, 234



107, 106, 117



15, 0, 181



4, 0, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 234, 168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

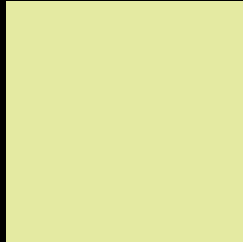
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 234, 168 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

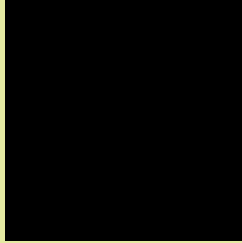
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 162, 234, 168 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 234, 168.

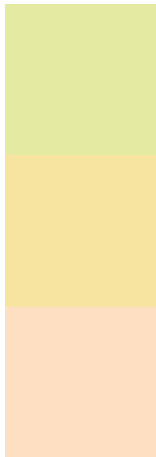


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 234, 168.

# 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, 234, 168

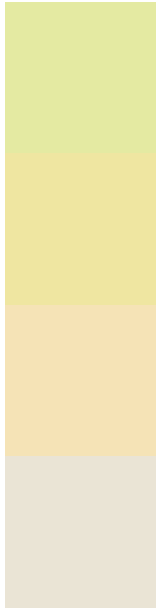
**Protanopia**  
183, 246, 160

**Deuteranopia**  
255, 251, 193



**Tritanopia**  
238, 224, 242

# Trichromacy



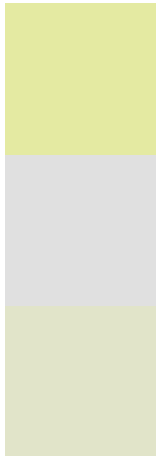
**Original Color**  
162, 234, 168

**Protanomaly**  
171, 239, 161

**Deuteranomaly**  
207, 245, 182

**Tritanomaly**  
221, 234, 213

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
162, 234, 168

**Achromatopsia**  
224, 224, 224

**Achromatomaly**  
201, 228, 204

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 234, 168 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(228, 234, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 234, 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(228, 234, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 234, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 234, 168 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(228, 234, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 234, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 234, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 234, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 234, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 234,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 162, 234, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 234, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
234, 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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